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Part One
Pages 1-8

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MR. PLATT IN GREAT GLEE

Jubilant Over the Result of the Republican Primaries.

BIG CLAIMS FOR STATE CONVENTION

Mr. Lauterbach Talks of the Loyalty Displayed—Mr. Brookfield Says the Result Is Merely a Stimulus.

There was joy yesterday in the ranks of the Republicans of this city and county who train with Thomas Collier Platt, and corresponding dismay among those who have stood by William Brookfield and the administration of Mayor Strong. This was all brought about by the result of the primaries on Tuesday evening.

The Platt wing of the Republican Party claims to have secured at least 90, and possibly more, of the 135 delegates to the Republican State Convention, and Mr. Platt himself says that he expects to have not less than 600 out of the 750 delegates to the State Convention. The Platt machine consequently seems to be very much in the ascendency. Nevertheless Mayor Strong, William Brookfield, and Gen. C. H. T. Collis are not disheartened, and claim that defeat will be a stimulus to their cause.

Probably the happiest man in town yesterday was Mr. Platt. When visited at his office, in the United States Express Company's building, by a reporter for The New-York Times the Republican leader was fairly bubbling over with glee. The rout of his enemies apparently pleased Mr. Platt very much. When he was asked his opinion concerning the result of the primaries, Mr. Platt assumed his habitual cautiousness as he replied:

"I have resolutely refrained from talking to the newspaper men about the primaries, for it seems to me that there is very little to be said.

"It is true that I did say to one of them when he asked me what I thought of the result of the primaries, 'Vox populi, vox Dei,' but I hardly meant it as an interview, and said it rather with the idea that it would please my very good friend, Dr. Parkhurst."

This little joke seemed to please Mr. Platt immensely, for he laughed heartily. Then he went on to say:

"As a matter of fact, the returns speak for themselves, and I am amply satisfied."

"It is suggested," said the reporter, "that you will have at least 600 delegates out of the 750 at the State Convention. How does that statement correspond with your own private opinion?"

"I think I shall have all of that number," replied Mr. Platt. "The figures are pretty nearly right."

In his office in the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, sat in a big arm-chair, surrounded by a number of Republican leaders, who were congratulating him upon the result of the primaries.

"I suppose you are satisfied with the primaries," remarked the reporter for The New-York Times.

"Why, I am delighted," replied Mr. Lauterbach. Then he gave the reporter his opinion of the whole matter. This is what he said:

"A majority of 30,000 Republicans, a number unusually large to have expressed their opinon at the primaries, have expressed that opinion in favor of loyalty to organization, party, discipline, and stalwart Republicanism, and have given proof that the Republicans of the City of New-York are not to be cajoled by patronage or promise of power into even the semblance of disloyalty to their party.

"The victory, it seems to me, is a protest against alliances with Democratic factions and Mugwumps; against the manner in which the Republican organization has been ignored; against the calumnies and slanders of the subsidized press, and the hearty indorsement of the Republicanism of Lincoln, Grant, and Tom Platt.

"I think at least ninety, and possibly more, of the delegates from this county may be considered Platt men, and I agree with Mr. Platt's statement that we shall have at least 600 out of the 750 delegates to the State Convention.

"I hope that the result in this county will lead to the return to the party of those who have wandered from it, so that the result of complete harmony, peace, and goodfellowship may follow, rather than that the local organization should be compelled to place itself under the domination of men like Carter, Hornblower, Larocque, Peckham, and other Cleveland Democrats, who, parading as members of the Executive Committee of Good Government Clubs, are assuming to dictate the nominations and policy of the Republican Party of this city."

Commissioner of Public Works William Brookfield took defeat philosophically.

"The result of the primaries," he said, "is merely a stimulus. The fight against dirty politics and machine methods will go right along from this day, and will keep on until the Republican Party is purified.

"Mayor Strong has not used his official position in this contest to aid any one, and any statement to the contrary is false. Mayor Strong has not raised his hand for or against one side or the other. I am aware that some of the men appointed by Mayor Strong, instead of assisting the administration, have used their offices to assist the opposition. If I were in their places I should immediately resign. I would rather be right than victorious. We will fight on, and will win in the long run."

Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, in anticipation of inquiries as to the result, had typewritten copies of his views prepared, which were distributed among the reporters. This is Gen. Collis's opinion:

"The district in which I reside, and in which I have always taken the deepest interest, having represented it in several conventions, made a proud record last evening. It stood by Mayor Strong's administration, and placed itself overwhelmingly in favor of good municipal government.

"I am sure the same sentiment which exists in the old Twenty-fourth District prevails everywhere, and if the same efforts had been made in other localities, the general result of the primaries would have been very different. This was exemplified in that part of the new Twenty-ninth District which is north of Eighty-sixth Street, where my son, Lloyd Collis, organized the administration forces and elected fourteen delegates out of the twenty-one.

"I am more than satisfied with the result in all directions where I was able to exert any influence."

Mayor Strong, while disclaiming that he took any interest in the primaries, never-

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ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT NORTHERN

Five People Killed and Twelve Injured in a Head-on Collision Near Melby.

ALEXANDRIA, Minn., Sept. 11.—Five persons were killed and a dozen injured this morning in a collision between passenger trains on the Great Northern Railroad, near Melby, a flag station between Ashton and Evansville. Somebody blundered. The eastbound passenger train, while running at a comparatively high rate of speed, met the coastbound train on a heavy grade, wrecking the engine and several cars.

The dead:
EMERSON, J. K., engineer.
HAINES, IRA S., engineer.
JOHNSON, E. T., mail clerk.
KERSHAW, W. H., express messenger.
TIEBADO, JAMES S., fireman.

The injured:
ALLISON, MISS MARGARET, Mason Wis.; back injured.
BAGLOW, CHRIS, Fergus Falls; internally.
BETZNER, S. D., express messenger; leg broken.
BURGOYNE, FRED, brakeman; arm broken; scalded.
CURTIS, FRANK M., Mason, Wis.; not seriously.
MARTIN, STEVE, Streater, Ill.; head cut.
MOHR, H. H., San Francisco; head injured.
O'CONNOR, MAURICE, St. Paul; mail clerk; head cut.
ROTERT, DERLEY C.; hand cut.
ROZENQUIST, J. O.; mail clerk; back hurt.
RUSSELL, MRS. JOHN, Duluth; bruised.
WILLIAMS, GEORGE, mail clerk; seriously, internally.

All the dead were residents of St. Paul.

The point where the accident occurred is at the top of Pelican Hill. Originally, the siding there was put in that trains could be taken over the hill in sections, but lately the grade has been so reduced that the practice has ceased. The trains are due to pass each other at Ashby at 1:25, but the train from the East was evidently behind time.

It is marvelous that the death list is so small, as both engines and the mail and baggage cars, which followed, are complete wrecks. Chief Dispatcher Buskirk stated that the wreck was the worst in the history of the system. He said the blame for the accident did not attach to his office, but declined to say just where it lies. Late to-night the accident is said to be the result of Train No. 3 passing its meeting point, which was fixed at Melby by special train order.

The injured are at Evansville and at farmhouses near the wreck, and are well cared for.

GOLD RESERVE NEARLY RESTORED

The Syndicate Deposited $3,000,000 Yesterday—Withdrawals for Export Amounted to $1,100,000.

Those who had been watching the operations of the bond syndicate were not surprised when the announcement was made half an hour before the close of banking hours yesterday that $3,000,000 had been deposited at the Sub-Treasury to the credit of the Government. This deposit brought the gold reserve up to about $99,500,000.

The gold deposited yesterday is believed to have been the accumulations which the members of the syndicate have had in their own vaults and on deposit in banks in which they keep their accounts. It could not be learned whether any of the associated banks have been called on to come to the aid of the syndicate with gold, as they are prepared to do, if necessary. The indications are that this call on the banks will not be necessary. Evidences that the cotton crop is beginning to move are multiplying daily, and a liberal supply of commercial bills will come into the market within a short time, and this will give a check to the exporting of gold.

While the demand on the Sub-Treasury for gold coin for export continues, it was not greater yesterday than had been expected. The withdrawls for shipment to-day amounted to $1,100,000, of which W. H. Crossman & Brother took $1,000,000 and Nesslage & Fuller $100,000. These withdrawals reduced the gold reserve to about $98,500,000. There was, however, little uneasiness in the market on this account, as it was known the bond syndicate had enough gold at its disposal to bring the gold reserve up to the hundred-million point whenever the members of the syndicate deemed it expedient.

There was a further demand at the Sub-Treasury yesterday for small bills and silver dollars for distribution at Southern points to assist in moving the cotton crop. Twenty-five thousand dollars in large bills was deposited at the Sub-Treasury for a transfer of small notes to be paid out at New-Orleans, and a transfer of $10,000 in silver dollars to Texas was also made through the Sub-Treasury in exchange for legal tenders.

The Normannia, sailing for Europe to-day, will take out 100,000 ounces of silver, shipped by Handy & Harman.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The true Treasury gold reserve at the close of business to-day, stood at $99,370,003. Since the present export movement began, about $24,000,000 in gold has been exported, and the syndicate has deposited in excess of this bond requirement, about $14,000,000 in gold.

The Treasury situation is regarded as quite encouraging. It is estimated that for this month, the excess of receipts over expenditures will be between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000.

SAVED BY A CLOTHES LINE

A Child Fell Seventy Feet and Ran Away Unhurt.

Agnes Driscoll, the two-year-old child of John Driscoll, a fireman of 214 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, had a miraculous escape from death yesterday.

The Driscolls live on the fourth floor, and while the child's mother and grandmother were busy yesterday morning, Agnes managed to crawl upon a chair and lean out of the window to look at children playing in the yard seventy feet below. The shutters were bowed, and were tied with a string, which broke, and Mrs. Driscoll looked up from her work just in time to see her child fall. She was unstrung with emotion, but Agnes's grandmother ran down stairs, expecting to see the little one dead.

The child in its fall had struck upon a clothesline in the yard, and Undertaker John H. Timmes, who lives on the first floor, said that when the child struck the clothesline she bounded again in the air, then fell to the ground.

Little Agnes remained on the ground for a second only; then she moved her head and jumped up just in time to run toward her grandmother.

An ambulance surgeon was sent for, but he said Agnes was all right excepting a slight bruise upon her head and an abrasion on the left wrist.

Salt Appropriation Short $15,000.

ALBANY, Sept. 11.—Superintendent P. J. Brummelkamp of the State salt springs in Onondaga County was in consultation with Attorney General Hancock to-day. His appropriation has become exhausted, and he desired advice on where to get the money needed to continue the operation of the reservation. He said his appropriation was short $15,000, but that the income from the reservation during the year would aggregate $35,000. He has no authority to use this. The Attorney General advised him to borrow the money to carry on the operations at the reservation. Otherwise the Superintendent would have to close down, and thus the State would be made liable for failure to keep the contracts to furnish brine to a number of manufacturers, besides throwing 2,000 persons out of employment.

Louis Stern's Imprisonment.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Two brothers of Louis Stern, the New-York merchant who was sentenced in Kissingen, Bavaria, to fine and imprisonment for insulting the Commissioner of the Kissingen Spa, and for alleged falsification of his son's age to escape the payment of tax on minors, had an extended conference at the State Department to-day with Acting Secretary Adee and Solicitor Dabney, about their brother's case. Louis Stern is out on bail pending an appeal in his case. He is residing in Paris. One of his brothers said to-day that he was endeavoring to have the unfortunate matter cleared up. Further than that he declined to talk.

EXPLOSION IN A CAISSON

Four of the Louisville Legion Instantly Killed by It.

RESULT OF A DISTRESSING ACCIDENT

Uncertainty as to the Cause of the Explosion, but Some Attribute It to Smoking Soldiers.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 11.—Four members of the Louisville Legion were instantly killed this morning by the explosion of ammunition in the caisson of the gun which was being driven to Phoenix Hill for service in connection with the Grand Army of the Republic parade. The victims were:

ADAMS, WILLIAM, a colored driver.
McBRIDE, A., private, 525 West Chestnut Street.
ROBINSON, A. L., Corporal, 2,233 Grayson Street.
WOODS, C., private, 1,031 Vine Street.

The soldiers killed were members of Battery A, and belonged to a section of six in charge of one gun. Capt. David Castleman was in command. The four unfortunates were seated on the caisson.

Sergt. Fred Conn and Private E. M. Hobbs were injured, though not very seriously. Conn's left hand was lacerated, and his left eye and face burned by powder. Hobbs's back was sprained, his eyebrows burned, and an eye slightly injured. Both men are suffering from the shock. Another member of the battery, whose name is not as yet learned, is reported missing.

Capt. David Castleman, who was in charge, was riding at the side of the detail. He escaped injury. The caisson contained sixty pounds of powder, enough to fire forty rounds. The cause of the accident is inexplicable. The report that one of the men was smoking is denied by Capt. Castleman. Capt. Castleman said it was one of those unfortunate accidents that cannot be guarded against. A similar disaster occurred in Chicago during the strike, in which three men were killed and several wounded.

The accident happened about 5:50 o'clock. The battery section was proceeding to Phoenix Hill to fire forty salutes in honor of the Grand Army of the Republic, and had reached a point between the Avery and Hall residences on Broadway, between Third and Fourth Streets, when the accident occurred. The Legion Hospital Corps was notified at once, and hastened to the scene.

Gov. John Young Brown, who was stopping with Major George B. Easton, was asleep in bed. The explosion stunned him, and it was some time before he revived. Mrs. Easton was in the bathroom at the time. She saw the flash and was knocked off her feet by the explosion. She was badly stunned, but as soon as she was brought around began administering to Gov. Brown. Sheets were taken from the neighboring houses and spread over the dead bodies.

This description of the affair was given by Bishop Samuel Fallows of Illinois, who is the guest of W. E. Hall:

"I was awakened by the explosion by being shaken out of bed. I jumped up and ran to the window, but could see nothing but smoke. The remains of those killed were charred beyond recognition, and one man was but a mass of raw flesh. Three of the men lost arms and legs. All of the clothing was torn from their bodies."

One of the bodies was found lying between the street car tracks, at Fourth and Broadway; another by the side of a treebox in front of W. E. Hall's house, at 310 Broadway. Still another was found by the side of a telegraph pole, twenty-five feet from the corner of Fourth Street and Broadway. One was hurled through a tree in George B. Easton's yard, and fell through the branches, striking the iron fence and crushing it with the force. Several branches were torn off the tree by the body as it came through. An unknown negro, who was passing opposite the cannon at the time, was hurled through the air by the explosion to the top of this house, where he struck with full force against the stone. His leg was broken by the fall.

The explosion created consternation among the occupants of the fashionable residences in the vicinity. In the Reidhae mansion every window was broken, and several of the family and guests were stunned. In the McMahon residence some were knocked down, and others rushed into the streets screaming that the end of the world had come. A foot of one of the victims was found in the back yard of this house, and a leg in the front yard. The door of another residence was blown into splinters, and trees on the front lawn were leveled. Miss Flora Force, who occupies the Yandell mansion, next door to Bishop Fallows's quarters, was at a window when the explosion occurred. She said:

"I saw the men coming down the street with the cannon, drawn by two horses. They were all seated on it, laughing and talking. One of the men who was seated on the caisson was smoking a cigar. I heard one of the men say to him: 'Look out for the sparks from that cigar.' He was just about to knock off the ashes. A moment later the explosion came. I was knocked down."

The explosion was heard for a distance of several miles, although at the moment it was supposed to be simply the discharge of a cannon. Soon exaggerated reports began to circulate, one story having it that an entire visiting post had been blown to pieces, and another that several prominent Grand Army men from abroad were dead. Thousands rushed to the scene of the accident, and the intersecting streets for three blocks were roped off, and the crowd kept back by two companies of militia and a detail of police. Only legion officers and city officials were allowed to pass the cordon. The crowd was loud in its lamentation, many women crying and wringing their hands. Several went into hysterics, and were carried away in ambulances.

The accident cast a gloom over the city, and for a while lessened interest in the parade, already in process of formation.

THE DISASTER DISCUSSED.

Views of the Fatal Accident Entertained by Army Officers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The shocking fatality at Louisville this morning by the explosion of a caisson attracted much attention and comment in the War Department, especially in the Army Ordnance Office. The accounts available at the time the ordnance officers were seen were too meagre to afford much excuse or explanation for the Louisville explosion, but it was agreed that the accident was remarkable and unusual, perhaps unnecessary.

Several officers said such accidents were likely wherever powder must be handled, and that every military organization which

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MOB ASSAULTS A POLICEMAN

Set upon in Bryant Park—Stripped of Coat, Helmet, Club, and Revolver and His Hand Broken.

Park Policeman John Flaherty was assaulted by a mob of nearly 200 persons in Bryant Park, Fortieth Street and Sixth Avenue, last night. During a fight the mob stripped the officer of his shield, helmet, coat, club, and revolver. His hand was broken, both eyes badly blackened, and he sustained a severe scalp wound.

In spite of his condition Flaherty managed to arrest the two leaders of the mob and get them locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station.

The prisoners are Daniel Connors, a cock, of 29 Carmine Street, and Edward Sallen, a waiter, of 32 Suffolk Street. Connors was sleeping on a bench in the park. Flaherty had ordered him out of the place three or four times during the evening. When he saw him asleep, he shook him by the shoulder to awaken him, and told him to get out of the park and stay out if he did not want to be arrested.

For answer, Connors jumped up and seized the policeman by the throat. He also struck him a blow under the ear, knocking him down. Flaherty jumped up and drew his club. Connors grabbed it, and the two men fought for its possession. By this time a crowd of about fifty park loungers had gathered. Flaherty finally managed to break loose from Connors and was about to use his club, when one of the mob kicked him in the small of the back, knocking him down again. Flaherty called on the bystanders for help. They only jeered at him, however, and advised Connors to kill him. Flaherty then called for help and tried to use his whistle. This seemed to incense the mob, which again rushed at him, and for the third time he was knocked down. During the scuffle Flaherty did not let go his hold on Connors. He finally managed to strike him one blow over the head with the club, knocking him senseless.

This was the signal for another attack on the part of the mob, which by this time numbered fully 200. In the scuffle the crowd tore off the policeman's coat and twisted the club from his hand, breaking the hand. Flaherty drew his revolver and the crowd scattered. Some one ran up from behind and struck the hand in which he held the pistol a violent blow, knocking the weapon to the ground. It was picked up and carried away.

Three or four policemen arrived about this time, and the mob scattered in all directions. Flaherty then started for the station house with his prisoner. On the way there Sallen tried to interfere and get Connors away. Flaherty turned this fellow over to a couple of citizens, who took him, biting and screaming, to the station house. Connors had his head dressed by a surgeon, who said the wound was but slight. The policeman's wounds, however, are more serious. Three bones in the left hand are fractured, he has a bad scalp wound, extending from the top of the head to the forehead, and he is generally bruised and shaken up.

AMERICAN SECURITIES IN FAVOR

Confidence in Them in England Fully Restored, and There Is a Lively Desire to Invest.

Among those who arrived yesterday on the White Star Line steamship Majestic were Samuel S. Blood, President of the International News Company, and his wife. Mr. Blood has been abroad for four months, two of which he spent in London on business and two in traveling on the Continent.

While in London, Mr. Blood spoke with many capitalists regarding the money question there and the condition of American securities in English markets. He said that confidence in American railroad securities had been fully restored, and that as soon as the silver question was settled at the next elections here—it has been already settled in England, he thought—much English money would come here for investment in American commercial enterprises.

Mr. Blood said the feeling was so strong in favor of American investments that money was actually leaving the African diamond and gold fields for American securities, and that on the way across the ocean he met three persons who were coming here with no other purpose than to place English money in American stocks.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Blood were overcome with the heat. Mr. Blood was so prostrated that he went to bed almost immediately on reaching his residence, Fifth Avenue and Fifteenth Street. He expected last evening, however, that he would be able to return to business duties to-day.

DEATH OF CADET BUTTERLY

Due to a Mysterious Disease That Is Prevalent at West Point.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Thomas Clifton Butterly of the third class died in the cadet hospital this morning. For several weeks past the members of the corps have suffered from a fever, which the doctors diagnosed as malaria. Cadet Butterly was taken with the disease nearly a week ago. The usual remedies were administered, but he kept on growing worse until Sunday, when hemorhages set in. Since that time the post surgeons have had no hopes of his recovery.

Cadet Butterly was appointed from Nevada, and at the time of his death was twenty-three years old. Nearly every cadet at the Academy has suffered from the fever in a mild form. The appearance of the disease is generally attributed to the extensive road digging now going on at the post. There is no other serious case in the hospital.

The funeral of Cadet Butterly will take place at 4 o'clock to-morrow. He will be buried in the cadet plot in the post cemetery.

Maligned Umpire Sues for Libel.

PALATKA, Fla., Sept. 11.—As H. H. McCreary, editor of The Gainesville Sun and a member of the Florida Legislature, was passing through here last evening en route to Gainesville, he was arrested on a charge of criminal libel preferred by Dr. Stein. A few days ago the Gainesville and Palatka ball teams played a match game here, and Dr. Stein umpired. Gainesville lost, and they claimed that Stein "robbed" them. The Gainesville Sun, McCreary's paper, was also severe on Stein's umpiring, and the latter resented it by having the editor arrested. McCreary was held in $1,000 to answer.

Ex-Congressman Arrested for Fraud.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Ex-Congressman John A. McShane of Omaha and F. H. Culver, an attorney of this city, have been arrested on warrants secured by G. E. Bartlett of the firm of Bartlett & Roach, charged with fraud in a real estate deal. The charges include fraudulent transfers of property and the amount said to have been unlawfully secured is placed at $65,000. McShane and Culver were released on $1,000 bail. Mr. McShane denies all connection with the transaction, and declares he will bring suit for false imprisonment. A warrant is also out for E. J. Scannell, Mr. McShane's partner in Omaha, but it has not yet been served.

Gen. Mahone's Daughter Married.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 11.—Miss Otelia Mahone, a daughter of Gen. William Mahone of Virginia, and William L. McGill, both of Petersburg, were married here by the Rev. McNeely Dubose in Trinity Episcopal Church last Saturday. It is said there was opposition on the part of Gen. Mahone, Mrs. Mahone was present at the ceremony. Soon after the wedding the bridegroom left for Petersburg, Va., whence he leaves soon for India. The bride is at Blowing Rock.

Miss Wilckens Found Drowned.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., Sept. 11.—The body of Miss Francesca Wilckens of 54 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, was found in Jamaica Bay to-day by Life Saver Stephen Stillwagon. Miss Wilckens had been visiting her sister, Mrs. C. F. Ackerman, at Cedar Lawn. She had been ill, and some time early Monday morning Miss Wilckens left the house wearing only her nightrobe and a mackintosh. She was not missed until after breakfast. A reward of $250 had been offered for the recovery of the body.

Bad Weather on Buzzard's Bay.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Sept. 11.—The threatening weather of the early day was such that the President and Secretary Lamont were obliged to postpone an intended fishing trip.

ROOSEVELT SCORES HILL

The Senator Pronounced a Champion of the Lawbreaker.

VARIETIES OF PERSONAL LIBERTY

The Police Commissioner Declares that the Law Against Sunday Sales of Soda Water Will Be Enforced.

BUFFALO, Sept. 11.—Police Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt of New-York delivered an address before a mass meeting held at Music Hall to-night under the auspices of the Catholic Abstinence Union. He gave his whole attention to Senator Hill's recent criticisms of his method of enforcing the Sunday closing laws in New-York, speaking of the Senator in vigorous terms. He said, in part:

"Senator Hill has deliberately made himself the champion of the saloon against the Church. We greatly regret he should drag such an issue into politics; but if we must choose, we certainly stand for the Church against the saloon.

"He belongs to the type of so-called practical politicians, who care nothing for principles but everything for votes. He believes that rich brewers and swarming liquor sellers and the ignorant people who follow them will outvote decent men.

"Senator Hill's platform has for its two chief planks the personal liberty of the individual to commit crime, and the personal liberty of public officials to enforce the law dishonestly and corruptly. He stands in favor of the criminal on the one hand, and of the corrupt official on the other. The personal liberty which he champions is of the kind which would allow the private citizen to sell his vote, and the candidate for office to buy it; it is the personal liberty of the police officer to blackmail the saloon keeper to violate the law if he pays sufficient bribe money. He champions that kind of personal liberty which leads men to the penitentiary.

"He complains because I have called him the champion of the lawbreaker and the attorney of the criminal. He is both, as he always has been.

"The Senator says that we have discriminated by not enforcing the law against soda water as we have enforced the law against liquor selling. In the end we shall enforce all the laws, but in the order of their importance. The Sunday excise law stood in no respect on a par with the law about soda water. The saloon keepers, backed by the brewers and rich liquor merchants, form the wealthiest and, politically, the most powerful classes in New-York, as nobody knows better than Mr. Hill, for his machine has time and again profited by their wealth and their political influence. We found that they openly defied the law, and they were backed by the most powerful and unscrupulous politicians of the State, headed by the United States Senator himself. All the best prophets said we would not conquer them, but we have conquered them. We conquered them because we refused to let our attention be diverted to minor issues. In breaking up the big barricade of the law breakers, we are not going to drop the boulder in order to pick up a pebble; we are not to be diverted from shutting up the saloon by talk about the soda water fountains.

"Senator Hill stands as the apologist of dishonesty in the past, the foe of honesty in the present, and the advocate of a return to the old system of unutterable foulness and corruption. He prattles about our executing the law harshly. Does he know that last year there were over 8,000 arrests under this law in New-York City, so that they averaged about 160 a Sunday?

"Senator Hill poses as the friend of the poor man, but in this fight he is the friend of the drunkard and the bribe-taker. It is invariably the poor man who suffers most when laws are enforced with corrupt partiality. He advocates the dishonest enforcement of the law, and, as a parallel, forsooth, he quotes the resistance in the North to the execution of the Fugitive Slave act. It is characteristic of his whole mental and moral attitude that to him the desire illegally to gratify an appetite should stand on a plane with the fight for human freedom.

"Resistance to the law is justified only on ground that justifies a revolution. The doctrine which Senator Hill teaches is a doctrine which can only result in lawlessness and anarchy among the people at large and in the widest corruption among the officials of the State. He deliberately puts himself upon a par with the lyncher and the whitecapper, and the open foe of order. Senator Hill takes this stand because he believes that the forces of evil outnumber the forces of good. He hopes that he will attract from the opposite party more men who are vicious than he loses decent men from his own party."

Mr. Roosevelt was followed by Bishop Keane, who read the message uttered by the Third Plenary Council to the Catholics of the United States, directed against the sale of liquor on Sunday.

Seizure of May's Landing Property.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 11.—United States Marshal Peiffer of Camden to-day took possession of the lands at May's Landing, in this county, held by the Industrial Land Improvement Company. The seizure was based on a writ of ejectment issued by the United States Circuit Court. The property seized has been improved, and there is a big shoe factory and about twenty cottages on the ground. All the cottages are occupied. It is alleged the land company's deed is defective, being rendered so by a filed contract which the original owner of the property, C. R. Colwell of Weymouth, is said to have made with another land company. The case has been in litigation for some time. The seizure was only formal.

Stecklerites Have a Meeting.

About 500 persons met in the rooms of the Independent County Organization of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District, Third Avenue and Eighty-first Street, last night. Ex-Alderman Abram Meade called the meeting to order, and Excise Commissioner Julius Harburger, Ernest Harvier, and ex-Judge Alfred Steckler made brief remarks. Mr. Harburger's remarks were principally with regard to a new liberal Sunday excise law.

No Employment, So Took His Life.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Sept. 11.—At the rear of Charles Dickenson's residence, on the Newtown Road, an unknown man was found hanging by a sash cord, which was securely tied to a tree, to-day. Papers that indicated that the suicide was George Voff of 434 Gold Street, Brooklyn, were found. One was covered with written requests. It is supposed that the man was unable to obtain employment and ended his life.

In Charge at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 11.—Major D. W. Lockwood, United States Engineer Corps, has arrived and has taken charge of the local office and of this district. Capt. Mahan, United States Navy, will deliver two lectures at the War College to-morrow, and several others next week.

Commodore Gerry's Mother Improving.

The condition of Mrs. Gerry, the mother of Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, who has been dangerously ill at her residence at Nineteenth Street and Broadway, was said last night to be greatly improved.

IMBABURA SUBMITS TO ALFARO

Col. Arellano Will Oppose the Followers of Rivadeneiras—Diplomatic Corps Recognize the Supreme Chief.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, via Galveston, Sept. 11.—The Province of Imbabura, which has been reactionary, has finally pronounced its submission to the authority of Supreme Chief Eloy Alfaro.

The followers of Rivadeneiras, about 300 in number, are to be opposed by Col. Arellano with the First Division, which has left Quito for Carchi.

All the members of the Diplomatic Corps at Quito have called in their official capacity on Alfaro, who returned their visits in person immediately.

HARVARD STUDENT BECOMES INSANE

Maurice C. Wheeler, a Class Leader, Taken into Custody.

BOSTON, Sept. 11.—Maurice C. Wheeler, a student at Harvard College, went violently insane to-day, and is now confined at Police Headquarters, Cambridge, awaiting the arrival of his friends. Wheeler, who is but twenty years of age, returned to Cambridge to-day from his home at Riverdale, Md., and proceeded to the residence of Mrs. Dean, on Mount Auburn Avenue, where he boarded during the last term of the college.

He first attracted attention by telling Mrs. Dean than her daughter had died suddenly in Boscton. He had seen her fall, he stated, and came directly out to notify her relatives. The young lady was found to be alive and well. After other indications of insanity had been observed, Wheeler was taken into custody. He had been studying the Bible closely during the school vacation, he stated, and was convinced that he was a Saviour. His father, A. M. Wheeler, is an employe in the Controller of the Currency's office at Washington.

Young Wheeler was among the leaders in his class last year.

MEETING OF THE CANADIAN BANKERS

Large Attendance of Members of the Association at Quebec.

QUEBEC, Sept. 11.—About sixty members of the Canadian Bankers' Association arrived here, and were received at the Parliament Hous by L. O. Taillon, Premier of Quebec.

General Manager McDougall of the Quebec Bank delivered the address of welcome on behalf of the Quebec bankers. General Manager Walker of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, who is also President of the Canadian Bankers' Association, responded on behalf of the visitors.

The first session was held behind closed doors. The general meeting took place to-night, when several prize papers were read.

There will be two sessions to-morrow, when the business of the association will be discussed. A grand banquet will take place at Chateau Frontenac to-morrow night.

CAPT. SUMNER DETACHED

Command of the Cruiser Columbia Given to Capt. J. H. Sands.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Secretary Herbert announced this afternoon that Capt. J. H. Sands had been assigned to the command of the cruiser Columbia, relieving Capt. George W. Sumner, recently tried by court-martial. While the findings of the court-martial in Capt. Sumner's case have not been made public, the fact that he has been detached shows that the verdict was unfavorable to him.

It will probably be some time before Capt. Sumner's fate is made known, as the case will go to the President, who has been exceedingly careful and painstaking in deciding every case involving the future of a naval officer charged with a serious offense after a lifetime of efficient service, and no speedy action may be expected. Capt. Sands is stationed at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard.

HOLMES INDICTED AT INDIANAPOLIS

Charged with Having Caused the Death of Howard Pietzel.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 11.—Coroner Castor to-day announced his verdict in the case of Howard Pietzel. He finds that the child came to his death at the hands of H. H. Holmes.

The Marion County Grand Jury this afternoon found an indictment against Holmes for murder in the first degree, and, should he escape trial in Philadelphia, he will be brought here for trial, as the chain of evidence is strong.

Chicago May Have a High Tower.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—The West Park Board has received a communication from the Tower Company, an organization of local capitalists who aim to construct a tower to surpass the Eiffel Tower of Paris. This company proposes to construct a gigantic steel tower in one of the West Side parks. The elevation is to be 1,100 feet, and the cost is estimated at $600,000. The company asks a ten-year privilege, and asks for an early reply. The question was informally discussed at the board meeting yesterday, but action on the request was deferred.

Senator Hale's Son Goes Slumming.

Frederick Hale, son of United States Senator Hale of Maine, called on Col. Grant and Acting Chief Conlin at Police Headquarters yesterday. He told the Chief that he wanted to take a party of friends on a slumming expedition through Chinatown last night, and he asked to have a policeman accompany them. Mr. Conlin directed Acting Captain Young of the Elizabeth Street Station to detail a detective to show Mr. Hale and his friends around the Chinese quarter.

Had Frank Work Arrested.

Frank Work, the well-known driver of trotting horses, of 13 East Twenty-sixth Street, was arrested last night on a charge of reckless driving. The complainant was James A. Collins of 536 Ninth Avenue. Collins said that Work was driving fast and ran into his bicycle, wrecking it.

Mr. Work was taken to the Arsenal, where Mr. Collins withdrew the complaint and the Sergeant discharged Mr. Work.

Killed Himself by Accident.

Policeman Sullivan, attached to the Sixth Precinct, the Elizabeth Street Station, accidentally shot and killed himself yesterday afternoon at his home, 249 East Sixtieth Street. He was changing his clothes, when his revolver was discharged, the bullet entering his forehead.

Bernhard Mainzer Seriously Ill.

Bernhard Mainzer, of the firm of Hallgarten & Co., bankers at 26 Broad Street, is lying ill at his residence, 9 East Sixty-sixth Street. He had recently undergone an operation for the removal of a tumor from his throat, and he has suffered severely from its effects.

Hot Weather Up the State.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 11.—The thermometer marked 98° in the shade here to-day. Reports from all sections of Dutchess, Columbia, and Ulster Counties show streams, wells, and springs dry that have held water for twenty-five years without interruption.

Dennis Burke Kills Himself.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 11.—Dennis Burke, assistant foreman of Young America Hose Company of this city, killed himself to-day, by shooting, in a fit of despondency. He had been on a spree for two or three days after abstaining for four years.

Mr. Mansfield's Condition Unchanged.

Richard Mansfield's condition, it was said yesterday, remained unchanged. Mr. Mansfield is seriously ill with typhoid fever.

PROTEST IS SUSTAINED

Defender Awarded the Second Race for the Cup.

VALKYRIE DISQUALIFIED

All Efforts to Have the Race Called Off Failed.

MR. ISELIN'S ACTION CRITICISED

Considered Unsportsmanlike and Injurious to Future International Yachting.

THE CASE OF THE GENESTA RECALLED

When the Puritan Was Disqualified Sir Richard Sutton Refused a Walk-over.

The protest of C. Oliver Iselin against the Valkyrie was sustained by the Regatta Committee, and the race sailed on Tuesday, in which the Valkyrie finished first, has been awarded to the Defender. It was late yesterday afternoon when the Regatta Committee rendered its decision, and the result pleased some and was criticised by others. Of course the Defender people were elated. All the Summer they have almost regarded everything as theirs by right, and have shown a disposition to win by hook or crook, and they succeeded in beating Vigilant on two occasions by straining the yachting rules.

Lord Dunraven and those on the Valkyrie took the adverse decision philosophically, and showed that they are sportsmen in the strict sense of the word.

The Regatta Committee met in the clubhouse early in the morning, and began at once to try and find out to the best of their ability where to place the blame for the unfortunate accident, but before doing so they tried to induce Mr. Iselin to withdraw the protest and agree to sail the race over again. Mr. Iselin, however, was confident that he was in the right, and declined to do so. Lord Dunraven was seen, too, and asked to agree to resail the race, and he decided to abide by the decision of the Regatta Committee.

Things Might Have Been Better.

If the Regatta Committee had succeeded in this little pouring-oil business, things would have been in a much better state than they are just now, and a great deal would have been accomplished to improve the sport of yacht racing, but they failed.

Then they got to work taking testimony. Mr. Iselin stated his case. He claimed that the Valkyrie bore down on the Defender when she had plenty of room and then luffing the end of her boom, caught the starboard topmast shroud and broke the end of the spreader and sprung the topmast. He claimed that he shouted to the Valkyrie that the Defender would hold her course, and ordered Capt. Haff not to give way. His testimony was supported by Herbert C. Leeds and Woodbury Kane, who were on the Defender at the time.

Lord Dunraven gave the Valkyrie's side of the case, and he had H. Maitland Kersey, Arthur Glennie, and Capt. Sycamore with him to tell what they knew. The claim of the Englishmen was that the Defender altered her course when the Valkyrie bore down on her, and then luffed, and that by so doing they had forfeited the right of way. J. R. Busk, a member of the America's Cup Committee, who was on board the Valkyrie, and David Henderson, who represented the Valkyrie on the Defender, also testified, and then the committee, after deliberating for several hours, posted the following on the bulletin board of the club:

C. Oliver Iselin, Esq.:

Dear Sir: We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday protesting the Valkyrie. We have given the matter our careful consideration and believe that the foul occurred through the miscalculation of the distance between the two yachts at a critical moment.

From our observation, sustained by that of others who were in good positions to see, we find that the Valkyrie, in

mittee has probably agreed not to discuss the case outside, and so when a reporter for The New-York Times asked Mr. Busk if he was correctly reported, he very politely replied: "You must excuse me, but I can't say anything about the case."

Chairman James D. Smith of the committee is another said to favor the Valkyrie. It is certain, too, that he had hoped that the protest might be withdrawn. He said: "I do not believe that the foul was incurred by the Valkyrie, or that the protest was deserved. It looked to me like another Vigilant-Defender position. I do not say that the condition was so. This is simply my personal expression, it is not official."

Archibald Rogers, another member of the Cup Committee, favored the Valkyrie, and he is also of the opinion that the Vigilant was in the right in the two races that were protested.

After the decision was rendered Lord Dunraven was seen, and asked if the report that he would not race any more on account of the adverse decision was true, he replied most emphatically that it was not. He said:

"I shall sail this race to-morrow as a sportsman, because I have no occasion to do otherwise. I believe in the ability and honesty of the Regatta Committee of the New-York Yacht Club. I believe that no effort has been made to influence their decision. I believe them to be gentlemen and yachtsmen, and, while I do not care to say anything about the Valkyrie, I yet think that Mr. Watson has also fulfilled his engagement to build for me a good boat.

"I do not expect that Mr. Iselin will offer a chance for a resail or anything of that sort. While it is very certain that the America's Cup is lost by reason of the Valkyrie's racing showing, it is not so certain that at some time the cup may not be carried across the Atlantic."

Mr. Glennie said: "Every fellow thinks he is right, and we thought we were. We'll be at the starting line to-morrow and have another try."

Mr. Iselin and his friends on the Defender refused to say anything. As soon as the verdict was rendered they went to Bay Ridge and boarded the steam yacht Neckau. Later in the day this notice was posted in the clubhouse:

To the Members of the New-York Yacht Club:

Your committee begs to state that before arriving at a decision upon the Defender's protest they endeavored to bring about a mutual agreement between the respective yachts to resail yesterday's race, but each preferred that the committee should pass judgment upon the protest. REGATTA COMMITTEE.

Contrast with the Genesta Case.

The action of Mr. Iselin in refusing to resail the race has been condemned by many, and Lord Dunraven, if he has not won the cup, has won hosts of friends. He left everything in the hands of the committee, and is abiding by the decision. Mr. Iselin's action is contrasted with that of Sir Richard Sutton, who fought the Genesta over in 1885. The Puritan raced against the Genesta and fouled the Puritan yacht, breaking her bowsprit. This occurred on Sept. 8, 1885, and the following from The New-York Times on Sept. 9, 1885, tells what happened:

Everybody deplored the accident, and many yachtsmen promptly pronounced the Puritan in the wrong. Others said that if the Genesta had not luffed that the accident would not have occurred, but this suggestion was answered by the remark that the Puritan had no business where she was. The committeemen shut themselves up at once in the pilot house to consider the embarrassing question raised by the accident, but they had hardly seated themselves before the Puritan shot across the tug's bows, and Mr. Forbes, standing up, shouted:

"We have come for instructions. Shall we sail over the course?"

To which Chairman Tams answered with a simple "No!"

The committee had its course in the matter marked out for it by Rules 14 and 25 of the sailing regulations of the club. They are as follows:

Rule 14.—Crossings—Yachts on the starboard tack must invariably give way to those on the starboard tack; and in all cases where a doubt of the possibility of the yacht on the port tack weathering one on the starboard tack shall exist, the yacht on the port tack shall give way.

Rule 25.—Amenable to Rules—Yachts entered for any regattas or races under the auspices of the club shall be amenable to the rules from the moment the preparatory signal is given.

The Luckenbach meanwhile had weighed anchor and ran down alongside the Genesta. Chairman Tams left the pilot house for a moment to inform Sir Richard Sutton that the committee would have something to say to him in a few minutes. Sir Richard Sutton appeared quite cool, and, having signified his willingness to wait for the committee's decision, he inquired: "What is the limit of time for lodging a written protest?"

Chairman Tams said he would answer the question in a few minutes, and presently sent Dr. Woodbury to say, "Three o'clock to-morrow afternoon."

Messrs. Tams and Stebbins, who were the only members of the Racing Committee on board, called into consultation with them Mr. Appleton of the Eastern Club, and L. P. Bayard of the Seawanhaka Club. At the end of about fifteen minutes Chairman Tams walked into the bow of the tug and spoke to Sir Richard Sutton.

"We have ruled the Puritan out," he said.

"Thank you," answered Sir Richard Sutton.

"What time will we have?" asked Mr. Roosevelt Schuyler from on board the Genesta.

"You will have to sail over the course in seven hours," answered Mr. Tams.

"When will you take our time?" asked Mr. Schuyler. "Will the time already elapsed be counted in the seven hours?"

"Get ready and we will take your time."

"Will you give us time to rig up a bowsprit by running out our spinnaker pole?"

Before the committee could answer this question raised by Sir Richard Sutton's guest, Sir Richard himself came to the rail and said to Mr. Tams with admirable grace of voice and manner:

"We are very much obliged to you, but we can't do it. We don't want it that way. We don't want a walk-over; we want a race."

This was said in such a pleasant, freehand way that it made a really handsome action seem still more handsome, and everybody agreed that he was the right kind of an Englishman. Even the committeemen were instantly able to smile again. It was a happy escape from a very embarrassing position. It followed, of course, that no protest would be made, and that the race would be sailed as soon as the Genesta could get ready.

Irving Grinnell of the Regatta Committee said the accident was very unfortunate, and was due to an error of judgment on the Valkyrie's part. He said the excursion fleet was partly the cause of the trouble, and denounced the action of some Captains strongly. Chester Griswold of the Regatta Committee said Lord Dunraven had stated that he would not race here any more if the steamers bothered the yachts in today's race. He said an excursion boat was the main cause of the trouble.

Caused by an Error of Judgment.

Capt. Haff was seen in the Erie Basin. He said it was not in his province to give up the race, but he would do so if he were in Mr. Iselin's place. "The accident is to be deplored. It was caused by an error of judgment."

A prominent yachtsman said: "The committee should have stopped the race at once. Every one knows it was an accident, and allowing the race to go on after noting Mr. Iselin's protest practically gave the Defender two chances to the Valkyrie's one. The Defender had a chance to outsail the Valkyrie and win, and if she did not succeed here, she still had her protest. Personally, I think the Valkyrie was right. I was in a straight line with the Defender, and distinctly saw the yacht alter her course. It would be a graceful thing now for Mr. Iselin to call the race off. If he takes advantage of any little technicality to win, American yachtsmen must not kick at Englishmen doing the same when they go over there."

The Defender and Valkyrie were dry locked at Erie Basin yesterday to fit them for to-day's race. The Defender went to the dock to repair the injuries received at the start of Tuesday's race, and the Valkyrie went in for another coat of pot lead on her bottom. It was the first time that both have been out of water together, and there was a big crowd of people comparing their lines all day.

The Defender's cracked topmast and starboard spreader were taken down. The horn of the spreader was broken entirely off, while the topmast had a split in it about one-third of the distance up from the mainmast head. It seems to be an outside break. Another spar to take its place had been brought to the basin and placed on carpenter's horses alongside the dock. It was not a new spar, but was one made for the Colonia. It was the same length as the broken spar, but an inch less in diameter. Capt. Haff said it would answer the purpose all right. It weighs 400 pounds less than the old stick. Its outboard end looked as though it had been chewed off. The damaged spreader was also taken down. The Defender's water line will not be remeasured, but the Valkyrie's will be. Eighteen pigs of lead, weighing about one and one-quarter tons, were removed from her hold, and she will sit higher on the water. Probably the difference in water-line measurement will wipe out the 20.10 seconds time allowance which she gives the Defender.

John Hyslop, the official measurer of the New-York Yacht Club, was at the dry dock all the afternoon, waiting for the Valkyrie to be floated, but when she was still resting on the blocks at 7:30 he went away, as it was too dark to take measurements. The new topmast of the Defender was set on end at 6 o'clock. The spreader was replaced with a new one, and the shrouds were put in place. It was 9 o'clock before the yachts were floated. The tenders, City of Bridgeport and Hattie Palmer, lay at the wharf, waiting for the yachts to get out of the dock. To-day's race will be fifteen miles to windward and return. The start will be from Sandy Hook Lightship, unless the committee establishes another starting point in order to obtain a windward course of fifteen miles.

The same rules that governed the first two races will prevail. Should the Defender win to-day, the America's Cup will remain

IVORY SOAP
IT FLOATS

Those who think that imported soaps must be the finest, do not know that the materials for Ivory Soap are the best to be found anywhere. The vegetable oil of which Ivory Soap is made, is imported, almost in ship loads, from the other side of the world.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CIN'TI.

here another year at least, and the international yachting contest of 1895 will be closed.

The wind at Sandy Hook at midnight was blowing from the west at the rate of nineteen miles an hour. It was a bit hazy off shore. The Government weather report indicates fair weather for to-day.

Mr. Watson, the designer of the Valkyrie, arrived on board the City of Bridgeport shortly before 9 o'clock last night. He was questioned in regard to the decision, and was also asked whether the Valkyrie would sail in the race scheduled for to-day. In reply to both questions he said:

"I know nothing about it."

Capt. Sycamore declared that he had not heard of the decision until the reporter told him of it. Later he said he did not care to express an opinion on the subject.

At 9 o'clock Mr. Hyslop, the official measurer of the New-York Yacht Club, returned to the Erie Basin, and at once set to work taking the water line of each boat. At 9:45 o'clock the Defender, having completed her repairs, was taken in tow by the Hattie Palmer, her tender, and started for Bay Ridge, where she will anchor over night.

The Atlantic Yacht Club steamer Gay Head will leave the clubhouse, Bay Ridge, at 9:30 o'clock, instead of 9:40, as formerly.

The Riverside Yacht Club's steamer Cygnus will leave the foot of East Thirty-first Street at 8:45 to-day, and at 8:30 on Saturday if there is a race that day.

The Mount Hope of the Fall River and Providence Steamboat Company, which leaves Pier 18 North River, foot of Murray Street, at 9:30 o'clock for the yacht race, will not be overcrowded, as the company will not take more than a limited number. At Tuesday's race the passengers were delighted with the views given of the race from start to finish.

THE ENGLISH VIEW OF IT.

Comments Made in the Newspapers on the Club's Action.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The decision of the America's Cup Committee to give Tuesday's yacht race to the Defender was known in the London clubs and newspaper offices at about 10 o'clock this evening. The general public will know nothing about it until the papers appear in the morning. Clubmen and the London agents of provincial papers stood about in groups to-night discussing the matter. All were surprised by the decision, and some were indignant. The universal expectation was that the race would be re-sailed. Those discussing the decision knew nothing of the evidence before the committee, or the detailed rules governing races for the America's Cup; nevertheless, many angrily denounced the decision.

To a United Press reporter to-day Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador to the United States, said he hoped the committee would decide that yesterday's race should not count.

The Yachting World, in its first leader on the subject, written before the decision, says: "Two races have been sailed. The Valkyrie lost one actually and the second virtually. Whatever may be the committee's verdict, it is impossible to doubt that the American champion achieved a moral victory. There seems to be small doubt that Mr. Herreshoff has again designed a yacht that is exceedingly well adapted to the purpose for which she was built. Therein we must seek our consolation, for, were he handicapped by having to design a vessel which, first of all, has to brave the Atlantic, it is more than likely that Mr. Watson would turn out a shell capable of turning the tables. Yet our challenges are issued with full knowledge of the hardness of the conditions governing the contests, and there is no use of grumbling afterward, but, for the sake of cheering up our despondent pride, let us imagine that the Yankees challenged for the Royal Victoria Gold Cup."

The Daily News will say: "The committee has not only taken Tuesday's supposed victory from the British yacht, but has given it to the American. This seems to be rather sharp practice. It may be the rigor of racing law, but it is hardly sport. If the umpire had done his duty, he would have recalled the yachts and had a fresh start. The committee's second award makes poor reciprocity for the generous treatment of the Cornell crew at Henley."

The Chronicle will say: "We confess we see no reason in the decision of the committee awarding the race to the Defender. The foul occurred before the starting gun was fired, and before the line was crossed. The Defender might have backed out, but she elected to race. Had the Valkyrie wilfully fouled the Defender during the race, the penalty could not have been greater. The committee's explanation does not improve matters. We should not be surprised if Lord Dunraven declares the rest of the races off, and refuses to compete again, but if he consents to continue, as we hope he will, Thursday's race will probably settle the matter, as there is not much doubt now that the Defender is the faster yacht."

The Standard: "The decision will be received with much regret in England. It is unlucky, to say the least, that the result deprives Lord Dunraven of what seemed to be a fairly won victory. We do not imply that there is the slightest reason to suspect the committee of partiality. We recognize the kindly spirit that prompted them to sound the competers as to whether they would like to race again without a decision on the disputed point. Evidently the foul was a pure accident. We only express our belief that, had the positions been reversed, Lord Dunraven would have cheerfully agreed to resail the race as a solution of the difficulty."

The Daily Graphic will say: "The committee's decision will be accepted loyally. Lord Dunraven is not the man to throw away his now remote chance of winning the Cup because a committee of American gentlemen have held that his yacht was in the wrong."

The Post will say: "Nothing can be done but to accept the verdict, but, even if the decision of the committee be acquiesced in unanimously by yachtsmen on both sides of the Atlantic, the 1895 contest will always be regarded as an unfortunate match. It would be a graceful and sportsmanlike course if Mr. Iselin should offer to resail the race, even if Lord Dunraven was unable to take advantage of the courtesy."

Speaking of the crowding by the excursion steamers, The Post will say it is most deplorable, as it prejudices the sport of international racing. It further says it would be a pity if another attempt should not be made to bring back the America's Cup, supposing the Defender wins the next race, but it may be taken for granted that this is the last contest that will be sailed in New-York waters.

THE NEWS IN SCOTLAND.

Commercial Cable Company's Good Work in Transmitting Race Reports.

The Dundee Advertiser, Sept. 9, says: "The Commercial Cable Company had a steamer moored at Sandy Hook, with cables to the shore on board; a large staff of telegraphists were kept busy forwarding messages to this country, giving particulars as to the positions of the yachts off various points. As an instance of the extraordinary rapidity of transmission, it may be stated that a message, which was sent to The Advertiser, was actually being received in the Commercial Company's office, Dundee, while being transmitted from the ship.

"The final result of the race was received in the city two and a half minutes after the winning yacht crossed the line."

The Dundee Courier, Sept. 11, says: "As on Saturday, the New-York representative of The Courier followed the fortunes of the two yachts from a special steamer, cabling hour by hour direct to Dundee, special arrangements having been made to secure rapid telegraphing facilities between the steamer and the shore. On all hands admiration was expressed at the enterprise of The Courier in arranging for direct communication with the scene of the great race, by means of which the result was received in the city fifteen minutes before its announcement was made by the usual press agencies."

The following appears in The Glasgow Herald and The Evening Times of the 10th inst.:

"The Commercial Cable Company, by their admirable arrangements for rushing through the result of the great yacht race, succeeded in reducing their previous record speed by one minute, and the result of the race was got through to-day in the astonishing time of two minutes."

GLASGOW, Sept. 11.—The Mail to-morrow will say:

"The decision of the committee is sure to be challenged in this country. It is certain that all Americans who have the true interests of sport at heart will receive the verdict with dismay. Had the committee declared the race void on account of a technical breach, few persons would be disposed to cavil, but surely they have overstepped the bounds of fair play in awarding the race to the Defender. This seriously handicaps the British yacht, and robs future races of all interest as international contests."

The Herald will say: "The decision of the committee will cause bitter disappointment in this country. We cannot, however, impeach the fairness of the committee's decision or question their right to award the race to the yacht which they declare was fouled by the actual victor. The only question is whether it would not have been more sportsmanlike to have voided the race altogether, and that is more a matter of opinion. We must, however, accept the decision with the best possible grace."

OBITUARY RECORD.

Rowland M. Stover.

Rowland M. Stover, a prominent resident of Plainfield, N. J., died at his home, on East Ninth Street, yesterday morning. He was born in Pittstown, N. Y., in 1830. In 1856 he married the eldest daughter of Nathan Howard, Jr., then editor and publisher of Howard's Practice Reports. In 1860 he gave up the practice of law and connected himself with Mr. Howard in the editorship and publication of that series of reports. In 1876 Mr. Stover removed from New-York to Plainfield. In 1886 Mr. Stover began the publication of The New-York State Reporter, which he continued to edit up to and including the twenty-fifth volume. He was the editor of a work entitled "Stover's Annotated Code of Civil Procedure," which consists of three volumes of 1,000 pages each. The deceased was a lifelong Democrat, and when he took up his residence in Plainfield he became actively identified with politics. He was elected to the Common Council in 1878, taking a prominent part in that body's deliberations. He twice received the nomination for Assembly at the hands of his party. Though defeated, he so reduced the Republican majority that he was beaten by less than 100. In 1879 he was elected to the Board of Chosen Freeholders, the first and only Democratic Freeholder ever elected from the City of Plainfield.

Col. Lewiston Fairchild.

Col. Lewiston Fairchild died at his home, in Cazenovia, N. Y., yesterday morning, aged eighty-four years. With his death his nephew, ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchild, becomes the head of one of the oldest and best known families in Central New-York. Since the death of Sidney P. Fairchild, Col. Fairchild's brother, he had lived alone in one of the fine old village residences, and his death occurred in his bank, where for years he had been a familiar figure. A true born gentleman of the old school, he lived his life quietly and conservatively. He exercised a marked influence over his fellow-citizens, placing their investments with singular success, and using every endeavor to advance the prosperity of the village. He was for many years a Trustee and for several terms President of the village. At one time he served as County Clerk. In politics, Col. Fairchild was a Whig until 1856, since which time he was a consistent and uncompromising Democrat. He leaves no family.

Henry Lindenmeyr.

Henry Lindenmeyr of the firm of Henry Lindenmeyr & Sons, paper dealers, of 20 Beekman Street and 33 East Houston Street, died yesterday at 240 East Fifteenth Street. Mr. Lindenmeyr was at his office Tuesday, apparently in good health, and his death was a great shock to his family.

He was born in Germany in 1830, and came to this city as a young man. About 1860 he founded the present business, which in time became one of the largest of its kind in the country. With him were associated his two sons, Gustave and Henry.

Mr. Lindenmeyr was never active in political life, but was prominently identified with many charitable organizations. He was a member of the Liederkranz and Arion Societies, and one of the Directors of the Germania and German Savings Banks of this city.

Mr. Lindenmeyr leaves a wife and seven children.

Lorenzo D. Rushmore.

Lorenzo D. Rushmore died at his home, 316 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. He was born at Hempstead, L. I., July 6, 1806, and was engaged in business in that town for forty years. When twenty years old he became a local preacher in the Methodist Church, and he had a record of officiating at 1,000 marriages.

His father settled in Hempstead, L. I., in 1780. Lorenzo D. Rushmore took an active part in business until two years ago. At that time he retired, owing to his great age. He was last employed with Sweetser, Pembroke & Co. in the dry goods business in this city. Mr. Rushmore took an active interest in the events of the day, and only on Tuesday night he spoke to his sons about the Valkyrie-Defender yacht race. He leaves three sons.

The funeral services will be held this afternoon, and the body will be taken to Hempstead, L. I., where the interment will be held on Friday.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—The Rev. George Ware Briggs, D. D., a prominent Unitarian divine, died Monday, in Cambridge, Mass., where he had been pastor of the Third Church since 1869. He was graduated from Brown University in 1825 and received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from that institution in 1855. Dr. Briggs was well known as a patriotic speaker. A very strange incident in his life was a long trance into which he fell about ten years ago. For five weeks before Thanksgiving he suffered from a severe siege of hiccoughing. The Sunday after Thanksgiving he became unconscious and remained so for six months. The doctors attributed this to the formation of a clot of blood on the brain from the violent hiccoughing.

—Lester H. Eames, a retired millionaire, dropped dead Tuesday in the corridor of the Victoria Hotel at Chicago. Heart disease was the cause. Mr. Eames was seventy-eight years of age, and was brother of H. B. Eames, President of the Commercial National Bank. He was born in Vernon, Oneida County, N. Y., and lived for twenty-five years in Utica. He was unmarried.

—Mrs. Rebakah K. W. Heyerman, wife of Commander Oscar F. Heyerman, United States Navy, who was recently placed on the retired list, died at the Mansion House, Brooklyn, Tuesday. She was forty-five years old, and had been an invalid for a long time. She leaves a son and daughter. The remains were taken to Detroit, Mich., yesterday, where the interment will take place.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Seattle, Washington, Sept. 11.—The palatial residence of H. C. Henry, the millionaire contractor who built the lerger part of the Great Northern Road, was completely destroyed by fire this morning. The residence was one of the finest in the city, occupied a commanding site overlooking Lake Union, and cost $100,000. Insurance is $40,000. The fire caught from an electric wire.

Watertown, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Coldbrook Cheese Factory, at Tanner's Corners, town of Alexandria, Jefferson County, was destroyed by fire from a stroke of lightning this morning. Insurance, $2,700.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The big starch works of Gilbert S. Graves, at the foot of Court Street, were damaged by fire this morning. The damage will not exceed $2,000.

Soaked Flour for Macaroni and Paste.

From The Boston Transcript.

Over in East Boston a tug was busy all day pulling sacks of flour from the briny deep under the ruined pier of the Boston and Albany Railroad, which was burned recently. It was not very good flour, but it will be sold after it has been dried out a little for what any one chooses to give for it. About 17,000 bags of flour, valued at $40,000, were stored in the freight shed on the pier awaiting export, when the fire broke out, and that part of the consignment which was not baked was soaked. Had it not been for the smoke, the salvage on the flour would perhaps have been one-half. But smoke is extremely penetrating, and flour is very susceptible in the matter of receiving foreign odors. An Italian was at the dock running his fingers into the burned bags and probably speculating on the possible use of the flour for macaroni. When bags of flour fall into the water, the flour for a depth of two inches becomes a paste, which protects the interior. The paste manufacturers will probably use it, and the bill posters will profit by the fire.

THE CHICKAMAUGA PARK

A Great Throng Expected to be Present on Its Dedication.

SOME HINTS TO INTENDING VISITORS

Barracks Secured by Giving the Citizens' Committee Notice in Advance that They Are Wanted.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—If the people who attend the opening ceremonies of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park on Sept. 19 and 20 fail to secure good accommodations the fault will be their own. There is a popular impression that the Government will provide food and lodging for all who may take part in the opening of the park. This is a mistake. The Government will provide only for the troops ordered to be in the park during the opening days. The Chattanooga Citizens' Executive Committee will assign proper camping grounds to military organizations which visit the park prepared to go into camp. Civilians who have not already or who do not perfect arrangements for their accommodation during the exercises may have to shift for themselves, and the chances are that many of them will find difficulty in making satisfactory arrangements after they shall have arrived at Chattanooga.

Early in June the Chickamauga Park Commission issued a circular which was sent to all parts of the country, giving notice that while there was no appropriation by which free quarters could be furnished, camp barracks would be erected at Chattanooga under the direction of the Citizens' Executive Committee for the accommodation of those men contemplating attendance at the dedication of the park who might not be otherwise provided for and who desired such quarters. This circular contained the following paragraph:

Those who send $2 to Capt. Charles F. Muller, office of the National Park, Chattanooga, Tenn., at an early date, will receive in return a ticket which will entitle the holder to a comfortable barrack bunk for the entire time of his stay at Chattanooga, including safe storage for hand baggage, and toilet accommodations. It will not be possible to furnish ladies with quarters in these barracks. It will be necessary for each person to bring his own blanket and towels. The barracks will be constructed upon the plan used at the last Grand Army Encampment at Washington City, where a very large number of veterans were housed in barracks. These structures will be erected in Chattanooga within convenient distances of restaurants, where meals and lunches may be obtained at reasonable prices. There will be no arrangement for furnishing meals at the barracks.

This was signed by Gen. J. S. Fullerton, the Chairman of the commission. Contrary to expectation, the responses were few and far between, and those received showed that the plan of the Park Commissioners was not thoroughly understood. In August Gen. Fullerton prepared another circular, which also was given wide circulation. In it the statement was made that the previous circular had been construed to mean that barracks would be erected without regard to the orders received, and that those desiring such quarters could obtain them upon their arrival in Chattanooga. Gen. Fullerton showed that this was an error, and explained that inasmuch as Congress had not appropriated any money for free quarters, a plan had been devised by which barracks accommodations could be provided by the Citizens' Committee of Chattanooga for all who might order them a sufficient time in advance. The new circular urged again the necessity of prompt action in the line indicated by those who intended to go to Chattanooga at the time of the dedication exercises.

Inquiry made to-day at the War Department by the correspondent of The New-York Times developed the fact that the responses to this last circular have not been general. The Citizens' Executive Committee, of which Capt. H. S. Chamberlain is Chairman, has canvassed the City of Chattanooga to find quarters in private families for those who desire such accommodation, and reports that quarters have been secured for at least 20,000 persons. It is probable that before this committee completes its work it will arrange for quarters for at least 5,000 more persons.

Predictions as to the number of persons who will be present at the opening ceremonies range all the way from 50,000 to 300,000. It is believed at the War Department that from 50,000 to 60,000 is a liberal estimate. As barracks accommodations will be provided only for those who forward money for such prior to the opening day, it follows that if the crowd is anywhere near as great as that looked for by the Citizens' Committee there will be a congestion which will result in much discomfort. It is not yet too late for persons intending to visit Chattanooga to communicate with the Citizens' Committee, and thus provide against unnecessary discomfort.

The last Congress appropriated $20,000 to be used for defraying the necessary expenses of the dedication. Although no mention is made of the fact in the Appropriation bill, it is understood by the persons charged with disbursing this amount that $5,000 will be set aside for the entertainment of the committees of the Senate and House appointed to be present at the dedication exercises. The troops already ordered to proceed to the park comprise the band and one battalion of the Sixth Infantry, the band and one battalion of the Seventeenth Infantry, and the band and one battalion of the Third Artillery. The troops will form a model camp, which will be maintained until after the ceremony.

It is expected by the authorities that many State military organizations will be present, and that these will be supplied with camp equipage and rations. Chickamauga Park is some distance from Chattanooga, but the railroad facilities are excellent, and it is not expected that much difficulty will be experienced in transporting the crowds that may be in Chattanooga on the two days of the opening exercises. So far as can be learned in Washington, the hygienic arrangements are no better than could be expected in connection with ceremonies calculated to attract a vast throng of people, and for which Congress has failed to make adequate monetary provision. The Park Commission will see that the barracks to be erected are given healthful surroundings, and the camping places for visiting military organizations will be selected with due regard to their sanitary advantages.

It is expected that the Citizens' Committee will do all in its power to promote the sanitary condition of the city during the dedication exercises. In view of the facts now at hand, it behooves every person who intends to go to Chattanooga to put himself in communication with the Citizens' Committee, and thereby lessen his chances of undergoing personal discomfort. All the committees intrusted with the work connected with the dedication of the National Park are doing their best to make the affair a success. Thousands of veterans who took part in the battles around Chattanooga will be on the ground, and their presence will be the strongest possible indorsement of the grand park scheme.

Bees in Unexpected Quarters.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

GALESVILLE, Wis., Sept. 7.—Although occasionally a wolf is killed in this locality it has been generally supposed that the last black bear left this section many years ago. If Bruin did depart and absent himself for nearly a score of years, he returned last week, and three black pelts testify to the truth of the bear story. A few miles from this city a farmer was astonished one morning to run across a she bear with three cubs. Hastening to his home he procured a weapon and succeeded in slaying the cubs. The mother escaped in spite of the vigilant pursuit instituted by a large hunting party. Yesterday four bears were discovered in the woods near Ettrick. The community about here is considerably excited. Where the bears come from is a question. It is probable that the shaggy beasts seen here of late have wandered down from the northern part of the State in search of better rations.

The Sunday-Closing Law.

From The Examiner.

What is to be the upshot of this enforcement of the Sunday law? Will it lead, as the liquor dealers hope, to a change in the law in the direction of partial Sunday selling? Or, the possibility of enforcing the present law having been demonstrated, shall we have it left as it is, or increased in severity? This will depend on the complexion of the Legislature to be chosen next Fall. And now, what are the law-abiding, religious, anti-saloon citizens of the State doing to prevent a triumph of the saloon in the election of the lawmakers? The question is now in process of settlement. Are these good citizens attending the caucuses of their respective parties to strive for the nomination of candidates pledged to vote against a more "liberal" Sunday law? Unless they do attend, they cannot justly complain if the liquor dealers, who will surely be on hand, get the best of the bargain.

When Your

Is All Dough

When your cake is heavy, soggy, indigestible, it's a pretty sure sign that you didn't shorten it with Cottolene. When this great shortening is rightly used, the result will surely satisfy the most fastidious. Always remember that the quality of Cottolene makes a little of it go a long way. It's willful waste to use more than two-thirds as much as you would of lard or butter. Always use Cottolene this way and your cake and pastry will always be light, wholesome, delicious.

Genuine COTTOLENE is sold everywhere in tins, with trade-marks "Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath on every tin.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, and Produce Exchange, New York.

YESTERDAY'S WEDDINGS

Reevs—Hall.

SING SING, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Miss Elizabeth Pentz Hall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Hall of this village, was married this evening in St. Paul's Episcopal Church to John Graham Reevs of Yonkers, N. Y. The Rev. A. B. Jennings, the rector, officiated.

There was a large attendance of friends at the church. William Henry Rowe presided at the organ and played the wedding marches.

The bride's gown was of white crêpe and satin, trimmed with chiffon flounces, with high neck and full sleeves. She wore a tulle veil and carried a bouquet of bride's roses.

The maid of honor was Miss Grace Noxon, a cousin of the bride. She wore white crêpe trimmed with point lace. The bridesmaids were Miss Adeleine Hall, a sister of the bride, and Miss Gould of Boston, both of whom wore yellow crêpe, and Miss Birdsall of Trenton and Miss Julia Hall, who wore pink crêpe. All the bridesmaids carried pink roses.

The best man was Gabriel Reevs, brother of the bridegroom, and the ushers were Herbert B. Hall and William P. Hall, cousins of the bride, and Dr. Brown of Yonkers and Mr. Amerman of New-York.

The bride was given away by her father. The bride's gifts to the bridesmaids were gold hearts in the form of a pin, and the bridegroom gave the ushers handsome pearl pins.

A reception followed the church ceremony at the home of the bride's parents, 63 Highland Avenue.

Hadsell—Platt.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The marriage of Miss Sara Sherwood Platt, daughter of John I. Platt, to George Arthur Hadsell of Plainville, Conn., was celebrated this evening at the residence of the bride's parents, Eastman Terrace. The Rev. F. B. Wheeler officiated. The best man was Lewis B. Willson of Hartford, Conn., Yale, '94. The maid of honor was Edith Platt, sister of the bride. The bridesmaids were Isabel A. Morgan, Vassar, '92; Grace M. Carpenter, Vassar, '93; the ushers, Bernard Taylor, Washington, D. C.; E. Whitler Evered, New-York; Jerome R. Allen, Greenfield, Mass., and Isaac Platt, Cornell, '97, brother of the bride. The bride is a graduate of Vassar, '93, and the groom of Yale, '94.

McArthur—Waters.

NIAGARA, Ontario, Sept. 11.—Quaint old St. Mark's Church was the scene of a very pretty wedding this evening, when Miss Mabel C. Waters of Niagara was married to Peter G. McArthur, editor of New-York Truth. The bride was attired in a beautiful white silk gown, veil, and orange blossoms, and was given away by her brother, Charles Waters of St. Thomas, Ontario.

The groom was attended by Duncan McKellar of New-York. The church was beautifully decorated with white marguerites and smilax.

R. C. MEADE CAPTURED HERE

He Admits Defrauding Kansas Widows and Orphans, but Says He Took Only $2,000, Not $30,000.

R. C. Meade, formerly an insurance agent at Atchison, Kan., who disappeared three years ago with $30,000, the interest on mortgages held by widows and orphans of that city, was arrested in this city yesterday by Central Office detectives at the request of M. G. Larken, Sheriff of Atchison County, Kan.

He was found in the office of Funk & Wagnalls, publishers, at 30 Lafayette Place. He had been in the employ of the firm for nine months. Not knowing his record, the members of the firm had employed him as one of their collectors.

To Funk & Wagnalls he was known by the name of Mitchell, but he was readily identified by the detectives from a photograph sent here by Sheriff Larkin.

When arrested, Meade admitted his identity and gave his age as forty-five years and his address as 363 Lenox Avenue.

Meade was a City Councilor in Atchison and a church official. He was the agent for Kansas and Missouri of the Traders' Insurance Company of Chicago, and was also a local agent for the Ætna, North British, Mercantile, Home, Phoenix, and Royal Insurance Companies. He was highly respected in the city, and was trusted by hundreds of people to place mortgages for them and handle the business connected with them.

Meade suddenly disappeared in 1892 with another man's wife and all the interest money he could lay his hands on. The total amount was said to be $30,000.

Although he admitted his identity and the swindle when arrested yesterday, Meade denied that he had taken more than $2,000. When asked as to the woman who was said to have accompanied him from Atchison, he remained silent. Since his flight from Kansas, he said, he had been in Scotland. He had never communicated with the wife and children he had left behind him in Atchison except once, when he sent a birthday card to his little girl.

West 14th St.

1878 1807

TRADE MARK

COWPERTHWAIT'S

"RELIABLE"

CARPETS

Not as low prices can be made on any stock this Fall as on ours, which is being made at the old low price of wool and wages. EXQUISITE PATTERNS, LASTING COLORS, AND WELL WOVEN.

Furniture in great variety at very low prices.

Open Saturday Evenings.

CASH OR CREDIT.

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

104, 106, and 108 West 14th St.,

NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av., near Fulton St.

EXPLOSION IN A CAISSON

Continued from Page 1.

had charge of much powder followed, or should follow, the regulations laid down for the United States Artillery. These regulations assured, as nearly as any rules could, the safety of the men. The dangerous quality of powder was the feature ding-donged into soldiers and ordnance people and gunners, until it seemed that no one could ever be forgetful or unmindful of the care which should be exercised in handling ammunition. There had, indeed, been rare instances of fatalities resulting from a failure to observe the oft-repeated rules, which was the more remarkable for the reason that the rules extended beyond the mere storage of powder in caissons. They embraced all the men who had occasion to handle powder in any form, and if all the regulations were followed there need be no accident in time of peace.

If there were any accidents, it was generally traceable to the thoughtlessness of some one, and perhaps it was not always possible to find the culprit. An ordnance officer of prominence, who has had a war experience and who was at one time in charge of a powder depot, said to the correspondent of The New-York Times:

"The Louisville accident will, of course, fill that city with horror, and turn its festivities into mourning, and it will be some time before we can know if we ever do, the real cause of the explosion. We are apt to look upon such fearful accidents as having a cause, which sooner or later is traceable to some one's carelessness. It is pretty certain that if the rules laid down for artillerists be followed closely, the liability of accident is reduced to a minimum. In the regular service there have occurred accidents of a similar character and quite as fatal as the disaster at Louisville, so it cannot be attributed to the inexperience of the men handling the ammunition. It is likely, however, that such accidents will occur more frequently among volunteer soldiers than among regulars, and for obvious reasons. The militiamen are apt to be careless, to lose sight of the responsibility, or to fall of a comprehension of the risk involved. The regulars hear a great deal of these things, and come to exercise uncommon care in handling and transporting powder."

"Does not the accident at Louisville prove great defects in handling ammunition?" was asked.

"I think not," was the reply. "Of course, the methods have not been materially changed for years, so far as the handling of ammunition on land is concerned. On shipboard it has been possible to adopt certain mechanical lifts and conveyances which are not applicable to conditions ashore. It may be possible to facilitate the means of handling powder, but so long as ammunition has a dangerous quality for the enemy it must have its proportion of danger for those who handle it. New appliances, no matter how ingenious, will not rob the ammunition of this dangerous element, and no manner of novel devices will permit men to be the least bit careless. I note in one of the dispatches the allusion to smoking in the vicinity of the Louisville legion's caisson. If such things are permitted, the officers are criminally careless. It would be a most serious offense in the army to light a match in the vicinity of any ammunition, and I suppose the same punishment is due to such a reckless performance anywhere. I do not say that this Louisville accident is the result of personal carelessness, but I do insist that most disasters in the regular service of this kind are due to the failure of some one to observe the carefully drawn rules. I have heard these same rules criticised as demanding an unnecessary lot of work from soldiers and officers, but it is to prevent such accidents as that at Louisville that these regulations have been introduced and are enforced in the army."

PARADE OF THE GRAND ARMY.

A Magnificent Display, in Spite of the Exceedingly Warm Weather.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 11.—The metropolis of Kentucky was ablaze with patriotic enthusiasm this morning. Through her wide streets and over her boulevards marched as her guests 30,000 of those who once came to conquer. Their pathway was banked by over a third of a million people, who gave the boys in blue a reception that will never be forgotten by the veterans from abroad. Men of Southern birth and sentiment vied with their brethren from the North in their demonstrations of greeting, and white-haired women who, thirty-odd years ago this week, heard of the approach of the bluecoats with fear and apprehension, petted and pelted them to-day with flowers. It was a gigantic and sincere tribute to the sentiment that was at the head of the procession and which was worn today on badges innumerable, "One Flag, One Country."

Owing to the railroad blockade and the consequent delay in the arrival of many of the posts that were to figure in the line, it was not until nearly daylight this

THE DEAD-LOCK UNBROKEN

No Choice for State Senator in the Twenty-seventh District.

PLATT'S FORCES ALREADY BEATEN

A Desperate Effort to Have the Matter Referred to the Republican State Committee for a Final Settlement.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Platt stands in the Twenty-seventh Senatorial District to-night in the guise of a mendicant, with his arms outstretched, begging for one more chance. His followers are making every sort of promise to stay defeat. Krum is confident of the nomination, and Mosher hangs on tenaciously, waging an up-hill fight. It is conceded that Platt is beaten. One of his followers explains how it happened. He says:

"The New-York Times has defeated Platt's man Keck. Snell had the scheme well on foot. I was in the conference where it was devised. You never saw a more demoralized set of men than Snell, Liddle, Keck & Company when they read The Times of Tuesday morning. They knew that after the discussion which it had excited not one of Snell's delegates would dare to vote for Keck, except with the consent of Mosher, and nobody believes him to be capable of betraying his friends."

That is the situation as viewed by most of the politicians here, and as expressed by the many people who are watching from the outside, and who are showing considerable interest in the contest. There is but one chance for Keck, who at no time has had any show except by bartering Montgomery delegates, and that is to adjourn and appeal to the State Committee. It is now a life or death struggle with Snell and Keck, neither of whom will ever be able again to control his own County Convention if defeated at this time.

Manufacturers in this city have within the last twelve hours sent word to Krum that they are in sympathy with him. One of his delegates said this afternoon that a well-known Amsterdam Republican had opened headquarters to-day, and proposed to be one of a number who should be sent out through the city with petitions indorsing Krum, and calling upon the convention to stop all this boys' play and nominate him as the choice of a majority of the men who would be called upon to assist in the election of the Republican nominee. He was sure, he said, that hundreds of signatures could be obtained, which the Montgomery delegates could not afford to ignore. He was informed that the same men whose signatures he desired to get are exerting their influence in Krum's behalf by personal appeals.

District Attorney H. C. Wheeler of Hamilton County, who came to the convention with Keck credentials, was heard declaring that Keck could not be elected. He was quietly invited into Keck's headquarters and induced to sign a proxy, after which he went home. After the 365th ballot to-night the convention adjourned until 9:30 o'clock A. M. to-morrow. During the afternoon the Chairman appealed to the convention to "exert some of the intelligence which he saw displayed before him" in getting the convention out of the dead-lock. Then his colleague, Mason of Johnstown, begged the convention to help Keck out just this once, and it would be the last time. Finally, by the earnest request of Decker of Johnstown, the Chairman of the Schoharie delegation consented to a recurrence of which Keck made fruitless efforts to secure an adjournment and submit the question of a nomination to the State Committee.

The report to-night is that Platt, in his extremity, is trying to fix up a deal by which he promises Krum a place on the Board of Claims, and Mosher the Superintendency of the Banking Department upon Keck's nomination for Senator.

A DEMOCRATIC DIVISION.

The Senatorial Apportionment in Lexow's District Not Satisfactory.

NYACK, N. Y., Sept. 11.—An interesting and lively strife is anticipated at the Democratic County Convention to be held at New City Saturday to select delegates to the coming Senatorial Convention which will nominate Senator Lexow's opponent. There are two factions, each headed by prominent members of the party in the county, and two separate calls for the County Convention, one by each faction, have been issued. One faction is represented by George Dickey, J. Bogert Suffern, and M. McCabe, who were appointed by State Committeeman Clark to confer with a committee from Orange County to apportion the Senatorial delegates for the district and call the Senatorial Convention. This committee met at Newburg yesterday and apportioned sixteen delegates for Rockland County and thirty-two for Orange, the other county in the district.

The other faction, which does not recognize this apportionment, is represented by District Attorney Frank Comesky, Irving Brown, School Commissioner George A. Blauvelt, Everett A. Cooper, and John Connell, who last year were appointed by State Committeeman Thacher a committee to harmonize the Democratic Party in Rockland County. This faction calls for only ten Senatorial delegates from Rockland County, disregarding the sixteen apportioned by the committee at Newburg yesterday.

What the outcome will be cannot yet be conjectured, but the Democrats of Senator Lexow's county anticipate holding Saturday the liveliest convention—perhaps two of them—witnessed at New City in years.

DELEGATES FROM SUFFOLK COUNTY.

Elected in Two Districts to State and Judicial Conventions.

PATCHOGUE, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The Republican County Convention of Suffolk County, met here to-day, and elected delegates to the State Convention and Judicial Convention.

In the First District, the delegates elected to the State Convention were: Charles H. Howell, Riverhead; B. N. Reeve, Greenport; J. E. Parker, Shelter Island; John E. Overton, Port Jefferson; J. H. Pierson, Southampton. Alternates—G. M. Vail, Riverhead; I. F. Corwin, Greenport; L. B. Diamond, Easthampton; J. J. Davis, Echo; J. H. Hunt, Sag Harbor.

Delegates to the Judicial Convention: J. M. Belfort, Riverhead; B. H. Reeve, Greenport; J. Ritch, Jr., Port Jefferson; W. N. Jaycox, Riverhead; J. Sherry, Southampton. Alternates—T. L. Diamond, Easthampton; E. A. Dishemarets, Speonk; Michael Floyd, Centre Moriches; T. M. Griffing, Riverhead, Scudder Smith, Shelter Island.

In the Second District the delegates to the State Convention were: James T. Wood, Sayville; Edward Thompson, Northport; J. T. Blydenburgh, Smithtown; Richard Higbie, Babylon. Alternates—J. S. Mills, Sayville; G. M. Tileston, Huntington; C. Melville Smith, Babylon; S. R. Williams, Amityville.

Delegates to the Judicial Convention are: N. S. Ackley, Northport; A. M. Smith, Babylon; G. E. Stolworthy, Sayville; Livingston Smith, Smithtown. Alternates—E. R. Ackerly, Huntington; E. D. Vyse, Babylon; E. J. Smith, Islip; T. L. Smith, Smithtown.

First Rensselaer Republicans.

HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The Rensselaer County First District Convention here to-day elected George H. Morrison of Lansingburg, Henry Richardson of Troy, George C. Snyder of Pittstown, William J. Tomlinson of Hoosick, J. Irving Baucus of Schaghticoke, and Eugene S. Osborne of Troy, delegates to the Saratoga Convention.

The Assembly Convention for the same district named Edward McGraw of Pittstown for member of the Assembly. The nomination is not a popular one, and although there is usually over a thousand Republican majority in the district, he will have a hard fight to win.

Schuyler County Republicans.

WATKINS, N. Y., Sept. 11.—At the Schuyler County Republican Convention this afternoon, the following delegates were elected: State Convention—George A. Snyder, Baxter T. Smelzer, Charles T. Willis; Senatorial Convention—Charles B. Ball, George G. Montgomery, S. D. Cooper, Herbert Sazeabys, S. C. Colegrove. They were instructed for Owen Cassidy of Montour Falls. Judicial Convention—Charles M. Woodward, who was instructed for County Judge Samuel C. Keeler.

Supervisor Oliver H. Budd of Hector was nominated for member of Assembly.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

"First in Purity."

British Medical Journal.

First Rensselaer Republicans.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The Republican delegates of the First Assembly District of Rensselaer County met at Hoosick Falls this morning to choose delegates to the State Convention. The following were named: George H. Morrison, Henry Richardson, George C. Snyder, W. J. Tomlinson, J. Irving Baucus, Eugene L. Demers.

Edward McGraw was nominated for member of Assembly.

Harrison for the Assembly.

CORNING, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The Republicans of the First Steuben District nominated James S. Harrison for the Assembly to-day. He is a manufacturer, and lives at Addison. He is at present Supervisor of that town.

STATE CONVENTION DELEGATES.

Republican.

RENSSELAER COUNTY—First District—Charles H. Howell, B. N. Reeve, J. E. Parker, John E. Overton, J. H. Pierson.

Second District—George H. Atkins, Arthur T. Smith, Joseph A. Legget, Charles S. Francis, Robert Glass.

SUFFOLK COUNTY—First District—Charles H. Howell, B. N. Reeve, J. E. Parker, John E. Overton, J. H. Pierson.

Second District—James T. Wood, Edward Thompson, J. T. Blydenbaugh, Richard Higbie.

SCHUYLER COUNTY—George A. Snyder, Baxter T. Smelzer, Charles T. Willis.

NEW-YORK STATE NOMINATIONS

Assembly.

STEUBEN COUNTY—First District—James S. Harrison, Republican.

RENSSELAER COUNTY—First District—Edward McGraw, Republican.

SCHUYLER COUNTY—Oliver H. Budd, Republican.

AMERICAN MECHANICS ELECT OFFICERS

Failure of the Attempt to Change the Plan of Succession.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.—The National Council, Order of United American Mechanics, to-day elected officers. National Councillor Simon gave up his seat, and Vice Councillor Dittess, according to the usual custom, was elected to fill his place.

There was a movement on foot this year to change the entire etiquette of the order. It was said to have been started by the Eastern delegations. The idea was to do away with the customary method of having the Vice Councillor become Councillor by natural succession, and of having the offices of Secretary and Treasurer permanent. In place of this plan it was proposed to change the officers each year, the positions to be filled by a regular election.

A great deal of lobbying and wire-pulling was indulged in last night, by the delegates favoring this new idea. They failed, however, to secure sufficient encouragement to warrant a proposition for the change in to-day's meeting.

The election was spirited, as there were several candidates for most of the offices. The following were the successful ones: Councillor—Charles J. Dittess, Philadelphia; Vice Councillor—Maurice Bauer, New-Brunswick, N. J.; Secretary—John Server, Philadelphia; Treasurer—Joseph H. Skinner, Camden, N. J.; Marshal—Ira D. Goff, Providence, R. I.; Protector—S. G. Thompson, Richmond, Va.; Doorkeeper—J. D. Jones, Charlestown, W. Va.

The National Council decided to hold the next session in 1896, at Worcester, Mass.

LARGE AMOUNT OF TOBACCO BURNED

Fire in Lancaster (Penn.) Warehouses Destroys Property Worth $120,000.

LANCASTER, Penn., Sept. 11.—The most disastrous leaf tobacco fire in the history of this city started at 3 o'clock this morning in the warehouse of John F. Brimmer on Tobacco Avenue, and communicated to the warehouse owned by R. H. Brubaker, both of which were entirely destroyed with their contents.

In the Brimmer warehouse were 1,500 cases of leaf tobacco owned by John F. Brimmer, the loss on which is estimated at $45,000, with $5,000 loss on building. Insurance, $43,000. In the Brubaker warehouse were 1,132 cases of leaf tobacco owned by the trustee of the preferred creditors of Amos B. Hostetter, the Philadelphia and Lancaster dealer, who made a very disastrous failure some months ago. This tobacco was also entirely destroyed, entailing a loss of over $65,000; insurance, $51,500. The loss on the warehouse will reach $5,000.

The tobacco warehouses on either side were occupied by J. Bunsel & Sons of New-York, and are filled with leaf tobacco, which was badly damaged by water and smoke. The fire was undoubtedly of incendiary origin.

A VERDICT FOR NAHAN FRANKO

G. W. Lederer Directed to Pay Him One Week's Salary, $75.

George W. Lederer of the theatrical firm of Canary & Lederer was sued in the Seventh District Court, before Civil Justice John B. McKeon, yesterday, by Nahan Franko of 53 East Fifty-ninth Street for $150.

Franko said that Lederer engaged him as musical director of "The Merry World" Company the 1st of last July. The company was soon disbanded, but when it was reorganized no place was found for Franko. Therefore, he sued for two weeks' salary, $150. Mr. Lederer, in his answer, said that Franko proved incompetent as a director.

Out of court Mr. Lederer said: "Franko called on me in much apparent agitation. He said: 'For God's sake, Mr. Lederer, give me the position. I am engaged to marry Mr. Ruppert's daughter, and if I don't get the place I can't fulfill my engagement.' I told him then that if such was the situation the place was his. He married Miss Ruppert soon afterward."

Justice McKeon gave judgment for the plaintiff for one week's salary, $75.

Prisoners Behind Wire Netting.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

A thorough search of the cells at the county jail was made Sunday. No weapons of any description were found. The fine wire netting placed in the visitors' cage some months ago has put a stop to the old-time practice of slipping revolvers, razors, and knives to prisoners.

A New Cycling Suit for Women.

Recognizing the need of a dignified and genteel bicycle suit for women who use gentlemen's wheels, the firm of B. Altman & Co. has just introduced an article of dress that promises to commend itself to all women cyclists.

The invention consists of a full divided skirt, hanging in such graceful folds on all sides as to cover the lower part of the rider's figure and yet give perfect freedom of action to the limbs. Inside straps at the bottom of the skirt hold its fullness and prevent any possibility of contact with the wheels. When the wearer is not riding, the skirt looks like an ordinary one, whose full and well-draped folds completely hide the division. It is worn with any style of waist.

Leggings of the same material complete what seems to be the most modest and becoming article of dress yet made for the purpose. The suit comes in a variety of fabrics.

Fatal Mistake About Carbolic Acid.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Sept. 11.—Elizabeth Lozier of 75 Munson Street, this city, who was thirty-eight years old and mother of three children, swallowed a quantity of carbolic acid in mistake for brandy to-day, and died shortly after in agony.

Suicide of a Brushmaker.

John Hahn, a brushmaker, of 108 Bleecker Street, Brooklyn, seventy-two years old, had been despondent for several days owing to ill health. Last night, while at the table eating his supper, he shot himself in the head and died in a few minutes.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL CONFERENCE

Delegates Meet in Answer to a Call from the Superior Council of New-York—Welcome by Mgr. Farley.

In answer to a call from the Superior Council of New-York, a convention of Presidents and Vice Presidents of Central and Particular Councils of the St. Vincent de Paul Society was begun yesterday morning at the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, Lafayette Place and Great Jones Street. The convention will continue until to-morrow evening.

The convention was called to order by President Jeremiah Fitzpatrick, after mass was celebrated in the mission chapel by the Rev. Father Dougherty.

Among those attending the convention are J. Allen of St. John, N. B.; John Gorman of Ottawa, Canada; John A. Byrne of New-Orleans, Edmund J. Young of Portland, Me.; Philip H. Shelley of New-York, John J. Kennedy, Thomas Shay, and Thomas F. Ring of Boston; John H. Kirby and D. D. Donovan of Providence, R. I.; Charles W. Henisler and Daniel A. Boone of Baltimore, J. H. Whitley of Richmond, Va.; Andrew Reilly of Dubuque, Iowa; Patrick Flanagan and E. Hussey of Albany, N. Y.; H. J. Nevett of Alexandria, Va.; Patrick Lee of Jersey City, N. J.; Joseph Nurrey of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Joseph Kirnan, James E. Dougherty, Michael J. Scanlan, and Daniel E. Scannell of this city.

After a few opening remarks by President Fitzpatrick the convention was addressed by Mgr. John M. Farley, who is the spiritual director of the Superior Council of New-York. He apologized for the absence of Archbishop Corrigan, who was detained from being present on account of other urgent business. Mgr. Farley said:

I greet and welcome you in the name of the clergy of this city, who have learned to appreciate the valuable aid the conferences of St. Vincent de Paul's Society have given them in their ministry in this diocese. We regard the members of your society as lay priests of the poor. The clergy would often become wearied but for the comfort they receive from you.

Only God knows how many of the unfortunate poor have had their wounds healed by your charitable society. Your work is appreciated by non-Catholics as well as by Catholics. I can speak as I do because I know that, whatever religious prejudice our dissenting brethren may entertain, there is one work and one society for which they have the utmost veneration and respect, and that is the great society which you represent. This has been proved on more than one occasion when they have chosen St. Vincent de Paul's Society to convey to applicants their generous relief. In one year they have thus expended over $50,000 for distribution. For this distribution your society was solely selected.

Delegate Bowe of Wilmington, Del., in speaking about the work accomplished by the conferences in his territory, complained that certain support was lacking.

"To what support do you refer?" inquired the President.

"I mean," answered Mr. Bowe, "that some of the clergy exhibit petty jealousy, and think the society is interfering with their work."

Another member present also arose to say something on the same subject, when objection was made that the matter was not the question for discussion.

President Fitzpatrick advised against any complaint of clergymen during the conference.

Upon the question of recruiting young men in the work of the society, Charles W. Henisler of Baltimore suggested that the boys should be made workers as well as students. He said he found such zeal existing among some boys during the ages between fifteen and twenty years that could not be duplicated in senior conferences.

In the afternoon they visited the Catholic Protectory in a body.

MILLERS WANT RETALIATORY MEASURES

European Import Duties on American Flour Pronounced Unjust.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.—The Pennsylvania State Millers' Association got down to business immediately after the opening of its session this morning. William G. Audenreid, President of the Pennsylvania Milling and Export Company, an association of a score of mills of the State, designed to secure better freight facilities and rates and to compete with the mammoth mills in the open market, read a paper in which he urged the millers to combine for protection against the big mills, which, he contended, were practically trusts and were operated to the disadvantage of the small miller.

It was stated to the meeting that the question of the railroad companies' granting to the Pennsylvania millers "milling" privileges in transporting the products of their mills was being considered by the Reading Railroad.

A resolution was adopted that the commercial exchanges of the country be requested to substitute, after July 1, 1896, the cental measure of 100 pounds weight for grain in place of the bushel measure now used.

Another resolution was adopted condemning the Belgian, French, and German Governments for placing an import duty upon American flour and requesting the President and Congress to take retaliatory measures.

Secretary Richardson and Treasurer Landis Levin of Lancaster were re-elected, and the following were elected for the ensuing year: President—Col. Asher Miner of Wilkesbarre; Vice Presidents—Jacob V. Edge of Downingtown and Nathan Sellers of Philadelphia; Directors—B. F. Isenberg, Judge Cyrus Hoffa, George I. Ingham, and E. R. Freed.

NATIONAL BOARD OF STEAM NAVIGATION

Twenty-fourth Annual Meeting—Will Amend Libel Law—New Officers.

The National Board of Steam Navigation held its twenty-fourth annual meeting yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. President J. A. Henderson of Pittsburg officiated.

The report of last year's conference, held in Cincinnati, was adopted as read. The Treasurer's report showed a good balance on hand.

In a discussion on the law of libel suits against vessels, all were in favor of a change in the law preventing the holding of a vessel at her dock for less than $100. Under the present condition of affairs there is a constant abuse of this privilege.

The board decided to take steps to have the matter brought before the next session of Congress, and to do all in its power to secure the amendment of the libel laws.

The Committee on Nominations recommended the following officers for the ensuing year: President—J. A. Henderson of Pittsburg; First Vice President—B. D. Wood of New-Orleans; Second Vice President—J. B. Hubbell of Bridgeport, Conn.; Secretary—Charles H. Boyer of New-York; Treasurer—W. I. Wood of Pittsburg; Assistant Secretary—H. B. Jenkins of St. Louis. The officers were elected without opposition.

The Executive Committee is: George L. Norton of New-York, Chairman; J. B. Coyle, Portland, Me.; D. M. Munger, Brooklyn; George B. Maher, New-Haven; W. W. Dickey, New-Orleans; F. A. Ladly, Cincinnati; J. A. Bourne, F. B. Osborn, G. L. Douglass, R. C. Velle, M. E. Staples, Charles W. Wolsey, and P. H. Marshall of New-York.

PAPERS OF SEEMING GREAT VALUE

Suspicious-Looking Man Arrested in Nebraska Had Possession of Them.

TECUMSEH, Neb., Sept. 11.—A suspicious-looking man was taken off the Burlington and Missouri train here Monday night. He had two bundles of paper that appeared to have great value. In the packages were shares of mining stock and deeds to other mining property, gold and silver bullion certificates from Kountz Brothers, New-York, and from the United States Assay Office, New-York. All these papers are made out to three men—F. H. McNamie, Willie A. Barnes, and George Doyle.

Besides these there are hundreds of papers that appear to be valuable.

The man refused to give his name or to be interviewed.

Inquiries were made yesterday at the office of Kountze Brothers, the bankers, at 120 Broadway, in relation to the above dispatch, but it was said there that no information had been received about the arrest, and nothing was known about it. At the Assay Office nothing was known about the case.

President of a Mining Company Sued.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 11.—Testimony was taken before Judge Depue and a jury to-day in the case of L. J. Lyons & Co. against Thomas Benfield, who was President of the Surprise Mining Company, a concern which was organized years ago in the belief that gold could be mined in large quantities in the neighborhood of Pompton Plains. The amount sued for is $2,855.54, the value of machinery furnished by the plaintiffs to the company. The case was tried in one of the lower courts and a verdict given for the defendant, the court holding that the company, and not its President, should have been sued.

MR. PLATT IN GREAT GLEE

Continued from Page 1.

theless had considerable to say about the result. Among other things, he said:

"I was elected to office on a platform which pledged its candidates to do all in their power to eliminate politics from municipal government. I have endeavored to live up to that promise, and the fact that many Republicans are dissatisfied solely because they have not been appointed to office is a demonstration that I have lived up to the platform fairly well. Any Commissioner or other head of a department who has been appointed to office will, if he speaks the truth, tell you that when I appointed him, I distinctly told him that I desired him to run his office for the best interest of the city at large, and not in the interest of any faction or party. Having so instructed all the men I appointed, I never attempted to suggest or interfere with them in any manner. I desired to hold each and all of them personally responsible for the conduct of their offices, and wished them to appoint suitable men regardless of the fact whether they belonged to any party or no party.

"The fact that Commissioner of Jurors Plimley, Tax Commissioner Welles, Marshal Healy, and others, worked against what is called the 'administration' ticket, is no concern of mine. I distinctly told these gentlemen when I appointed them that their political views did not concern me.

"As to the statement that many Republicans are dissatisfied because I have appointed none of them to office, that may well be true, but I don't think that the citizens of New-York are grieving greatly because some chronic office seekers are grumbling. I don't think the people want such men in the public service, and I do not mean to put them there, because I intend to live up to the platform on which I was elected. I do not know what faction carried last night's primaries, nor am I in the least interested in the subject."

Job Hedges, the Mayor's private secretary, absolutely declined to discuss the defeat of the administration forces.

WORTH'S CONTROL IN BROOKLYN.

Platt's Lieutenant Said to Have Sixty-five of the State Delegates.

Ex-Senator Jacob Worth, who is Thomas C. Platt's lieutenant in Brooklyn, demonstrated by the Republican primaries held in Brooklyn on Tuesday night that he is still the Republican "boss" in that city.

It is said that he came out just as he had figured, and that he will control 65 out of the 92 delegates to the State Convention.

But there is a dispute regarding the Nineteenth Ward. This is the ward in which Mr. Worth lives, and he claims that he carried 23 out of the 29 districts, but his opponents declare that he lost control of the ward and that the anti-Platt faction controls it.

"We were victorious in the Nineteenth Ward," said Mr. Worth, but he did not go into figures. He simply made this statement, and said he would stand by it.

After the primaries many of the delegates elected in the Nineteenth Ward met at Division Avenue and Clymer Street, and one of the delegates said:

"Many of the delegates in unmistakable terms pledged themselves to oppose Mr. Worth. We do not say that we are for Col. Baird or any other leader. We simply oppose what we consider unworthy leadership. We are for pure politics—that is what we want."

While the wily Mr. Worth increased his hold upon the party in Kings County, his rival, ex-Naval Officer Theodore B. Willis, lost ground. The Third Ward had been one of his strongholds, but Michael J. Dady, who recently returned to the fold, which he left two years ago, managed to gain control of the ward, and it is now figured in the Worth column, as Dady won in 12 out of the 16 districts.

Worth lost the First District of the Twenty-fifth Ward, where the men who are in favor of clean politics defeated Robert A. Sharkey, who is Worth's lieutenant in the ward. While Worth lost in this district, he gained in the Twenty-sixth Ward.

Senator Reynolds is happy. He wanted to be sent to the State Convention, so as to prove that he still had some strength left. He succeeded, and will be a delegate.

One of the great surprises of the primaries was the defeat of John J. McGinniss in the Eighth Ward. McGinniss has been against Worth and Buttling for some time. He was the man who nominated both Buttling for Sheriff and Fitchie for Supervisor at Large, and he is now the private clerk of Mr. Fitchie.

Since the election of 1893 McGinniss has fallen out with Buttling and Worth. He, however, still maintains that he was victorious, but his opponents claim that McGinniss is now next to a cipher politically. It is evident that Worth controls the delegations elected from the Eighth Ward.

CONVENTIONS MEET TO-NIGHT.

Secretary Job E. Hedges Has Not Yet Given Up the Battle.

In all the thirty-five Assembly districts of the city, conventions will be held to-night by the Republicans for the purpose of electing delegates to the Republican State Convention, an Assembly district campaign committee and delegates to the Republican County Convention.

As a result of Tuesday night's remarkable primaries, the majority of these Assembly District Conventions will be controlled by the Platt men. The anti-Platt faction's leaders were claiming last night that the Assembly District Conventions might put a different view on the situation, but the Platt men only laughed at this.

In almost all the Assembly districts caucuses of the delegates elected at the primaries were held last night and tickets were prepared. Mayor's Secretary Job E. Hedges's friends met in the Blaine Club, in West Twenty-fourth Street. Mr. Hedges has lost the district unless herculean work can be done before to-night. There are 108 delegates to the Assembly District Convention in this district, and 46 of these met at the Blaine Club. The apparently successful opposition to the Hedges ticket is claiming that promises of offices are to be made by the anti-Platt faction to delegates elected by the Platt men.

Some even went so far as to say that such promises might enable the anti-Platt people to control the Assembly District Convention. It is not probable, however, that very much will be done in the bestowal of offices to secure delegates. It is certain, however, that the fight in the Twenty-fifth District will not be over until the convention of to-night.

The Platt people were trying to make a combination in the Twenty-third Assembly District between the Wilson faction and the Kerwin faction. In this district the Brooklyn people through the votes of the Julius M. Mayer and the Wilson factions combined. Kerwin and Wilson had a quarrel some time ago, and it was that the Platt people were trying to patch up yesterday.

Ex-Senator Platt was in the corridor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night in a happy mood, and when any of his merry men came in he shook hands with them warmly.

"Tell me, tell me, all about the war," he said, "and for what did they kill each other?"

Speaking generally of the result, he said: "It shows that radical Republicanism is still alive in this city."

Lake Shore Train Robber Confesses.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 11.—John C. Stone, who was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for shooting Deputy Sheriff Harrod in the battle between police and tramps, in which Stone's "pal," William Walrath, was killed, has confessed that he and Walrath helped to stop a freight train on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway four miles west of Wasepi, Mich., in May, and robbed two trainmen. He delivered two gold watches to the Sheriff to be returned to Wasepi for identification. Another member of the gang is still in jail here awaiting trial. It is evident that these men were part of the gang that committed the many robberies on the Lake Shore Road recently.

Red Men Transact Little Business.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 11.—There was a very brief business session of the Grand Council of the Improved Order of Red Men this morning. The programme of the day included a shore dinner down the bay and a steamboat trip to Newport and return. About all the time was occupied in debating the subject of the passage of a law providing that the ritual shall not be printed in any language save the English. Even this was not settled by a vote before the time to take the boat had arrived.

Gore Caught in Paris.

The District Attorney's office received information yesterday from the State Department at Washington to the effect that Charles Gore, the employe of The New-York Herald who, on July 15 last, disappeared with $10,000 of The Herald's money, has been captured in Paris. Gore went to the bank to draw out the money.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Do not be deceived by infringements of name, package or cigarette.

THE ONLY GENUINE

SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES

Bear the fac simile signature of

Kinney Bros

on the package and on each cigarette.

TAKE NONE WITHOUT.

DATES FOR THEIR PRIMARIES

Both Tammany and the State Democracy Have Named the Dates—The Assembly District Conventions.

The Democratic organizations in this city are pushing along their preparations for this Fall's campaign. A determined effort is to be made to get the State Democracy and the Tammany Hall Democracy together, but no definite steps have been taken in that direction as yet. Both organizations held meetings last night.

Tammany's Committee on Organization met in its room in the basement of the Wigwam. There was a big crowd present, and the heat was almost intolerable. For this reason the business in hand was disposed of very rapidly. County Clerk Henry D. Purroy presided. Secretary John B. McGoldrick read the call for the primaries and conventions. On motion of ex-President James J. Martin of the Police Board the call was amended so as to include a convention to nominate a candidate for Congress in the Fourteenth Congressional District to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lemuel E. Quigg.

The dates for the primaries and conventions were agreed upon as follows:

Oct. 1—Primaries.

Oct. 5—Conventions in the Tenth and Fourteenth Congressional Districts.

Oct. 7—Assembly District Conventions to nominate candidates for the Assembly.

Oct. 8—Senatorial District Conventions.

Oct. 9—City and County Convention in Tammany Hall.

The date for the County Convention is about the last day on which the convention can be held under the law. This was done to enable Tammany to see what its opponents are doing.

A resolution was offered calling for the naming of Election Inspectors for the primaries at once. Ex-Senator Plunkitt favored this, and asked that a five minutes' recess be taken so that the places for holding the conventions and primaries could be turned in.

"Well," said ex-Register Reilly, "I don't know how Senator Plunkitt does it in his district, but down our way we let our General Committee attend to the business of selecting Inspectors."

There was a general laught at this.

"I withdraw my motion," said Mr. Plunkitt.

The call was referred to the General Committee for final approval at its meeting to-morrow night.

The Executive Committee of the State Democracy met at its headquarters in East Twenty-third Street. There was a good attendance. Arrangements for the primaries which are to be held on Monday, Sept. 16, were completed, and Assembly District Conventions for the election of delegates to the State Convention were called for Sept. 19. The other convention dates have not been fixed. A committee, of which John J. Quinlan was made Chairman, was appointed to arrange for transportation to Syracuse, and also to secure hotel accommodations.

LIQUOR LEAGUE OFFICERS RE-ELECTED

Glens Falls Selected as the Place for the Next Convention.

TROY, Sept. 11.—About 200 delegates were present at the closing session of the Liquor Dealers' Convention to-day. Glens Falls was selected as the place for the next convention. The Executive Committee will select the time. The officers were re-elected, as follows:

President, Daniel Holland; Vice Presidents, John J. O'Hare of Binghamton, and George H. Mead of Troy; Secretary, John H. Morrissey of Syracuse; Financial Secretary, Julius Gottschalk of Brooklyn; Treasurer, August Baetzhold of Buffalo; Sergeant-at-arms, Martin W. Golden of Rondout.

B. T. Kearns of New-York, John Glasser of Buffalo, and President Holland, were made delegates to the national convention, at Washington.

F. G. Rinn of New-York was made Chairman of the State Committee, and P. H. Nolan of Port Jervis, Secretary. A meeting of the State Committee was held to choose the Executive Committee. There were disputes in the delegations from Buffalo and New-York City, and nearly an hour was consumed in selecting the Executive Board, as follows, Oswego succeeding Rochester, and Long Island City Troy, in the list: Albany, M. J. Molan; Long Island City, John H. Ratzgen; Buffalo, Martin Gabriel, Jr.; Elmira, Lawrence Murray; Utica, John F. Molloy; Oswego, John Ryan; Niagara Falls, J. A. Beaver; Brooklyn, Joseph F. Collins and Charles Haslop; New-York City, John Shady, P. J. Rinn, A. A. Noonan, Christopher Boylan, Eugene Brown, and Louis Streevers.

GRAND LEGION OF SELECT KNIGHTS

The Reserve-Fund Question Postponed for Another Year.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The Grand Legion of Select Knights passed the second day of its seventeenth annual meeting in executive session. The question of the reserve fund was laid over for one year by unanimous consent.

The Ladies' Auxiliary held a session. The principal business was the election of the following officers: Grand President—Mrs. John H. Weston, Buffalo Auxiliary, No. 1, (re-elected;) Grand Vice President—Mrs. A. B. Kiernan, Greenbush, No. 2, (re-elected;) Grand Secretary—Mrs. Kate Newman, Union Auxiliary, No. 7, Olean, (re-elected;) Grand Treasurer—Mrs. John Purcell, Black Rock Auxiliary, No. 8, Buffalo, (re-elected;) Grand Guide—Mrs. John Evans, Puritan, No. 4, Buffalo; Grand Inner Guard—Mrs. Mason, No. 8, Armin, of Rome; Centre Guard—Mrs. Turner of Albany Auxiliary, No. 6, Albany; Grand Trustee—Mrs. Mills, Crescent Auxiliary, No. 9, Batavia.

Accused of Cruelty to a Horse.

John J. Daly, an expressman, who has his office at Forty-second Street and Park Avenue, was arraigned in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday on a charge of cruelty to animals in having caused a horse that was unfit to work to draw an overloaded wagon.

Congressman Sulzer, Daly's counsel, was not in court, and the case was postponed until this afternoon. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was the complainant in the case.

Patrick Kenny, the driver, was beating the horse when he was arrested. He pleaded guilty, but, at Justice Hinsdale's suggestion, a warrant for the owner was issued, and Kenny was remanded for sentence until after Daly's trial.

Weavers Will Not Get More Money.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 11.—The Manufacturers' Association voted unanimously this afternoon not to advance the wages of the mill operatives, and a letter to that effect will be sent to the weavers in a few days.

For Sick Headache

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It removes the cause by stimulating the action of the stomach, promoting digestion and quieting the nerves.

FREE COINAGE OPPOSED

Pennsylvania Democrats Make a Flat-Footed Declaration.

THE PRESIDENT WARMLY INDORSED.

Protection Held Responsible for the Financial Panic—A State Treasurer and Six Superior Judges Nominated.

Treasurer—BENJAMIN F. MEYERS of Dauphin.

Superior Judges—HARMAN YERKES of Bucks, CHARLES S. NOYES of Warren, JAMES S. MOOREHEAD of Westmoreland, PETER P. SMITH of Lackawanna, O. P. BECHTEL of Schuylkill, CHRISTOPHER MAGEE of Allegheny.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Sept. 11.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated a candidate for State Treasurer and a full judicial ticket. The platform adopted includes an unqualified indorsement of the National Administration, a square declaration against the free coinage of silver, and a pledge of continued opposition to the doctrine of protection. There was little excitement in the convention, though the contest for judicial nominations was animated.

The platform, which was adopted without a dissenting voice, is as follows:

First—The Democratic Party, in State Convention assembled, hereby renews its allegiance to and declares its faith in the principles of Democracy as formulated by Jefferson and illustrated by Madison, Monroe, Jackson, and Cleveland. It congratulates the American people upon the first fruits of the Democratic Administration, which inherited from its Republican predecessor a bankrupt Treasury and unwise financial legislation, impaired public credit, and widespread disaster, and which, under the sagacious, courageous, and patriotic leadership of its great President, Grover Cleveland, led the people out of the slough of despond to the high ground of substantial and increasing prosperity. We challenge the fairness of our countrymen and ask that the Democratic Party now receive the benefit of that renewed prosperity whose welcome note is heard on every side.

Second—The enactment of the Sherman Silver-Purchasing act and the McKinley tariff law found, as accurately predicted by Mr. Cleveland, their results in bankrupt railroads, closed factories, ruined farms, abandoned fields, impaired National credit, and general disaster. The repeal of such iniquitous legislation and the substitution of more moderate tariff laws have found their immediate results in the resumption of business and the restoration of the National credit.

Third—As vindicating the principles of tariff reform, to which the Democracy is unalterably pledged, we challenge especial attention to the fact that such prosperity and the consequent material increase of wages have been most pronounced in the industries whose existence our opponents claimed was dependent upon high tariff duties. The gloomy predictions that the iron and steel industries of Pennsylvania would be destroyed by a reduced tariff have been contradicted by their present unexampled prosperity.

Fourth—We invite the attention of the wage earners to the fact that the present voluntary increase of wages of those employed in the manufacturing industries, amounting to not less than $250,000,000, was absolutely unknown under the McKinley tariff act. To prevent the reactionary legislation threatened by the Republican Party of Pennsylvania in its recent State Convention, which would again depress business by destroying faith in the stability of present conditions, we invite our fellow-countrymen throughout the land, irrespective of party, to so act together as to insure, by the election of a Democratic President in 1896, the maintenance of the present prosperity.

Fifth—We especially reaffirm so much of the platform of the last Democratic National Convention as called for the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country; but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, or be adjusted by international agreement, or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the payment of debts. We believe that such parity could not be maintained by the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and we are therefore opposed to any legislation looking to that end.

Sixth—We arraign and condemn the present State Administration, both in the executive and legislative bran

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Chieftain.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:00—The Sporting Duchess.
AMERICAN, 8th Av-42d St—8:00—The Great Diamond Robbery.
BROADWAY, Broadway-40th St—8:00—Princess Bonnie.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—The Merry World.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—Le Collier de la Reine.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:00—The City of Pleasure.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—In Old Kentucky.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
GARRICK, 35th St-Herald Square—8:30—A Man with a Past.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 8th Av-23d St—8:00—Faust.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Louis XI.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, Broadway-24th St—8:30—Lost—24 Hours, and The Littlest Girl.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:00—The Prisoner of Zenda.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Fleur-de-Lis.
POLO GROUNDS, 8th Av-157th St—3:45—New-York vs. Boston.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE, 58th St-Lexington, 3d Avs—Noon to 12 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:15—The Capitol.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of The Times Building opposite the Franklin Statue, six feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times 1895.	Times 1895.
3 A. M.	65	71	74
6 A. M.	62	70	73
9 A. M.	63	74	76
12 M.	67	82	82
4 P. M.	70	87	84
6 P. M.	68	85	84
9 P. M.	64	80	81
12 P. M.	63	77	78

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 79.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 78.20
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 65.50
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....68.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Stationary Temperature.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 6, Column 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 12, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

CLUBS CANNOT BE LICENSED.

We have already stated the reasons why the excise law can have no application to social clubs and was intended to have none, but it may be worth while to enlarge a little upon one of these, which does not seem to be fully understood by the Police Commissioners. Clubs cannot under the present law be licensed to "sell liquor."

That is plain, not only from the absence of any provision for the purpose, but from the purport of all the provisions relating to licenses. A license to sell liquor is a business license, and the applicant is required to be "actually and beneficially interested as an owner or proprietor of and engaged in, or to be engaged in, the business sought to be licensed." A club is not engaged in the liquor business.

Boards of Excise are authorized to grant licenses only to the "keeper or keepers of an inn, tavern, or hotel," the "keeper or keepers of a saloon," the "keeper or keepers of a store," and the "keeper or keepers of a drug store," the terms and conditions being different for these classes of licensees. Clubs do not belong to any of these categories and are not entitled to apply for or to receive licenses to "sell liquor."

The license certificate itself, which must be "conspicuously posted on the premises licensed," must state "the kind of business authorized to be carried on thereby." All the provisions relating to the granting and revocation of licenses are inapplicable to clubs and plainly show a lack of legislative intent to make them applicable.

In short, the attempt to apply the excise law to clubs would encounter all manner of absurdities, and the subject would not come within the domain of serious discussion if it were not for the extraordinary attitude taken by the Police Commissioners, an attitude which puts them for the first time in a ridiculous light and deplorably weakens their position in the eyes of sensible men. What they propose is not an enforcement of the law; what they say is not a construction of the existing law. They are simply assuming to make a law out of all congruity with the actual statute. For the first time they have justified the criticism that they aim to act arbitrarily and to interfere with the rights and liberties of the people.

PLATT AND THE PRIMARIES.

There are all sorts of disputes about the results of the Republican primaries in this city and the means by which those results were obtained, but there is no doubt that Platt secured control of the delegates in a majority of the Assembly districts and will dominate the local conventions. In short, the machine is his and he will do with it as to him seems best. This is not creditable to the Republican voters of the city, but a large proportion of them take no part in the primaries, and the contest of factions is between politicians rather than between masses of voters. It remains to be seen how far the latter will continue to submit, after nominations are made, to the bossism which they denounce before nominations are made.

It is not very pleasing to supporters of the cause which Mayor Strong was elected to promote to see Platt's victory at the primaries claimed as a defeat, or even as a rebuke, for the Mayor. As the exemplar of non-partisanship in municipal government he should have no concern in a faction fight of one party more than the other. He should be "out of politics" so far as all such contests are concerned. That he is not so is due to his failure to maintain the non-partisan position consistently. The fact is that some of his most conspicuous appointees to office are leaders in one of the Republican factions, and when men like Commissioner Brookfield and his deputy, Gen. Collis, and the Mayor's private secretary, Mr. Hedges, accept Platt's victory as a defeat for them and what they stand for before the public, the Mayor cannot escape being more or less identified with a defeated faction of one party instead of standing as the official representative of the people irrespective of party. It is an injury to the cause of non-partisan municipal government to have him appear in such a light.

The result of the primaries means not only that Mr. Platt will control a majority of the delegates from this city to the State Convention and to the Senate and Assembly District Conventions, but that the action of the County Convention will depend upon him. Right here comes the distinction upon which the campaign of last year was conducted. Party politics will prevail in the State Convention and in legislative nominations, and, if there are factions, nobody can complain because the one which secures the greater number of delegates rules the nominating bodies. That is a matter that concerns the party which indulges in factional division, but the county, or city, nominations concern the cause of local government.

Last year the Republican county organization accepted the platform of the Committee of Seventy, declaring in favor of the separation of municipal administration from party politics and its management upon non-partisan business principles. The ticket nominated upon that platform was supported by Republicans and Democrats alike against Tammany Hall, and there is no doubt that the Republican pledge in behalf of non-partisan municipal government and local home rule contributed greatly to the party's success in the State. Under Mr. Platt's leadership it has fallen far short of redeeming that pledge, and it is an interesting question now whether a convention controlled by him will repudiate it altogether.

Whether the victory of last Fall in the city was a Republican or a non-partisan victory, it was certainly an anti-Tammany victory, and apparently it is going to depend largely upon Mr. Platt whether it is to be confirmed this year. If he accepts the non-partisan idea, and there is a combination of anti-Tammany elements in the local field, there will be no ground lost. If he proceeds upon the assumption that last year's result can be turned to party account and insists upon a Republican local ticket this year, Tammany is pretty sure to hold what it now has, and nobody will look for gain to the cause of municipal reform from the Republicans. What effect that will have upon the vote is something for practical politicians to ruminate upon.

JUDGE GAYNOR AS A CANDIDATE.

We regret to say that it is becoming extremely difficult to avoid taking Judge Gaynor seriously. Of course in his capacity as Judge he is entitled to the utmost seriousness of treatment at the hands of all outsiders, and this The Times, at the expense of considerable self-restraint, has uniformly accorded to him. But Mr. Gaynor off the bench is still a person of interest to the public, and may be more so. There are now indications of the intention of the machine Democrats in Brooklyn to press his nomination for Mayor of that city, and there is a hope, if not a purpose, in so doing of embarrassing the organization led by Mr. Shepard. That Mr. Gaynor in the past has been an active and efficient opponent of the Democratic machine does not at all interfere with this project. It is probable that Mr. McLaughlin and his friends realize that they no longer control without dispute the destinies of the Democratic Party in Kings County, and that if they should succeed in securing nominal control, the party itself would be in grave danger of another defeat. In this situation they are prepared to accept the candidate who will be the least formidable to their political desires and schemes. In many respects Mr. Gaynor is precisely such a candidate. While he is a man of personal honesty and conscientious, the action of his mind is so irregular, so uncertain, and liable to be so dangerous that there would be little fear that he would sustain and enforce that standard of government which the machine most fears.

It was said of Mr. Gladstone at the time of the Crimean war that his colleagues realized that he was "in the worst sense a good man." This, or something still harsher, may truly be said of Judge Gaynor. He is a good man in that he does with all his might what, for the time being, seems to him to be right, but what it is that may seem to him to be right is something that no one can find out. He is influenced by considerations that appeal only to him personally, the soundness of which no one else could recognize, and which control him with a rigor proportioned to the earnestness of his conviction. This, of itself, would be bad enough, but there have been traces in his conduct within the last few years of influences which, perhaps unconsciously to himself, have been the reverse of disinterested. His very evident desire to assume such political honors as Providence might send his way has induced him to resort to methods by no means worthy of unqualified respect. His attitude during the great political campaign of 1894, previous to the action of the Democratic State Convention, was unquestionably that of an office seeker. That he sought office in order to carry out what he believed to be the Divine will may be true. It may also be true that he thought that he was thus seeking office, when in fact his personal ambition was the controlling motive. Nor is even this complex state of mind the most disagreeable of the facts that have been forced upon the public attention with reference to Judge Gaynor. He has shown an active and intense sympathy with men and methods whose success would tend to nothing less than the disintegration of society. There is in his mental operations a tendency which can only be fairly designated as anarchistic.

It is not desirable that a person of this stamp, however much he may possess or deserve of the admiration of the public, should be intrusted with the great powers of the Chief Executive of a city like Brooklyn, and when we remember that, apart from these considerations, Mr. Gaynor is wholly untried in administrative functions, that he has given no evidence of any clear comprehension of the principles by which those functions should be ruled, that he has given no evidence of any practical and trustworthy knowledge of human character, we cannot resist the conclusion that his election to the Mayoralty of the City of Brooklyn would be a great misfortune. So far as the Democratic Party in Kings County is concerned, that organization cannot possibly find in Judge Gaynor the embodiment of its ideas. It cannot hope that he would advance or even understand those ideas. It could in no sense accept him as a representative of its movement, and it would, on the other hand, have every reason to fear certain disaster and possible discredit should it be foolish enough to accept his candidacy. Of this, happily, there is no danger. The resolutions passed by the organization in August last are absolutely conclusive upon that point, and make it impossible that Judge Gaynor's name should be favorably or even seriously considered.

THE RAILROAD RECORD.

It was not many years ago that the superiority in railroad speed was conceded to lie on the other side of the Atlantic and with the British Islands. There were three or four British trains that were faster than any trains on the Continent either of Europe or of America. This was the result mainly of the more careful and more costly construction of the British roads, not of the superiority of the engines. As the earnings of our best roads permitted the roadbed to be brought up to the British standard of perfection the difference began to disappear. It did not wholly disappear, however, until the fastest mile on record was made upon the New-York Central, and until that corporation was able with truth to advertise its best train to Buffalo as "the fastest regular train in the world," beating the fastest train from London to Edinburgh by making 40 miles more distance in but half an hour more time.

This comparison remains accurate, but in the matter of "record runs" the superiority was until yesterday restored to Great Britain by the race from London to Aberdeen, in which 452 miles were made in eight hours on one line and 450 in eight hours and three-quarters on another. These records are very decidedly lowered by the run of the "record" train to Buffalo yesterday, by which 440 miles were made in less than seven hours.

Some practical person may inquire what good this does, since it is not expected to make such time upon any regular train. It does great good nevertheless. In the first place, it is a complete vindication, not only of the equipment, but of the efficiency and discipline of a railway service by which such a result can, even exceptionally, be safely achieved and without a single mischance. In the second place, what is shown to be possible today as an exception may within a few years' time become the rule. If it were both possible and worth while to run a train from New-York to Chicago as fast as this train was run yesterday from New-York to Buffalo, it would be possible for a man to do one day's business in New-York and the next day's in Chicago. That is not now possible only because the roads west of Buffalo are not so well adapted for speed as the roads east of Buffalo. The record is an incentive to bring the connecting lines to the same pitch of efficiency. When this is done, the distance to Chicago will practically be reduced by one-third, and Chicago will be practically no further from New-York than Buffalo was ten years ago.

KEIR HARDIE IN CHICAGO.

The Methodist ministers in Chicago seem to have been startled as well as disgusted because, having invited Keir Hardie, ex-M. P., to address them, he wandered outside the proprieties of the occasion, or of any other occasion. It is not to be wondered at, then, when he began to eulogize the Anarchists who were justly hanged in Chicago and to intimate that they were the pioneers of a new religion much superior to Methodism, or any other form of Christianity, that the Methodist ministers should have been unable to keep silence and should have denounced the speaker with vehemence.

Of course, Keir Hardie has nothing whatever to complain of. It is his specialty to shock people by going outside the proprieties and decencies. That is the only way in which he could have continued to attract any attention to himself, and he has attracted so much attention to himself that at one time a foolish constituency in West Ham, Scotland, decided to empower him to represent it in the House of Commons. Being in Chicago, and thinking what was the most shocking and offensive remark he could address to a convocation of Methodist ministers, it was by no means a bad notion, from his point of view, to take up the glorification of the Anarchists as representatives, not merely of anti-Christianity, but of envy, hatred, and malice.

It was natural that the Methodist ministers should be disgusted, but not that they should be surprised. In fact, what they got from their orator was no more than they deserved. If people will invite to address them a wandering blatherskite who has no standing except as a blatherskite, they must take the consequences. It is to be expected, however, that the Baptists of Omaha and the Universalists of Oshkosh will abandon any intention they may have cherished of inviting Keir Hardie to address them, seeing what has befallen the Methodists of Chicago.

It is not difficult to believe that the German Emperor was both "surprised" and "greatly irritated" when Gen. von Waldersee made that forced march, early Tuesday morning, and inconsiderately opposed so many troops to those commanded by the young Kaiser that the latter had to scuttle away in great haste to avoid capture as well as defeat. The very idea of military manoeuvres in which the big War Lord is outmanoeuvred by a comparatively little one is not only disgraceful but ridiculous. In other days, of course, an upstart from Corsica who knew nothing whatever about the rules of war, used often to do discourteous things like that of which Waldersee was guilty. That, however, is no excuse at all for the modern General, and it is quite certain that never again, when the Emperor goes out to play war, will he let so rough and heedless a fellow take part in the pretty game. Perhaps in a real fight a man like Waldersee might not be altogether out of place, but as a toy soldier he is a dismal failure. William has sufficient reason to be irritated; he might even swear without exciting much astonishment in anybody.

One of the London papers, in commenting on Saturday's race between the Defender and the Valkyrie, says that "there is no nation we would rather take a beating from than America, especially as probably no other could administer it." The sentence, as a sentence, is decidedly ungraceful, but neither that fact, nor the other, that even to the most effusively patriotic among us the word "America" seems over large to mean the United States, need prevent any one from enjoying the idea which these words still manage to convey, or from appreciating an adroit effort to remove from defeat its sharpest sting. Whether Englishmen really find it more endurable to be beaten by one tribe of outlanders than by another is for themselves to decide, but when they say nobody else than ourselves can do it—perhaps "have done it" would be exacter—of course commonest courtesy dictates that we bow modestly and cry "Hear! hear!" If it is a fact, and if they take comfort from the fact, we certainly have too much of cousinly feeling, especially just now, to even think of begrudging it to them.

Alexander D. Newman, President of the Brooklyn Central Retail Liquor Dealers' Association, seems to be somewhat of a psychologist—at least he has reached the point of recognizing a rather curious psychological fact and of stating it in fairly exact terms, which is about as much as even the acknowledged authorities in psychology could do. "No body of legislators at Albany," he told a Times reporter, "will pass a bill to permit Sunday liquor selling. They may be individually in favor of it, but when they get together they are bound by some indefinable influence which destroys their independence." Perhaps the "influence" in question is not altogether indefinable, and perhaps "independence" is not quite the right word. Public opinion, public conscience, and public intelligence, some people would be bold enough to say, are what restrain the legislators in certain matters and occasionally. The Sunday liquor-selling question, Mr. Newman says—and he should be an expert—is such a matter, and the time of its consideration will be one of the occasions. Possibly that conviction is widely held among saloon keepers. If so, their perfect contentment with Mayor Schieren's policy is not surprising.

CONNECTICUT REVISITED—TOWN, TROLLEY, AND SHORE.

VII.

WESTBROOK, Sept. 11.—Sometimes a native of one of these rugged New-England towns, having accumulated wealth elsewhere, returns to set up at his birthplace a monument that shall not only commemorate his family name but at the same time be an enduring agency for the promotion of intelligence. The village of Branford has grown up around a long, irregular, and unfenced Green or Common, on which are three churches, and, in the rear of one of these, a row of weatherworn horse sheds, sunken in a hollow. There are old rocks, too, showing themselves here and there above the verdure. As I was driving through the old main street which skirts this Green, I noticed that the sky-line on the north side was broken, over an elevated site, by something new and strange—a severely classic marble temple, or perhaps a mausoleum, with Ionic portico and low Roman dome. It was not finished, and, passing around one of the semicircular wings, I found an unfastened door leading into a large extension in the rear which contains a classic theatre or assembly hall.

Half a million dollars for a library building in this old township of Branford, in which there are about 4,500 inhabitants. This structure, of Tennessee marble throughout, and designed by Beman of Chicago, is the James Blackstone Memorial Library, erected by T. B. Blackstone, President of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, who was born here, in a farmhouse on the road which leads to the shore settlement at Pine Orchard. The interior surfaces are all of Tennessee marble, highly polished, and after looking at the noble columns of the rotunda, the stairways, and other proofs of lavish expenditure within, I was in a measure prepared for the information proffered by several intelligent residents of the village, that the cost—originally intended to be $350,000—would be about $500,000. "Yes," said one of these gentlemen; "$500,000, and after 25,000 volumes have been put in, there will be an endowment of $200,000." And this is at the rate of $155 per head for the people of Branford.

Will they live up to it? It might be ungracious for a resident of the town to question the judgment of the munificent benefactor, but this traveler ventures to ask whether the donor could not have served the interests of Branford more effectively if he had expended only $100,000 or $50,000 upon a library building and used the remainder of the $500,000 for some other purpose. I assume that my informants in the village had not been misled as to the estimated cost, but it may be that they were unintentionally guilty of exaggeration. The contrast between the marble temple and its surroundings is sharply defined. The new structure took the place, I think, of one farmhouse, and very near it now stands another simple old wooden building of the same kind, with its second story jutting out over the first, as farmhouses were constructed in the days when hostile Indians were about, in order that, when the savages sought to batter down the doors or get in at the windows, they might be discouraged by bullets fired downward through holes in the overhanging projection. Not far away, it is true, there is a smart new "Colonial" cottage in yellow and white, but that old farmhouse is the true Colonial type in Connecticut. On the other side of the street stands a dingy wooden "general store," and a man stretched at ease on the steps could tell me nothing about the marble temple. He did not even know for what use it was designed. A few rods away was an ugly structure which seemed to be a beer saloon. Let us hope that the splendid marble library will be a blessing commensurate with its cost and its builder's generosity.

Another native of Branford, H. B. Plant, for many years widely known in connection with the development of Florida and other Southern States by railroads and steamship lines, is now living, I was told, on the farm where he was born. This is near the western end of the village. The old house has been remodeled, and a tract of some thirty acres has been elaborately improved. As I passed the edge of it, I saw flower gardens which seemed interminable. In Clinton, another shore town about twenty miles east of Branford, a large school was founded some years ago by the late Charles Morgan, a native, also well known as the owner of steamships plying between New-York and Southern ports.

At Pine Orchard there is a new settlement which shows very plainly the changes which have taken place on the shore. A winding road through an odorous forest of oak, chestnut, sumac, and fir, leads from Branford village to the little bluff on the edge of which there was, twenty years ago, a small but very comfortable hotel, presenting a low front to the highway but having one or two more stories on the side fronting the beach. Near it were one or two cottages. The hotel is still there, enlarged and improved, but on the shore lands just west of it, which were open fields in 1875 and for some years thereafter, there is now a large settlement called, I understand, Crescent Bluff, although I could see no bluff in the immediate vicinity. In one place the cottages are thickly grouped; elsewhere each has an abundance of room. Several of the dwellings are quite elaborate and costly, others are within the reach of persons of very moderate resources. As Short Beach appears to be the favorite resort of the residents of the City of Meriden, although by no means all of its inhabitants come from that place, so the greater part of this fine settlement at Pine Orchard is said to have been built by residents of Waterbury, a city in the Naugatuck Valley given over to artificers in brass and the makers of various small metallic wares. Thus it has come about that the smart drag is now seen on these wild country roads where one is scarcely prepared to look for such vehicles.

One cannot help noticing, by the way, that the old grade crossings no longer endanger the lives of drivers on this Shore Line Division of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. There used to be several very objectionable ones in Branford. But it has been the policy of the New-Haven Company to eliminate such man-traps, and a part of the great sum expended between New-York and New-London in improvements of this kind was used here, when the second track was laid down on the Shore Line.

There should be charged to the credit of this great corporation also the new law which forbids the crossing of steam tracks by trolley tracks at grade. It is unjust for any one to suggest that the steam company's purpose was to hamper and burden trolley competitors. The law is one that commends itself to sensible and unbiased persons, and it was the duty of the steam company to protect the passengers on its trains. A collision with a trolley car at a level crossing endangers the lives of passengers on the steam train as well as those of the persons in the electric car. In East Hartford and in Plainville trolley road connections are interrupted, and trolley passengers must walk across the steam company's tracks, because the electric companies are unwilling, chiefly on account of the cost, to construct crossings under the steam road. But for the safety of the traveling public it is necessary that level crossings should be avoided, and if the trolley companies cannot afford to go under or over, it is right that there should be gaps in their lines. All crossings at grade, whether wagon road or trolley, should be abolished with the least possible delay. They are not tolerated in England.

Just beyond Pine Orchard is Stony Creek, an old shore resort, somewhat less attractive now, I think, than it was twenty years ago. In those days it was a rough, dusty, and unkempt place, but one does not easily forget the Thimble Islands which lie out in the Sound near at hand. There are nearly one hundred of them, some very small, and the largest only a little more than half a mile long. Even the small ones have trees on them, pines, oaks, or maples, growing out of crevices in the gneiss or granite of which the islands are made. There used to be one or two small hotels in this archipelago, but a majority of the islands were untenanted. Now they sustain many cottages and even the small ones, I am told, are held at high prices. With bold fronts of rock surface and with channels and passages in which the waves play all kinds of wild music, some of these Thimbles are very inviting to venturesome cottagers.

The geologist studies them with delight, whether he looks at the worn rocks themselves or the curious pot-holes in them. One of these holes is 7½ feet deep and 3 feet in diameter, and the round stones that were taken out of it were boring their way downward during the glacial period, when the bottom of the Sound here was above the sea-level. Such was the opinion of the late Prof. Dana. Another is called Kidd's Punch-bowl. That eminent pirate is believed to have indulged in this vicinity his passion for burying treasure and pieces of eight in all sorts of odd places, and the soil from one end to the other of Money Island—the origin of the name is obvious—has been upturned by greedy hunters after his surplus revenue.

There are heaps of ancient oyster shells, too, on the Thimbles, shells thrown aside by Indian feasters in the dim past. But there are much larger deposits of this kind on the adjacent mainland. About twenty years ago, just after old John Beattie had opened his big quarries at Leete's Island or Hoadly Point, the first point east of Frink's Hotel, he showed me heaps of broken oyster shells six feet deep, which had been covered with soil and turf and trees on the rocky shore within a few feet of the water, and which he was about to clear away in order that he might reach the underlying granite. Here the Indians had been wont to assemble and to feast before the white man came across the sea. They took their bivalves raw and on the half shell. There is no evidence, I am informed, that they ever cooked them.

Mr. Beattie was justly proud then of his seven varieties of fine building stone, and of his natural wharves of rock to which the schooners came for their loads. Owing to the situation of it, his beautiful rose granite could be quarried and shipped more cheaply than the other varieties, and a considerable quantity of it was used for the coping of the walls of what was called in those days "the Fourth Avenue improvement," between the Grand Central Station and the Harlem River. Some of it went into breakwaters along the coast. I also remember that when I first saw him there were five hundred mosquitoes, more or less, holding a convention on the back of his coat. The descendants of those mosquitoes are numerously and painfully in evidence now at Stony Creek and in the neighborhood. Secretary Morton asserted a few days ago that a remedy for mosquitoes, discovered and recommended by his department, "had, in two instances at least, rendered habitable large sections near Long Island Sound, and greatly increased the value of real estate there." I don't think they have heard of this remedy at Stony Creek.

There are other quarries now, besides Beattie's, within two or three miles of the Thimbles, and the presence of the employes, mostly immigrants from sunny Italy, has not made this part of the shore especially attractive to the cottager. One of the large hotels was bought some time ago by the owners of a quarry, and transformed into a boarding house for their workmen.

The shore region becomes less rocky as one moves eastward from Branford township, although there is granite enough in some places. There is no very striking example of cottage growth on the shores of Guilford, Madison, or Clinton, although the group of thirty houses on the rocks of Sachem's Head, one of the loveliest spots on the Sound, ought not to be overlooked. The beach at Madison I could not visit, but it seems to be almost as quiet and peaceful as it was nearly twenty years ago, when the Rev. Mr. Hayden was tried before a Justice in the hot and stuffy basement of the old church in Madison Village for the murder of Mary Stannard. Not until we reach the long curving beach at Westbrook do we find another large shore village which has grown out of nothing in the last sixteen years.

There are about 200 cottages at Westbrook. There were none sixteen years ago. "Nothing here then but a little fish-house," said an old fisherman, who complained that the clams, once so plentiful, were gone now, although fish were still to be had for the catching. I remember myself that a fish-house was the only structure on this beach twenty years ago, when visitors in the neighboring village came down to the sands for a bath in salt water. The shore lands were owned by a few families. "In Westbrook here," said one town resident whom I encountered, "they are all Stannards, or Chapmans, or Spencers, or Posts, and they have intermarried for a hundred years." His testimony was corroborated by the names which I saw a few hours later on the stones in the old graveyard. He was explaining that the lands had been owned by farmers or retired sea Captains in these four families.

Fringing the beach there is a continuous line of cottages about a mile long. Eastward, beyond a gap of unimproved shore, there is a separate group of a few houses. That is Chapman's Beach, and the main settlement, although continuous, has names for its successive parts—Stannard's Beach, Middle Beach, New-York Beach, Hartford Place, and West Beach. For those who came too late to find a site next to the sands there are lots in the rear, and cottages stand on a considerable number of these. A majority of the cottages have a dusty wagon road, for the village butcher and grocer and trunk carrier, lying between them and the water—an objectionable disposition of the beach front, for the lawns are very narrow and the road should be in the rear. It is placed in the rear with respect to those cottages which make up what is called New-York Beach, where one may see the most costly and spacious of the Westbrook dwellings, and behind them the elevated water towers, and banded reservoirs surmounted by windmills, which indicate artesian wells. There are very few trees near the sands, but occasionally one is seen, shading a wooden seat which shows signs of wear.

The beach itself is not the best in the world, but it is very safe. The water is shallow for a considerable distance from the shore, and the flats are fine paddling places for children. The clams are gone, as the old fisherman said; the industrious toes of a dozen successive Summers have pried them all out of their holes. At the shoreward edge of the sands a low wooden bulkhead, 5 or 6 feet high, stretches along for half or three-quarters of a mile; the cottage fronts are within twenty or thirty feet of it. A large majority of the cottages are quite inexpensive affairs, rough and unfinished within, but well supplied with verandas. On these the tenants take their ease while their children are playing in the shallows within call.

Hotels? Yes, there are two, one no larger than a cottage, and the other an unpretentious house which was erected before the cottage movement became well defined. Many of the cheaper cottages are rented by the month, or even for two weeks. Small parties come down from the inland towns and cities and cook their own meals while they remain; others go to the cottage boarding houses for their food. There are 1,500 people here when the Beach is full. It is a democratic assembly, and many a group is composed of persons who are friends and neighbors at their homes.

These cottagers do enjoy themselves. When evening comes there is a hop at the hotel, a concert in this cottage, a reading club in that one, an entertainment of some kind at another, and so on. And all their social events are reported in the newspapers of Hartford, together with the names of all arriving or departing, and of the cottages where they were or are to be lodged. Those journals give Westbrook about a column a day in the season, and if the reader thinks that a large majority of the cottagers come from that city and the towns near it, he has arrived at a correct conclusion.

The observer is impressed by the fact that most of these people are of a class that—as I have remarked concerning two or three other beach settlements—had very few representatives at the shore twenty years ago. This is shown more plainly at Westbrook than at Woodmont or Indian Neck. He notices also that the sanitary arrangements are not what they should be. The Westbrook colony in years to come—if conditions remain unchanged—will be fortunate if it shall escape sickness. Its water supply and some other things should be overhauled by a competent health committee. I ought to say that I hear of no illness attributable to local conditions, but it will pay to adopt some safeguards which those conditions suggest.

Near Niantic, which is four or five miles this side of New-London, there is another group of about one hundred inexpensive cottages, at a place called Crescent Beach. All of these have been built in the last fifteen years, and the land which they occupy was an Indian reservation just before the first cottage was erected. "The Indians sold out," remarked the 'bus driver; "they went to New-London and died of drinking poor rum. That's what become of them. I tell you, I'm afraid of it." The beach is bright and clean, and the cottages overlook it from a slope. There are several small hotels. It was explained to me that sometimes an inland farmer would build a cottage at such a place, occupy it with his family for a few weeks at the beginning or the end of the season, and rent it so advantageously for the remaining time that the money so received would be very good interest on his investment.

Here also are the cottage boarding houses, the rented houses, the self-supporting tenants who remain for two or three weeks. And here again are the hops, the concerts, the fishing excursions, and all the other social joys of simple and inexpensive life at the shore, reported almost daily by the press in the interior of the State to please the visitors themselves as well as to inform the stay-at-homes in the inland towns which send thousands now to the beaches where only tens from the same places drew new life from the salt air and the waves a quarter of a century ago.

F. D. R.

Italian Historical Postage Stamp.

From The Westminster Gazette.

The Italian Government is about to follow the example of other States, and to mark the national festival of the entry of the Italians into Rome by the issue of a new "historical postage stamp." A million copies will be ready for sale on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the liberation of Rome, in 1870. The design of the new stamp, which was intrusted to Prof. Sezanne, is very elaborate, and somewhat overcrowded for its size. In the upper half of the picture sits the figure of Italy, with the iron crown on her head; she holds the sceptre in her right hand, and in her left the armorial shield of the House of Savoy. On the two steps of her throne are two inscriptions, the first of which originated with King Victor Emmanuel, and the second with the present King Umberto: 1. "In Rome we are, and in Rome we mean to stay"; 2. "Rome is intangible." In other sections of the postage stamp are crowded a number of symbols—the she-wolf of Ancient Rome, the eagle of Savoy, profiles of the two modern Kings of United Italy, the Italian Crown, and the inscription, "Postal Stamp in Honor of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Liberation of Rome," and the two dates, 1870 and 1895.

Specimen Americans.

From The Boston Transcript, Sept. 10.

A finer collection of thoroughbred American physiognomies, it is safe to say, was never seen than that shown at the annual meeting of the Society of California Pioneers of New-England, held at the United States Hotel to-day. One could not look at that company of sturdy old men, every one a pure American type, and believe that the day of "the last American" is at hand. In them there was no evidence of a run-out race. Nearly 200 of the old pioneers and their ladies were on hand to attend the business meeting and to enjoy the dinner.

Expense and Pleasure.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

A friend of mine who has passed more than one Summer in Newport has been struck by your correspondent's statement that some of the richer people there "devote themselves to pleasure, regardless of expense," and suggests that more familiarity with the subject would have indicated to him that they devote themselves to exp

BRITAIN AND NICARAGUA

Consul O'Hara's Report on the Distribution of Indemnity.

ARBITRATION PLAN UNNECESSARY

The Sum Demanded at the Outset in Settlement of All Claims Great Concession to an American.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—In dispatches to the Department of State, dated Aug. 23 and 24, Consul O'Hara of San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, announces the distribution of the indemnity of £15,000 paid by the Government of Nicaragua, in response to the British demand for damages because of the Bluefields affair. The Bluefields Recorder claims that some of "the persons indemnified owe no allegiance to England." The amounts received by individuals range from £100 to £4,500, the British Vice Consul, Edwin Hatch, receiving the latter amount.

Inasmuch as the original British demand was for £15,000 as "smart money," to be paid for the insult to the British flag in the person of Vice Consul Hatch, and left the question of damages to Hatch and other British subjects in their private capacity to be subject to further arbitration, this dispatch would seem to indicate that the British Government had abandoned its original intention of pressing further claim, and was willing to rest content with the payment of the £15,000 demanded by the British fleet.

In the British ultimatum, which was dated Feb. 26, 1895, and was handed to Don Modesto Barrios, the special Envoy of Nicaragua sent to London to adjust the matter, Lord Kimberley, the British Foreign Secretary at that time, said:

"With regard to the conduct of Mr. Hatch, her Majesty's Government is satisfied, from the reports of her Majesty's naval officers, that it was perfectly correct during the time that he acted as British pro-Consul."

Earl Kimberley then enumerated other British subjects, who, he said, were arrested and exiled without just cause during the Mosquito Reserve troubles of August, 1884, and said, in regard to these cases:

"I have only to request that you will, without delay, inform the Nicaraguan Government that her Majesty's Government cannot admit that any adequate or reliable evidence has been produced to justify the arbitrary and violent action taken against the Queen's subjects. They hold the Nicaraguan Government responsible for those proceedings, and they must require them to pay the sum of £15,000 on account of their action in arresting, imprisoning, and expelling those British subjects, and to agree to the constitution of a commission to assess the losses sustained by them in their property or goods in the reserve owing to the action of the Nicaraguan authorities, such commission to be composed of a British representative, a Nicaraguan representative, and a jurist, not a citizen of any American State, to be selected by agreement between the Nicaraguan Government and the Government of her Majesty, and failing such agreement, by the President of the Swiss Republic."

It will be remembered that the publication of this ultimatum in the dispatches of The United Press of March 27 last exclusively elicited a storm of comment, and some attempts at explanation. It was stated in a semi-official manner from the British Legation that the term "American State" as used by Lord Kimberley, was intended to apply to the South and Central American States, and was not designed to exclude the "United States," or to reflect in any way upon this country.

When a British fleet under Admiral Stephenson seized the Nicaraguan port of Corinto Saturday, April 27, 1895, to secure payment of the £15,000 ($75,000 smart money demanded, there was considerable discussion as to what the demand for other damages would be, especially as the British Government had included in its ultimatum a demand for a further sum of £500 for compensation for some British engineer detained against his will by the Nicaraguan Government (which demand seems to have been incontinently dropped.) When Nicaragua, by the friendly intervention of the neighboring State of Salvador, was enabled to guarantee the payment of the original £15,000, the British fleet sailed away without making further demands.

No efforts, so far as can be ascertained here, seem to have been since made to establish a commission to assess additional damages. The clear inference, therefore, seems to be from such portions of the report of United States Consul O'Hara of San Juan del Norte, as the State Department has allowed to leak out that Great Britain has rested content with the £15,000 exacted by Admiral Stephenson and the British fleet and has no intention of provoking a controversy with the United States over the question whether the sentence in its ultimatum excluding from the Arbitration Board "a citizen of any American State," was intended to apply to the United States. If Consul O'Hara has expressed any opinion on this matter, the State Department has not made it public, and the general impression is that the Nicaraguan incident has been closed by the first payment of £15,000.

Other portions of Consul O'Hara's report given out by the department relate to some apparent scramble among Americans for "concessions." The Consul states on the authority of one of the local newspapers that the Nicaraguan Government has granted a concession to J. Lasche, representing the South Dakota and Central American Trading Company of South Dakota, for 25,000 hectares of land at any point on the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua in alternate lots. In return, the company is to provide a steamer to ply between San Juan del Norte and Cape Gracias-a-Dios, calling at Intermediate ports. Consul O'Hara adds:

"It is said that Lasche is now in the United States endeavoring to interest capitalists in his project. He has six months within which to deposit $10,000 as an evidence of good faith. About half way between here and Bluefields there is a natural harbor under the lee of Monkey Point, and it is an excellent place of refuge for vessels of the deepest draught when the wind is from either the north or east. At comparatively small cost a harbor could be made at that point not only affording complete shelter to vessels with the wind from any quarter, but permitting them to land their cargoes without the aid of lighters, and large enough thus to accommodate many steamships and other vessels at the same time.

"The Rama is but a few miles south of there, and the lands along the river are rich and well adapted to the cultivation of bananas and other tropical crops. It is believed to be part of Lasche's scheme to improve this harbor, establish a town at Monkey Point, build a railway to the Rama River, and, after selling lands along the river, put a steamer on the river to carry bananas and other productions to the railway, on which they would then be transported to Monkey Point."

Consul O'Hara states, however, that Thomas F. Drew and other Americans are negotiating with the Government of Nicaragua for the privilege of improving Monkey Point.

METHODS OF ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The Report of a Rumor Long Known to The United Press Readers.

BERLIN, Sept. 11.—The Berlin dispatch published yesterday in the American papers receiving the service of The Associated Press, making the positive statement that the German Ministry of Finance had decided to convert the outstanding 4 per cent. loans into 3 per cents has this foundation:

The unqualified statement contained in the dispatch was printed in yesterday's Berlin Post as a mere report or rumor, and is simply an echo of the paragraph in The United Press Berlin dispatches of Jan. 10, published in all The United Press papers in New-York and other American cities and towns Jan. 20. The paragraph, which has since been repeated in the papers, is as follows:

"Trustworthy reports on the Bourse indicate that the Government has decided to convert the 4 per cent. imperial and Prussian stocks into 3½s, thus saving enough to cover the deficits in the budgets."

The Associated Press man having twisted the Post's rumor, or, quite as likely, The United Press's rumor of last January into a certainty, naturally found no difficulty in predicting the political effect of the conversion, and adding the amount of the outstanding 4 per cents readily obtained from current statistics.

SCIENCE MEETING AT IPSWICH.

Pasteur Highly Praised for All that He Has Accomplished.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The sixty-fifth annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science opened this evening at Ipswich. It is customary for the retiring President to introduce his successor, but Lord Salisbury, who was President last year, telegraphed from the Chateau Cecil, near Dieppe, France, that he required rest, and was unable to attend the meeting. Lord Kelvin, therefore, introduced the new President, Sir Douglas Galton.

Sir Douglas started to read a lengthy address. He eulogized the late Prof. Huxley, and then traced the history of the association from its inception, pointing out the benefits it had conferred upon students and the public in every branch of science.

After reading aloud three-quarters of the address, Sir Douglas fainted. He soon recovered, but Sir John Evans read the rest of the address.

Dr. Percy Frankland, Professor of Chemistry in Mason College, Birmingham, delivered a lecture on the work of Prof. Pasteur, the distinguished French chemist, physicist, and biologist. He traced Prof. Pasteur's work, and gave him a high meed of praise for all he had accomplished in his chosen field of work.

The audience numbered 1,200 persons, including many distinguished scientists. Among those present were Prof. Ira Remsen of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, and Frederick Bedell of Cornell University. The Mayor of Toronto is expected to attend the meetings, in view of the probability of the association meeting in that city next year.

A BOMB CARRIER IDENTIFIED.

Victor Boutelihe Writes a Letter Full of the Commonplaces.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—Further inquiry on the part of the police has established the identity of the man who attempted to explode a bomb in Rothschild's Bank as Victor Boutelihe, a grandson of a magistrate at Nimes. Boutelihe, who is in jail here, has written a letter to the Judge d'Instruction explaining his motives for attempting the outrage.

He dilates upon the hardships he has undergone, and declares that, although a man of education, he was unable to procure means of living. This led him to dreams of social generation, and misfortune inspired him to hatred of the sight of wealth.

He, the letter continues, a man equal to the most powerful, was obliged to spend his life in enriching millionaires. He gives the address of his mother, and asks that the police break the news of his arrest to her kindly.

SIR JULIAN IS RETURNING.

Complete British Embassy Is to be Opened by Him in October.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador to the United States, will sail for New-York on the steamer Campania Saturday next. He intends to spend a week in Newport after his arrival in America and open the British Embassy in Washington, with its full staff, the first week in October.

Sir Julian's return to his post at this time is due to the expiration of his leave of absence. It is thought that the post at Berlin may be offered to him, a vacancy occurring there next Winter, and, if so, Sir Julian will return to Europe. His family will remain in London until Nov. 9, when they will sail for New-York on the steamer Paris.

Lascelles in the Place of Malet.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The Post will tomorrow publish a dispatch from St. Petersburg stating that Sir. F. C. Lascelles, British Ambassador to Russia, will succeed Sir Edward Malet, who will shortly retire, as Ambassador to Germany.

STEERAGE RATES ARE ADVANCED.

Under Exceptional Circumstances Five Pounds May Be Charged.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 11.—The British and foreign transatlantic steamship lines have agreed upon an immediate advance of steerage rates.

It is announced that hereafter the fast liners will demand £5 10s. for steerage passage to America and the slower boats 5 guineas, though under exceptional circumstances the slow liners will take passengers for £5. The "exceptional circumstances" presumably apply to the very slowest vessels.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A dispatch to the Central News from Hamburg says it is reported that a British and German steamship pool to raise Atlantic rates has been completed.

KAISER GAINS HIS VICTORY.

Southern Army Dislodges Northern Army According to Programme.

STETTIN, Sept. 11.—The Southern Army, commanded by the Kaiser in person, made an attack early this morning upon the Northern Army, which was trying to force the Southern Army toward the Oder.

The Southern Army succeeded in dislodging the Northern Army from its positions at Hohenholz and Pritzlow after five hours of fighting. The Northern Army was driven beyond the railway upon Smagerow.

Death of Pnom-Penh's Bishop.

Mgr. Cordier, the Bishop of Pnom-Penh, in Cambodia, had been for many years anaemic. His death is not a surprise, but it is pitiful, because he had only one aim in life and did not achieve it. His aim was to convert to Catholicism King Norodom, who incessantly enticed him in a chase and disappeared under the willows. The King has 1,500,000 subjects, of several indigenous races, who would follow him into a new religion as easily as the Gauls followed Clovis. He read the Catechism with the aid of a special interpreter and liked it. Mgr. Cordier smoked his pipe while the insinuating graces of the prayer books printed by Mame at Tours made the King's eyes melt into compassion. "Will the Pope consent to my retaining only twenty wives?" the King asked one day. Gradually his condition was reduced. He sacrificed wives one by one, until the number that he exacted, at Mgr. Cordier's last report, was ten. Mgr. Cordier wrote: "I feel that I will never, never succeed in persuading him that he should have only one wife. He says, 'What will I do with her when she becomes old?' What can I answer to that?"

Avalanche Fatal to Many Persons.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A dispatch to The Globe from Geneva says that an avalanche from Altels glacier has overwhelmed a tract of ground at the foot of the mountain two miles in length. It is reported that six persons were killed.

BERNE, Sept. 11.—The avalanche from the Altels glacier has blocked communication between the Cantons of Berne and Valais. It is feared that ten shepherds and 300 cattle perished.

Gladstone's Optimism About Liberals.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Mr. Gladstone, in a letter to a friend, expresses the opinion that the recent discomfiture of the Liberal Party, laid to heart, will prove through resolute conduct an eventual benefit to the Liberal cause, and to the national prosperity, which is associated therewith.

Yacht Windward at Vardoe Island.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A dispatch from Christiania to The Globe says that the yacht Windward of the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition, has arrived at the Island of Vardoe, in the Arctic Ocean, having broken out of the ice belt between Franz Josef Land and Barent's Sea.

Plotters Against Ferdinand Arrested.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A dispatch to a news agency from Rustchuk says that twenty arrests have been made of persons implicated in or suspected of being connected with a plot to take the life of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria.

Belgium's Temperance Union.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Mme. Chantrain of Charleroi, Belgium, a lady of high accomplishment and great zeal in progressive work, has accepted the position of President of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Belgium.

Six Deaths a Day at Tangier.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—United States Consul Barclay to-day cabled the State Department from Tangier, Morocco, as follows: "Cholera prevailing here not yet pronounced Asiatic type. Average mortality six daily."

George Augustus Sala in Debt.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Upon the petition of creditors a receiving order has been issued against George Augustus Sala, the journalist and author, who is lying seriously ill at Brighton.

SAGASTA ON CUBA'S WARS

More Reinforcements Are Not Needed by Spain, He Believes.

AUTONOMISTS AGAINST REVOLUTION

Mitrailleuses Doing Much Service to the Government Troops — A Combined Attack Planned —Martinez Campos.

MADRID, Sept. 11.—The Heraldo publishes a report of an interview with ex-Premier Sagasta, in which he is represented as saying that he does not believe it necessary that further reinforcements be sent to Cuba.

HAVANA, Sept. 5.—Since Aug. 1, 9,300 officers and men of the Spanish Army have landed in Cuba, the majority of them in this city. They include all arms of Spain's best regiments, artillery, cavalry, engineers, and infantry; also a heliograph corps.

The latter is a novelty in this island. The hotbed of the present trouble is in Eastern Cuba, a very mountainous country. They will prove an invaluable aid in localities where telephonic and telegraphic communication is interrupted.

Wherever the regiments land they have a loyal and enthusiastic welcome. Regiment after regiment of Cuban volunteers now are in the field acting in unison with the Spanish regulars. To-day Spain has 45,000 disciplined troops in the island, apart from the volunteers. Another army corps of 25,000 has been mobilized, and is ready for transportation.

By Dec. 1 fully 70,000 regulars will be here. A fleet of Spanish men-of-war is now on its way here. The majority of the vessels are of light draught and they can enter the many harbors and ports of this island. They are armed with modern rapid-fire cannon. They will exercise a double function—intercept the landing of supplies and men for the rebels, and prevent the latter from escaping from the island.

The revolutionists have not received a single recruit from the autonomistic party. The latter has publicly denounced the separatists, or revolutionists, as "foreign invaders not in sympathy with the island and its foes."

Spain has contracted with British shipbuilders for twenty-three light draught gunboats. They are rapidly approaching completion, and are due here in November and December. Then the cool weather will be with us, when a combined attack will be made on the rebels, and it is expected that they will be driven inland and upland to the lofty mountains.

The real war has yet to commence. The mitrailleuses have proved to be fearful engines of destruction. In effect they resemble a Gatling gun, and pour in a death-dealing shower of two and four ounce bullets. In a recent engagement, when the enemy swarmed on a hill, they were swept off with dreadful slaughter. The survivors, in a demoralized condition, fled to the mountains.

The efforts of the rebels to seize a town or port have been in vain. In a recent attempt on a coast town, a man-of-war shelled the place, driving the rebels back into the mountains. Gen. Martinez Campos is indefatigable, his honor and Spain's being at stake.

INSURGENT VIEW OF THE WAR.

Melo Defeated After Two Days' Fighting and Fifty Killed and Wounded.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 11.—Passengers arriving by the steamship Mascotte to-night report that a big battle has been fought near Camaguey between the insurgents under Maximo Gomez and the Spaniards under Gen. Melo. The battle is said to have lasted forty-eight hours. The Spaniards were repulsed, leaving over fifty killed and wounded on the field.

Roloff's band has been active during the last week, having blown up a troop train by dynamite near Santiago de Cuba and a bridge near Sagua. The Spaniards admit that the train was blown up, but claim that only five men were killed. Advices received here state that nearly a hundred soldiers were mangled by the explosion.

The harbor of Havana is almost deserted. When the Mascotte left this port to-day not a ship of any kind could be seen save those belonging to Spain, and they were few.

A Cuban Bondsman Under Bail.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 11.—Ralph De Sota, cigar dealer of this city and Philadelphia, was put under $300 bail to-day for the alleged part he played in the Cuban expedition. He is bondsman for ten of the alleged filibusters arrested on Aug. 30.

SPAIN TO ATTACK IN NOVEMBER.

Home Rule of British Colonies Not to be Given to Cuba.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, Sept. 11.—Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo says that the Government will not dissolve the Cortes nor assemble the Parliament in 1896 until the campaign in Cuba shall have taken a decided turn.

This is not expected soon, as Captain General Martinez Campos telegraphs that his preparations for offensive work will not be completed before the lapse of November.

The Prime Minister has informed the Queen Regent that it is necessary to repress the insurrection before reforms in Cuba are attempted. The Government would never grant home rule on the lines enjoyed by the British colonies.

Proposals for Peace in Samoa.

AUCKLAND, New-Zealand, Sept. 11.—Advices bearing date of Sept. 5, received here to-day from Samoa, show that Chief Tamasese recently went to Apia, the capital, with important proposals for a permanent peace. His overtures were submitted to a conference of the British and German Consuls and King Malietoa. The nature of the proposals is unknown.

Steamer Noordland Not Damaged.

ANTWERP, Sept. 11.—The Red Star Line steamer Noordland, from New-York, which ran aground in the River Scheldt on the morning of Sept. 8 during a fog, and was subsequently floated, has been surveyed in dry dock. No damage to the ship is reported.

Amendments to Canadian Copyright.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The Chronicle will tomorrow say that E. L. Newcombe, Canadian Deputy Minister of Justice, will sail for Canada Thursday, taking with him a draft of the amendments to the Copyright act which the Colonial Office has approved.

Mgr. Kennedy Appointed Rector.

ROME, Sept. 11.—Officials at the Vatican confirm the report, contained in these dispatches Sept. 4, that Mgr. Kennedy has been appointed rector of the American College in Rome.

Hohenlohe Gets a Long Audience.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 11.—The Czar to-day gave a lengthy audience to Prince von Hohenlohe, the German Chancellor, who afterward had an audience with the Czarina.

Earthquake Shocks in Eubœa.

ATHENS, Sept. 11.—Severe shocks of earthquake were felt on the Island of Eubœa, in the Aegean Sea, this morning, but no damage was done.

Death of the Rajah of Cochin.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A dispatch from Madras states that the Rajah of the Indian State of Cochin is dead.

No Observers More Competent.

From The Philadelphia Record, Sept. 11.

The New-York Times of yesterday gave a series of brief interviews with advertising agents in that city having relations with great concerns in all parts of the country "which point toward an era of business prosperity greater than any which this country has enjoyed for many years." These men not only feel the pulse of business, but they do their part toward giving firmness to its beats. They are in exceptionally good position, therefore, for speaking by the card; and they all tell precisely the same story, based on evidence of the most tangible character—the evidence of their own books.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The weather has become distressingly hot again, and the people who have returned from their vacations are likely to lose the good effects of their outing. In the early Summer the temperature here was delightful, and stay-at-homes had a good deal to say about the advantages of Washington as a Summer resort. In the latter part of July the mercury went soaring. It hovered about the 90° mark for a week or more at a time. According to the weather sharps, the temperature in August was several degrees higher than the average. The 1st day of September was cool, and everybody was hopeful that the back of the hot wave had been broken. The wave has settled over the District again, however, and this dispatch was written with the thermometer registering 85° in the coolest place in Washington. No relief is promised for this week. Washington is a good town nine months in the year. In July, August, and September it is a good town to stay away from.

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Representative John C. Tarsney of Missouri is back from Europe, where he spent three months in seeing the sights. Mr. Tarsney thinks that when an American's stock of patriotism is running low he should take a European trip. In his picturesque language, "three months of Europe as a restorative will cause one's love of country to grow like the locks of Samson."

Mr. Tarsney covered a good deal of ground in his ramblings about Europe and made some interesting studies of persons and customs in the different countries which he visited. He noticed, for instance, that in France the national hatred of Germany is constantly held up to view, and that in Germany there is unceasing contempt for Frenchmen and the products of France. Mr. Tarsney is thoroughly convinced that France and Germany will be at each other's throats again in a few years.

The Missouri statesman was struck by the lack of regard exhibited by the German people for their Emperor. The reason is, in Mr. Tarsney's opinion, that the Emperor subordinates the civil to the military and keeps the people more or less in a condition of mimic war. "While I was there, for instance," Mr. Tarsney said, "the Kaiser arose one morning and suddenly proclaimed Berlin in a state of siege. Every shop had shut up; all work came to an end; traffic of all sorts had to clear the streets. It was like stopping the heart of a great city for twenty-four hours. What was the cause? Merely that the Kaiser was in a mood to frolic with the 25,000 troops stationed at Berlin, and the city must be swept clear and free of every scrap of business and litter of trade to afford him a playground."

Mr. Tarsney saw the Emperor driving in Unter den Linden, and remarked that not a cheer was raised, not a hand was clapped, not a hat was lifted as he passed along. It gave the Missourian a sinister impression. Mr. Tarsney was favorably impressed by the conditions of life in Italy and Austria. By the time he reached Paris he was in the mood to dissipate a little, and, under the guidance of Mr. Sam Morss of Indianapolis, our Consul General at Paris, he took in the Moulin Rouge and other famous resorts. He reached the conclusion that these places are humbugs.

At Prague, Mr. Tarsney went to a bear garden with the American Consul. According to the report in The Washington Post this is what happened: "There was some sort of a variety performance there. We sat under a tree and drank beer and listened to a band. At the close I wanted to pay. 'Not here,' said my companion; 'pay as you go out.' At the gate I found three or four cashiers. You tell them how much beer and how many cigars you have laid waste. They then tell you how much to pay. It all depends on you. They keep no 'tab' or account of what you have; simply your word. 'Can you understand English?' I asked of my cashier, as I settled up. 'Yah,' he observed. 'Then,' said I, 'warn your boss never to open this sort of beer garden in the United States. His system would land him in the hands of an assignee inside of a month.'"

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Inside of thirty days some of the new currency designs ores which the Bureau of Engraving and Printing has been working for several months will be ready for issue. The denominations to be issued will be the one-dollar, two-dollar, five-dollar, and ten-dollar bills. The artists who have furnished the designs are E. H. Blashfield, Will Lowe, and Walter Sherlow. Blashfield and Lowe designed the one-dollar and two-dollar bills, and Sherlow produced the five-dollar and ten-dollar designs. The five-dollar bill will be the first one issued. The work has been tedious, but it is said at the bureau that the result will more than justify all the care that has been taken to make the series a noteworthy one. The bureau is credited with a desire to make this series especially popular, in view of the criticism which attached to the bureau as a result of its initial efforts to produce postage stamps. For some time after the bureau undertook to supply Uncle Sam with stamps, the output was far below the standard, and several hundred million stamps had to be destroyed. The stamps now being turned out are said to be in line with the requirements of the Post Office Department. The coloring is perfect and the mucilage has the proper consistency. It took the American Bank Note Company a long time to learn how to make faultless postage stamps. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which succeeded to the contract so long held by the American Bank Note Company, concluded that it would make stamps according to its own ideas, with the most unsatisfactory results. The chief of the bureau doubtless now is a firm believer in the old truth that experience is the best teacher, after all.

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Men are working night and day on the new Lafayette Square Theatre, which adjoins Senator Cameron's colonial residence, and the managers believe that they will be able to open the house on Sept. 27, the date fixed long before work upon the structure began. The task involved in laying the foundation of the big building was greater than the contractors had expected, so that it is little more than thirty days since the framework was begun. The building has been constructed on the Chicago and New-York plan, of a steel shell with an outside covering of brick and stone. Electric lights have been placed throughout the structure, and the work goes on by night as rapidly as by day. The new theatre is of handsome design and will be a notable addition to the list of local playhouses. It will be equipped with a roof garden, which will be a notable departure, from the standpoint of the Summer resident.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Bram Stoker of England is at the Gilsey.

—J. Malcolm Forbes of Boston is at the Holland.

—John M. Forbes of Boston is at the Albemarle.

—Daniel Magone of Ogdensburg, N. Y., is at the Everett.

—Sir Arthur M. Chambers of Sheffield, England, is at the Savoy.

—Senator Frank W. Higgins of Olean, N. Y., is at the Murray Hill.

—Commander John R. Bartlett, United State Navy, is at the Brunswick.

—Alfred Le Ghait, Belgian Minister at Washington, is at the Clarendon.

—Henry M. Stanley of London, and S. H. H. Clark of Omaha, are at the Windsor.

—Mat as Romero, Mexican Minister at Washington; Sir Edward O'Malley of England, Gen. C. D. MacDougall of Auburn, N. Y. are at the Fifth Avenue.

—The Marquis de Montagliari of the Italian Embassy at Washington; the Duchess de D.no of France, Frank Thomson of Philadelphia, and Congressman Wallace T. Foote, Jr., of Port Henry, N. Y., are at the Waldorf.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

2:50 A. M.—1,055 Third Avenue; John Mers; damage, $7,000.

3:15 A. M.—33 Bond Street; J. Lowenstein; damage, $50.

10:30 A. M.—24 West Sixty-fourth Street; James O'Brien; damage trifling.

2:10 P. M.—435 East Seventy-ninth Street; William Larson; damage, $100.

6:20 P. M.—2,504 First Avenue; liquor store; no damage.

Latest Arrivals.

SS Yemassee, Robinson, Charleston, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Habana, (Span.,) Tomasi, Colon Aug. 29, via Havana Sept. 7, with mdse and passengers to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

A Misapprehension.

From Texas Siftings.

Miss Sevenfigures.—Oh, Mr. Gilthunt, this sudden proposal surprises me. I am embarrassed.

Mr. Gilthunt.—Embarrassed. Then I take it all back. I thought your fortune was as secure as the Bank of England.

During the "Cotton States International Exposition" at Atlanta, Ga., the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell from Sunday, Sept. 15, to Dec. 15, inclusive, season tickets to Atlanta and return, good until Jan. 7, 1896, at rate of $37.25 from New-York. Twenty-day tickets will be sold, commencing Sept. 15 until Dec. 15, at rate of $29.25, and ten-day tickets will be sold Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week from Sept. 17 to Dec. 24 at rate of $25.—Adv.

SHOE FITS MEL. E. STONE

Says He Is Responsible for the Biggest News Fake Ever Printed.

HE IS ASSOCIATED PRESS'S MANAGER

Will Not Allow Members of the Mutual Concern for Disseminating Falsehoods to Blame Others.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—The following communication appears in this morning's Inter-Ocean, a local organ of The Chicago Associated Press:

Chicago, Sept. 11.

To the Editor:

In The Inter Ocean this morning there is a sharp criticism of the Postal Telegraph Company because of its service on Saturday's yacht race. I beg to say that the Postal Telegraph Company is wholly blameless in the matter, as its only relation to the business was that of transmitter of news, which it did promptly and with perfect satisfaction. Whatever inaccuracies there were in the report The Associated Press must itself be responsible for.

MELVILLE E. STONE,
General Manager.

It is generally understood that the foregoing announcement is the outcome of some very vigorous correspondence between the Postal Telegraph Company on the one side and General Manager Melville E. Stone of The Western Associated Press and William Penn Nixon, editor of The Chicago Inter Ocean, on the other.

The Postal Company was at considerable expense in laying a cable out to sea, over which the Mackey-Bennett Cable Company could communicate every move of the racers. The scheme of having a cable steamer follow the boats about and be in constant communication with the Postal lines ashore seemed to be an admirable one, and the Postal Company no doubt carried out its part of the contract. To be made the scapegoat of either The Associated Press or of any member of that association must have been peculiarly exasperating, especially when there was the suspicion that the criticism of The Inter Ocean was inspired by the General Manager of The Associated Press.

The executive head of the Postal Company, Mr. Bradley, had good ground then for a vigorous disclaimer, and that he resented in forceful language the imputations of The Inter Ocean is not to be wondered at. The Postal Company is having some novel experiences with the management of "the greatest news-collecting and disseminating association upon the face of the earth"—to quote General Manager Stone—not the least of which is a complete recognition of the fact that a management which will break a contract with one telegraph company will have no compunctions about doing the same thing with another. It can hardly be considered the fault of the Postal Company if hereafter a very low—even if unspoken—opinion of the Western management prevails throughout its establishment.

SCORES THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Don M. Dickinson Tells Michigan Bankers Its Service Is Unreliable.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 11.—Don M. Dickinson, ex-Postmaster General, took occasion yesterday, in his address of welcome to the Michigan Bankers' Association, to score The Chicago Associated Press for its false reports of Saturday's yacht race. He said that he had just received a long-distance telephone message from New-York concerning the race, and that the delegates would find that his information was a great deal more authentic than the reports sent out by The Associated Press of Saturday's race. He roasted the alleged news-gathering organization to a turn, and the delegates laughed with him over it.

COMMENT OF THE PRESS.

What the Papers Say of the Fiasco of The Associated Press.

From The Pittsburg Times.

Never since Columbus sailed away from Palos and discovered America, while all the coastwise prophets were telling everybody what a crazy man he was, has anybody made such a bungle of the news of a nautical event as the so-called Associated Press made of the international yacht race on Saturday. Ever since that once great and trustworthy news-gathering association passed into its present management it has been doing amazing and amusing things, but on Saturday it surpassed itself. The performance was just like that of the circus clown who comes tearing into the ring with the announcement that he is about to throw three somersaults over six elephants, and then falls down in the sawdust.

It left nothing undone to make itself ridiculous. It boasted beforehand that "the eyes of the world were upon the race," chiefly by reason of the extraordinary arrangements this alleged news agency had made to report it. From the half-breed squatter away out West to the crowned heads of Europe, it had a wire to all of them. It would have "a special steamer laying a special cable," as it chased the racers out to sea, with an expert crew of reporters on board, of course. It would (we quote from the handbill) have a full staff of reporters and telegraph operators on board its special steamer; a staff (presumably not so full) on board the Scotland Lightship, a staff (condition as to liquor not stated) at Sandy Hook, and others in the tall towers of the Highland Lights, and others still at Seabright, Long Branch, and Asbury Park, Rockaway, Far Rockaway, and Long Beach, and all this supplemented by a complete pigeon service from The Associated Press pigeon service steamer, with another staff of reporters and operators at Bay View, L. I., having direct wire communication with The Associated Press offices in New-York—and there you are.

Where the reporter of The United Press, which furnishes news to The Times exclusively in Pittsburg every morning, was loafing about during the race, we cannot say. The United Press is an institution which does not do business with a fish-horn. But every afternoon paper served by The United Press was informed of the correct positions of the racing yachts, minute by minute, as they flew over the course from the time the Defender overhauled the Valkyrie and showed her superiority soon after the start, leading at the stakeboat at the end of the first fifteen miles by something over three minutes, and constantly gaining, as she led the Britisher a procession home and crossed the finish line a mile ahead. All this time the so-called Associated Press, carrier pigeons and all, was posting one ridiculous bulletin after another, describing the imaginary triumph of the foreigner; describing how the Valkyrie ran away from the Defender from the very start, gained constantly, rounded the first stakeboat, "Valkyrie now three quarters of a mile in the lead," at 2:55, (which she did three quarters of an hour afterward, three minutes behind,) and so on until the last minutes of the race, when suddenly pigeons, operators, reporters, and all discovered what people ashore who had read The United Press reports had known for some time, that the Defender had the race won, and the Valkyrie was not in it, not by a mile. The United Press news had actually been cabled to Glasgow by The New-York Sun, and an answer received from across the ocean, expressing the Scotchmen's regret at their defeat, while The Associated Press fakirs in New-York, Pittsburg, and everywhere were still sickening their readers with bulletins describing the Valkyrie's easy victory.

It may have been all the fault of the pigeons, but the difference between cheap and sensational fake journalism and the real article never had a more complete exposure. It is scarcely necessary to add that The Times gives all the news all the time for a cent.

From The Rome Sentinel.

Some fake reports, that looked as if they might have been prepared by somebody who could not tell a yacht from the State scow Tom Wheeler, crept into town Saturday, alleging that the British boat, the Valkyrie, was ahead, and the fake was kept up all the afternoon, getting worse as time went on, so that people unfamiliar with the source of the canards were in doubt as to the true situation. But The Sentinel's bulletins told the story of the race as it occurred, as any competent and honorable news-reporting organization would.

There is no excuse for any concern that pretends to be able to give news deliberately trumping up false reports. But they have competent news gatherers find no difficulty in reporting things correctly. In The Sentinel office Saturday the bulletins came promptly and without confusion, and the employes in this office could time the yachts at various points nearly as well as if they had been at the scene of the contest. So there was no obstacle to a competent news-gathering agency reporting, correctly and promptly, the important features of the race.

A few seconds before 5:26 o'clock the announcement was bulletined by The United Press that the Defender had won, and a rousing cheer went up from the crowd that was watching the announcements. That was all the crowd wanted, and it soon dispersed. But still the fake concern kept sending dispatches that the Valkyrie was ahead. These dispatches continued to come along after The Sentinel had announced the result of the race and had closed its telegraph wire for the night. After awhile a by-stander got tired of the fakes and wrote on the board where the fake news had been posted all day:

"The Defender Wins." The crowd jeered. Nobody disturbed this announcement. The fake "Associated Press" had learned by this time that the Defender had won. It had demonstrated its utter incompetency, if nothing worse.

From The New-Haven News.

The Leader has our sympathy for having been drawn into that Western association styling itself the Associated Press. Its principle has been anything to beat The United Press, and its too previous methods were exemplified on Saturday in its remarkable reports of the international yacht race between the Defender and the Valkyrie. It was not everybody in New-Haven that could attend the great race, but there were few in this city who were not interested in the event and anxious to hear the result. Those who depended upon The Leader for information were much disappointed in more ways than one, for that paper through its bulletined dispatches had the Valkyrie leading all through the race, while The United Press papers were receiving accurate reports of the true state of affairs throughout the contest.

Of course, the poor Leader was not to blame, except in having identified its interests with those of such an unreliable institution in the first instance.

From The Albany Journal.

We are loth to be given to boasting, but our signal victory over other city papers on Saturday in reporting the result of the yacht race between the Defender and the Valkyrie calls for a statement showing that The Journal prints the reliable news.

Bulletins in other newspaper offices were stating that the Valkyrie was leading in the contest, when The Journal's bulletins, read by thousands, chronicled the true situation, that the Defender had led and won.

The Journal's extra gave a full account of the race, including the finish, and each edition gave the position of the boats every five minutes. We were able to do this by reason of the splendid service given by The United Press. The Associated Press was a signal failure, and its misleading information has been the laughing stock of people generally, not only throughout the United States, but even in the United Kingdom and on the Continent of Europe.

The Journal can be relied on to give the news promptly and truthfully.

From The Bangor (Me.) Commercial.

The papers that depended upon The Chicago Associated Press for their news of Saturday's yacht race, an event upon which the attention of the people of two continents was centred, were humiliatingly beaten from the start to the finish of the race. In this city, long after The Commercial from its United Press bulletins over the Western Union system had correctly announced the result of the race, the bulletins supplied by The Western Associated Press were claiming a victory for the Valkyrie, and the people interested in spreading the "fake" news were offering bets on its correctness, though foundation for it was absolutely lacking. The race was too uncertain to guess upon, and apparently too great an event for the Chicago concern to handle. The superiority of The United Press service is proved every day, but it is seldom that so remarkable a demonstration of it is afforded as that of Saturday.

From The Dayton (Ohio) Herald.

The superior service of The United Press was again fully demonstrated in its account of the first race between Valkyrie III. and the Defender, reported in Saturday evening's issue of The Herald, the only evening paper in Dayton to announce the result of the race. The United Press account of the preparatory manoeuvres, the start, the race itself, and the finish, was accurate, comprehensive, and complete. As upon all other great occasions, the preparations of The United Press were commensurate with the importance and requirements of this great international event. The Associated Press misrepresented the race from the start. The United Press has our hearty congratulations and the thanks of thousands of Daytonians for the peerless account it gave of Saturday's race. It was the only satisfactory account received and published in this city.

From The Binghamton Republican.

The public will hereafter place no credence in reports of the yacht races sent out by The Chicago Associated Press, unless they are confirmed by The United Press and The New-York State Associated Press. An afternoon publication in Binghamton, which professes to be a member of The Chicago Associated Press, issued an "extra" edition late on Saturday, announcing the victory of the Valkyrie.

The Valkyrie did not win on Saturday, in spite of the announcement to that effect by The Chicago Associated Press. It is better to be less tremendously enterprising than to lie to the public when the public is sure to learn the truth.

The report of the great yacht race sent out by The United Press and The New-York State Associated Press was as accurate as it was admirable.

From The Duluth Commonwealth.

The Associated Press managed to get it absolutely, irremediably, irrevocably wrong from beginning to end. It was egregious, phenomenal, epic blundering. But it was only a larger

RECORDS AT SPRINGFIELD

Some Very Fast Racing on the Hampden Park Track.

NEWTON CAPTURES CLASS A EVENTS

He Is a Promising Candidate for The New-York Times Medal—Won First Prize in Three Races —Bald a Winner.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 11.—Additional prestige was acquired by the Springfield Bicycle Club this afternoon through the great success of the second day's programme in the annual "Diamond Tournament" at Hampden Park. Records fell, and there were such fighting finishes as are seldom seen on the National Circuit. At the close of the contests the general verdict was, "There's only one Springfield and but one Hampden Park."

Superb weather and track conditions favored the occasion, and fully nine thousand persons gathered to see the fastest cyclists in all America struggle for honor and medals. There are more manufacturers advertising their wheels at this meet than were ever here before, and their glaring signs have given to the historic park a circus-like atmosphere that is not unattractive. Then, too, there are the bright flags and bunting on and about the grand stand which make that structure look like a posey in a bouquet of wild flowers.

One firm has hit upon a novelty in the way of securing notice. Whenever one of its teams of racing cracks captures a prize a man manipulates a balloon bearing the firm's name, so that it bobs up and down in the air as if bowing its appreciation of the applause for the rider. Another firm has a big dog wearing a fancifully trimmed blanket on which is the catch line of the house. A well-known New-York house has 20,000 canes to give away, with yellow ribbons tied to each. The makers appreciate the value of the advertising to be secured at this meet, and are making hay while the sun shines.

As previously mentioned, the conditions of the sport were extremely favorable. The track was like one solid piece of sandpapered board, and there was not enough breeze stirring to ruffle the flags strung over the finish line. This being the case, records were looked for, and they came to the surface in due course of time. The same efficient corps of officials served today as on Tuesday, and to its superior knowledge of the details of track management is due much of the great measure of success attained.

H. W. Robinson of Boston was referee, and the list of judges comprised W. R. Pitman, the veteran of New-York; A. O. Knight of Worcester, David J. Post of Hartford, and George H. Wing of this city. A. D. Peck of Boston served as starter, and when this is told a great deal is said. The cycle sharps say of Mr. Peck that he can give all other starters cards and spades and then beat them, hands down. The timers were all local men, namely, O. N. Whipple, W. H. Jordan, C. E. Whipple, William C. Marsh, and Charles T. Shean.

The pretty racing in the Class A events augurs well for The New-York Times's winners' race to-morrow. The bright particular star in this division was C. R. Newton, a wee strip of a lad from Stafford Springs, Conn. This youngster captured more than one grown man's share of prizes, but he did it in such masterly style that everybody was glad of his success. The racing men say that this Nutmeg State lad will come pretty near taking The Times diamond medal.

In three races Newton led his competitors over the tape, and in none did he display that nervousness and hesitancy characteristic of most youngsters. He went on about his business like an old-timer, laying in a favorable position until the proper time arrived, when he would set his legs going a trifle faster, and forge to the front just in time to win.

There were four Class A events on the programme. Newton captured first prize in three of them, with Reynolds of Hyde Park, Mass., taking the fourth, in which Newton did not compete. According to the conditions for The Times race, the first and second men in every Class A event will be eligible to compete, and this being the case the men who qualified to-day, in addition to Newton and Reynolds, were F. I. Elmer of Chicopee, Ray Dawson of Boonton, N. J., and J. E. Walsh of Barre, Vt.

The most creditable performance of the day, both in the matter of records and pretty riding, was the work in the mile open. In this Newton made a remarkable spurt half way up the stretch, and, riding true and steady, won by two lengths in the world's record time of 2:04 4-5. Reynolds finished second, A. T. Fuller of Boston third, "Fred" Loughead, the Canadian crack, fourth, and Ray Dawson fifth. Reynolds caught the tandem, and led at the half and three-quarters. His time at the latter point was 1:35 1-5. This is a world's record, the best previous time having been 1:37, made at the Waltham track by Porter on Oct. 29, 1894. The best previous time for the paced Class A mile in competition was 2:05 2-5, made in a race for novices at Denver on Aug. 25, this year.

The rider who made this remarkable record was Dalzell. The time for the quarter and half in Newton's race was 0:33 1-5 and 1:02 4-5, respectively. The latter time is just 1 second slower than that made in competition at Denver, in August, by a rider of the name of Collins, Loughead, the Canadian, covered a half at Stratford, Ontario, during the National Circuit races there, in 1:02 1-5. This record was hard pressed in the half mile, 1:15 class race, which Reynolds captured in 1:02 3-5. In this event Ray Dawson finished second, a length and a half away, with Philip Pierce of Manchester third. The race was paced by a tandem team.

The announcement made after one of the races that the protest filed by the Defender syndicate had been allowed produced a perfect storm of applause, lasting several minutes.

Newton displayed his superiority for the last time during the afternoon in the Class A mile handicap. He was on scratch, while those who followed him over the tape had starts ranging as high as 70 yards. The verdict for the Stafford Springs wonder was secured by a margin of a length and a half, in the very good time of 2:10. The finish was a genuine battle royal between Newton, Walsh, and Minie of Chicopee, they crossing the tape behind him in that order. A. H. Davey of Greenfield, Mass., was fourth. The remaining Class A race was at one mile, for riders residing within twenty-five miles of this city. Newton won quite easily, F. Elmer of Chicopee being second, and W. E. Tenzler of Rockville, Conn., third. The time was 2:13. For a single-paced race of this sort, the time made was very good.

The great race of the day in the Class B division was the mile open. It was a fine contest only in so far as the fight for second place honors was concerned, for Bald so far outclassed his field that he finished eight lengths in front of his nearest competitor, and in the fast time of 2:01 3-5. This is but one-fifth of a second slower than the record in competition, paced by a tandem. The last quarter was done in 0:29 3-5.

The fight for place honors was between Cooper, Cabanne, Frank, Jenney, and Arthur Gardiner. The latter had the advantage of the position next to the tandem up to the three-quarter post, where the shifting of positions began. Bald and the others made a jump at the head of the stretch, and then the real struggle began. Bald forged rapidly ahead, and the flight of the others had a ding-dong finish, Cooper, Cabanne, Jenney, and Gardiner crossing in the order named behind the Buffalo flier. The other competitors were Coulter, Davidson, Brown, Titus, and Scott.

Another interesting race was the one-mile international for professional riders. Sanger won it in impressive style in 2:03 2-5, defeating Tyler, Watson, Coleman, Conn Baker, and Porter, in the order named. Bald took the half-mile open by a length in 1:07 2-5, Cooper being second.

"Charlie" Earl, the "Jolly Undertaker" racer of Brooklyn, was a big surprise party in the one-mile Class B handicap. He was on the 120-yard mark, and he did nothing but pedal from the very start. The result was that the men behind him never had anything but a rear view of the Prospect Park scorcher. He finished a block in front of Sims, with Jenney third and Cabanne fourth. Sims was afterward disqualified on a claim of foul riding made by E. C. Johnson, which decision pushed the place men forward one peg. When Sims heard of his disqualification he went to Johnson's tent, and, it is said, "punched" that young man in the nose.

Porter won the five-mile handicap for "pros" in 11:34 2-5, with Conn Baker second. After the regular races there were several trials against time, but each fell short of the mark. Titus started for the five-mile mark, but stopped in the second mile because the "quad" could not travel fast enough to keep ahead of him. There were many new arrivals to-night, which makes the outlook for the wind-up to-morrow very flattering. A large delegation of Riverside Wheelmen got in from New-York on a late train, and a party of Harlem Wheelmen is due in the morning. The League of American Wheelmen ball held at City Hall to-night was a dazzling success.

The summaries:

One Mile, Class A.—Silver Race (for riders residing within twenty-five miles of Springfield)—C. R. Newton, Stafford Springs, won; F. I. Elmer, Chicopee, second; W. E. Tenzler, Rockville, Conn., third; W. H. Minie, Chicopee, fourth. Time—2:13. The following finished also, in the order named: G. A. McEdwards, Springfield; George R. Rist, Springfield; C. J. Lewis, Northampton, and F. A. Landry, Springfield.

Half-Mile Open, Class B.—Eleven starters. Bald won, Cooper second, F. B. Rigby, Toledo, third. Time—1:07 2-5. The following also finished, in order named: Bliss, McDuffie, Coulter, Cabanne, Brown, Gardiner, Dirnberger, and Murphy.

One-Mile International, Professionel.—Sanger won, Tyler second, Coleman third, Baker fourth. Time—2:03 2-5. The following also finished in the order named: Porter, St. Onge, Jay Eaton, and Seavey.

One-Mile Open, Class A.—C. R. Newton, Stafford Springs, won; W. S. Reynolds, Hyde Park, second; A. T. Fuller, third; Frederick Loughead, Sarnia, fourth. Time—2:04 4-5. This time is a world's Class A competition record. Ray Dawson, Boonton; John Kelleher, W. E. Shaw, Boston, and E. H. Snow, Dorchester, also started.

One-Mile Open, Class B.—Bald won, Cooper second, Cabanne third. Time—2:01 3-5. The following also finished in the order named: Jenney, Gardiner, Titus, Scott, Coulter, Bliss, Brown, and Davidson.

One-Half Mile, 1:15 Class, Class A.—W. S. Reynolds, Hyde Park, won; Ray Dawson, Boonton, second; Philip Pierce, Manchester, third; John Kelleher, Springfield, fourth. Time—1:02 3-5. The following also started: H. E. Wilton, Boston; J. E. Walsh, Barre, Vt.; G. H. Rist, Springfield; A. B. Wise, Brooklyn; H. C. Walker, Ludlow.

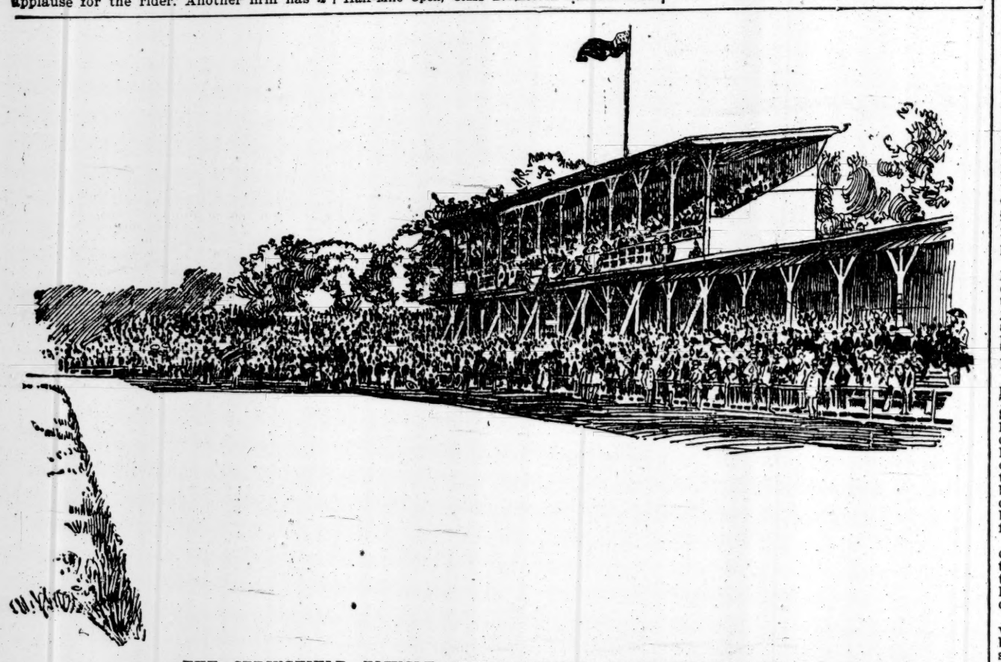
Five-Mile Handicap, Professional. — Nineteen starters. A. W. Porter, (scratch,) won; Conn, Baker, Columbus, (80 yards,) second; Crooks, Buffalo, (140 yards,) third; Steenson, New-York, (240 yards,) fourth. Time—11:34 2-5. The following also started: Starbuck, (scratch,) Coleman, (20 yards,) Eaton, (130 yards,) Silvey, (175 yards,) Berlow, (200 yards,) St. Onge, (200 yards,) Arthur Senn, (250 yards,) Weinig, (250 yards,) Cutter, (280 yards,) A. H. Barnett, (300 yards,) Seavey, (300 yards,) Kluge, (300 yards,) Saunders, (350 yards,) Mayo, (370 yards,) McDonough, (400 yards.)

One-Mile Handicap, Class A.—Fifteen starters. C. R. Newton, Stafford Springs, (scratch,) won; J. E. Walsh, (60 yards,) second; W. H. Minie, Chicopee, (70 yards,) third; A. H. Davey, Greenfield, (60 yards,) fourth. Time—2:10. The following also started: Joseph Harrison, Asbury Park, (15 yards;) James Clark, Dorchester, (15 yards;) H. P. Moeher, Storm King, (25 yards;) A. T. Fuller, (80 yards,) John Kelly of Springfield, (50 yards,) Philip Pierce, (50 yards,) F. W. Julier of Buffalo, (60 yards,) Ray Murray of Pleasant Valley, N. Y., (60 yards;) W. E. Tenzier of Rockville, (70 yards,) George B. Cobb of New-York, (80 yards.)

One-Mile Handicap, Class B.—Sixteen starters. C. T. Earl, Brooklyn, (120 yards,) won; Sims, second, (disqualified;) Jenney, (40 yards,) second; Cabanne, (scratch,) third; Titus, (20 yards,) fourth. Time—2:09. The following also started: Brown, (30 yards,) Kiser, (40 yards,) Douglas, (60 yards,) Helfert, (70 yards,) Davidson, (70 yards,) E. C. Johnson, (80 yards,) Scott, (80 yards,) Callahan, (80 yards,) Wettergreen, (90 yards,) Barry, (90 yards.)

Trials Against Time.—Lee Richardson, half mile, man and wheel backward. Time—1:49. (Record, 1:43 3-5.

Coburn and Landry, Springfield, half mile, unpaced, tandem. Time—0:55 1-5. Ties world's record by O'Connor and Rhodes, and establishes Class A record.



THE SPRINGFIELD BICYCLE CLUB'S TRACK AT HAMPDEN PARK.

TRAINING AT BERKELEY OVAL.

The Heat Interferes with the Work of the London A. C. Athletes.

"Oh, this weather is much too hot to train, you know," said Capt. G. B. Shaw of the London Athletic Club team at the Berkeley Oval yesterday afternoon. R. Williams, the crack high jumper of the team, stood mopping his brow in acquiescence to Mr. Shaw's remarks.

"The heat and muggy atmosphere these last two days," continued Capt. Shaw, "have been altogether too much for most of our men to stand with perfect patience and contentment. It has not affected any one seriously yet, and we all feel first rate, but it doesn't make any of us feel like doing hard work on the track."

Capt. Shaw said that some of the men would proably change their afternoon hour of practice, which has been at 5 o'clock, until the cool of the evening. For himself, he said, he did not mind the heat very much.

The men yesterday followed out the system of mild practice work, taking two turns on the track, at 11 o'clock in the morning and 5 in the afternoon. Downer and Bradley ran some fast sixty-yard dashes as a beginner for the 100-yard dash, which is Downer's specialty. They are not working hard as yet, or trying to come anywhere near 0:10 time, but are simply keeping in easy practice trim. Next week, however, they may let themselves out a bit.

Williams has been doing some fair jumping, but nothing over 5 feet 10 inches, he says. "I haven't felt in trim for the jumps at all," he said yesterday, "but for running I have felt splendidly. The heat, I think, has been a little too much for me. I hope that Sweeney will jump at the Amateur Athletic Union games next Saturday. I call him a fine jumper, and had the pleasure of seeing him make some very graceful jumps at Travers Island the first day we were there."

Oakley, the broad jumper, did some fair work and Robertson did satisfactory work at throwing the hammer. Capt. Shaw went over the 120 and 220 yard hurdle courses in fine shape, and Trainer "Jack" White is well pleased with the condition and health of his men. Capt. Shaw and Williams went down to Manhattan Field yesterday afternoon to look at the track and see what arrangements there were for the high jump. Both men took a short spin over the track and were well pleased with it. "It is a splendid track," said Shaw, "and it will prove a fast one, too, I am sure. I shall watch Saturday's games with great interest."

To-day Williams and Robertson will go down with a lot of New-York Athletic Clubmen to see the third cup race between the Valkyrie and the Defender. "I can't say as I feel so very glad over the Valkyrie's victory on Tuesday," said Williams. "Of course, we all hope our boat will win, you know, but we want it to be a fair win, and not hedged around with fouls or other little difficulties. I don't know much about yachting myself, but I want to see all I can of American sporting life while here, and that is the principal reason why I am going to the race."

Tuesday afternoon the entire team witnessed their first game of baseball, and saw the New-Yorks beaten by the Chicago team. "I don't think I should like the game, said Capt. Shaw, "although it was very cleverly played, and there is a great deal of science to it. I was amused at the way the men tried to fool those on the opposing team about their plays. Some were very expert at this. But I prefer cricket, and while baseball is a nice game I can't come up to cricket, in my mind."

Capt. Shaw and the London team were informed of the arrival of C. H. Sherrill of the University Athletic Club on the Majestic, and were shown the statement made by Sherrill that considerable surprise was felt in England over the fact that some of the best athletes did not come with the London team to America. Among those whom it had been expected would accompany the team to America were Fay, F. E. Bacon, and E. C. Bredin, three men who stand particularly high in the English athletic world.

"Of course," said Capt. Shaw, "their absence has weakened our team materially, and we are sorry they could not arrange it to come. Business, however, prevented them I think. Bredin, who is a very fast one-fourth and one-half mile runner, I was informed shortly before I left London, was about to return to Ceylon, where he is a tea planter. He has been there for three or four years and was home for a visit, but thought he could not spare the extra time required for a journey to America."

Bredin's best record at the quarter was done last June on a lap track in 48½ seconds. Fitzherbert, who is with the Cambridge athletes at Yale, ran in the same race, and was beaten by 6½ yards. Fitzherbert's best time for the quarter, said Capt. Shaw, is 49 3-5 seconds, and in the absence of Bredin he is the Englishmen's best man and stand-by in the quarter mile. Fitzherbert will come down from New-Haven to-morrow and join the team at Berkeley Oval.

F. E. Bacon has a record for the mile of 4:17, 2 4-5 seconds better than Lutyens's best time, who is the fastest mile runner with the team. Lutyens will come down from New-Haven to-day and will be at the Berkeley Oval in time to practice with the men at 5 o'clock this afternoon. He will remain with the team here until after their games with the New-York Athletic Club on the 21st. Fry holds the world's record at the broad or long jump, as the Englishmen call it, 23 feet 6½ inches. He is a great cricket man, having for several seasons been Captain of the Oxford cricket team. He lives in Sussex County, England and is a member of the famous Sussex County cricket team. His presence with the team would practically have assured them of the broad jump, as the best records of the New-York Athletic Club men are 22 feet 11¾ inches, made by E. B. Bloss, and 22 feet 11 inches, made by L. P. Sheldon. W. J. Oakley, the English long jumper of the team, has only done 22 feet 11 inches for his best.

Judging from these records, the broad jump will be a close contest, with the odds, however, a little in favor of the New-York Athletic Club men, as they have two men of about equal ability. Everything at the Oval is running along in splendid shape, and the Englishmen say they have nothing to complain of, except, perhaps, the heat, and everything with them is going on in a perfectly satisfactory manner.

TENNIS AT ORANGE.

Scores in the Second Round on Mountain Station Courts.

MOUNTAIN STATION, N. J., Sept. 11.—The finest contest of the day on the Orange Tennis Club's courts was the wind-up of the match which Frank Miles and Lyman failed to finish yesterday, owing to the lateness of the hour at which the game was begun. Miles was handicapped greatly by his superabundance of flesh, but he put up a game which forced Lyman to exert himself to the utmost. Toward the end of the final set Miles was clearly played out, and Lyman's clever changes of pace were very effective.

Lyman put a heavy cut on all his strokes, and the bounds were in consequence difficult to handle. The semi-final round is to be finished to-morrow, as the final round must be played on Friday. Candler will be here to meet the victor of the tournament on Saturday. The expected practice games between Wrenn and Larned did not come off, as neither player appeared. They may perhaps have a set-to to-morrow, as they are scheduled to play at Manhattan for a silver cup on Friday. The results follow:

Men's Singles.—Preliminary Round—R. Colgate beat W. O. Ludlow by default.

First Round—Clifford A. Gould beat F. A. L'Hommedieu, 6—2, 6—1; Edward Lyman beat Frank T. Miles, 7—5, 5—7, 6—3; R. Colgate beat Wilbur Kyle, 6—2, 6—3.

Second Round—George H. Miles beat Carman R. Runyon, 6—3, 6—3; Robert M. Miles, Jr., beat C. F. Watson by default.

Men's Doubles.—First Round—C. A. Gould and F. T. Miles beat J. Griffin and P. H. Bradshaw, 6—1, 6—4.

FIRST CUP CHALLENGER DEAD.

J. L. Ashbury Won One of Four Races with the Yacht Livonia.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The death of J. L. Ashbury, formerly a member of the House of Commons and a well-known yachtsman, is announced to-day. The announcement says that he died Sept. 3, but does not give the place of his death.

Mr. Ashbury took the yacht Cambria to America in 1870, and unsuccessfully competed for the America's Cup. In 1871 he again contested for the cup with the yacht Livonia, and won one out of the four races sailed. Mr. Ashbury died suddenly.

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Passed East—Steam yachts Aquillo, estate George A. Thayer; Halcyon, Howard C. Smith; Starling, William L. Lockhart; Sapphire, Eugene Higgins; Lorna, W. L. Stow, and Alicia, H. M. Flagler. Schooner yachts Agnes, J. Norton Winslow, and Amorita, W. Gould Brokaw.

Passed West—Steam yachts Wild Duck, John M. Forbes; Katrina, Henry F. Noyes; Forget Me Not, W., H., and G. P. Butler, and Formosa, George F. Fabyan.

Left Here for the Eastward—Schooner yacht Crusader, S. L. Husted, Jr., and sloop yacht Wasp, H. F. and R. L. Lippitt.

Left for New-York—Schooner yacht Trinculo, Merrill Goddard.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 11.—Yachts arriving to-day are: Steamers Ballymena, John Brown, and Satanella, Perry Belmont, and sloop Mystery, Wareham Whitney.

Other yachts in port to-day are: Steamers Pedalma, F. L. Osgood, and Sakonnet, Frederic Sheldon, and sloops Myrtle, Hugh K. Norman, and Zigeuner, Max Agassiz.

Duty on Spruce IV.

Duty to the amount of $48 has been levied on the half-rater Spruce IV., the yacht brought to this country from England by J. Arthur Brand to compete against the Ethelwynn in the international contest for small yachts, under the auspices of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club. The yacht came over as freight on the deck of the Fulda of the North German Lloyds Line.

Ex-Gov. Taylor's Bliss.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

To a reporter who hunted him up the other day to ask him about the lecture he is preparing for delivery the coming season, ex-Gov. "Bob" Taylor of Tennessee said: "I have a nice home, six acres of good land, a garden, a loving wife, and six good children. I don't care for riches. All I desire is to go out occasionally and gather in a few shekels for my family. To sit here under these trees in Summer, to study and read, is bliss complete." His new lecture is to be on "Dixie." Gov. Taylor is said to be as fond of his fiddle as ever, and entertains his friends with rollicking ditties as of old.

OUT WITH A RAZOR BY A WOMAN

Mrs. F. J. Lewis Slashed Thomas McGrath Because He Would Not Call a Supposed Lodger in the Lorena House.

Mrs. Frankie J. Lewis, thirty-five years old, of 52 Morris Street, Jersey City, called at the Lorena House, 386 Third Avenue, Tuesday night and asked for Oscar McCullough.

She was told by Thomas McGrath, the night clerk, that McCullough had formerly been employed there as night clerk, but had left the place about a week ago.

The woman did not believe this statement, and said she would wait for McCullough. With some difficulty he prevailed on her to withdraw.

She returned to the house an hour later, saying that she knew Oscar McCullough was there, and that he must be called at once, "for it would only take a minute."

By this time the woman was in a high state of excitement, and was making a noisy demonstration. Partly by persuasion and partly by force McGrath tried to get her out of the house. He and the woman had got into a dark passageway when Mrs. Lewis stopped and made a fresh demand to have McCullough called.

McGrath explained again that the man was not in the house. Then the woman threatened McGrath with a razor, saying: "Look out! Don't be a fool by riling me."

McGrath seized her arm and again tried to force her out of the house. She struck at him with the razor, cutting through his clothing and wounding him in the chest.

Mrs. Lewis then went to the street and walked up as far as Twenty-sixth Street, where she was arrested. At the East Twenty-second Street Police Station she was so abusive that she was immediately locked up.

A surgeon and a priest were called to attend McGrath, who was finally taken to Bellevue Hospital. He is not thought to be dangerously hurt.

A RACE BY DEER, PANTHER, AND ENGINE

Episode of Railroad Travel in a Florida Swamp.

From The Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.

C. C. Taylor, engineer of the Pablo Railroad, has pulled a throttle for thirty-six years, and during that time has had many novel experiences, but Sunday he had one that has no parallel in his life's history.

It was during the run from Pablo to Jacksonville. About eight miles this side of Pablo is Cedar Swamp, a tangled morass in which bear, wildcats, deer, and even panthers have been often killed. When about half way through the swamp an immense buck, wild eyed and lathered with sweat, made a clean leap of twenty-five feet on to the track, within sixty feet of the engine. An instant later there was a crash of the underbrush, and out of it came an immense panther, running so fast that he seemed to be level with the ground. He was so eager to catch the game ahead of him that he had no eye for the train.

Passengers in the five coaches did not know of the exciting race going on ahead of the cowcatcher, but they did notice that there was a series of quick and successive jerks, and that the train was spinning along through the swamp at a whizzing pace. It was at this time that Engineer Taylor resolved to take a hand in the race himself. He pulled the throttle wide open.

The deer was 100 yards ahead, and the panther was thirty yards behind the deer. The deer was barely holding his own. Something seemed to be the matter with him, for he didn't run as he should. The deer kept the track for a half mile. Before he left the track, however, the engine crawled close upon the panther. He heard the rumbling of the wheels and the trembling of the track, and he quickly got out of the way, hiding himself in the underbrush by a series of successive and graceful leaps.

The deer did not quit the track until a quarter of a mile further on. He took to the open pine woods on the opposite side to that which the panther had leaped, and the last seen of him he was still running like chain lightning.

Conductor Rogero went ahead to see what was up when the train was running so fast, but only got there in time to see the deer scudding through the woods. He told a few of the passengers, but none of them was fortunate enough to catch a glimpse of the buck.

Mr. Rogero says that deer have frequently jumped on the track on the Pablo run, and before this have had a race with the train, but this is the first time he ever heard of a panther getting mixed up in any of the incidents.

ROUNDSMAN SEHROTH PAID THE FINES

Mrs. Dyer's Sons and Nephew Had Been Fined $15 by Magistrate Mott.

There has been trouble for two months between the families of James Shanley and Mrs. Dyer, widow of Thomas Dyer, who died several months ago, while detailed at Engine House No. 48, at Thomas Street and King's Bridge Road.

Both the Shanley and Dyer families live at Pelham and Arthur Avenues. Shanley stoned Mrs. Dyer's house on Sept. 4, breaking several panes of glass. The next day he was fined $10 at the Morrisania Police Court.

He appeared in court yesterday and said that Mrs. Dyer's two sons, Thomas and Martin, eleven and nine years old, respectively, and her nephew, Michael Crocker, ten years old, entered her cellar the same day he was fined in court, and created a disturbance there. When they left the cellar, the complainant says, the boys broke the windows of his house by throwing stones. Mrs. Shanley corroborated her husband's testimony.

The boys denied all of the allegations made against them, and told Magistrate Mott that they were playing ball on an adjoining lot when the ball was knocked over the fence and rolled into Shanley's cellar. They went there to get it, but they created no disturbance.

Magistrate Mott fined the boys $5 each.

Mrs. Dyer protested against the fines, and declared that nothing had been proved against her boys. The Judge directed her to keep quiet, and when she began to tell of her poverty she was threatened with a fine if she did not desist.

Roundsman Schroth of the Court Squad, who has known the Dyer family a long time, interceded for Mrs. Dyer, but was repulsed by the Magistrate. He then said: "I'll pay the fine myself." He did so, giving the Magistrate $15.

MRS. CHURCHILL'S BURGLAR CAPTURED

The Piano Tuner's Awkward Moment —A Vagrant Finally Arrested.

Mrs. William Churchill of 131 Keap Street, Brooklyn, reported to the police last week that her flat had been robbed of property valued at $700.

No arrests were made, and Mrs. Churchill became indignant, especially as she claims that her flat was again visited last Monday. She then went to the Lee Avenue Police Court and asked for a search warrant, as she suspected a person of having her goods, but it was refused.

Mrs. Churchill excitedly informed Sergt. Hayes by telephone yesterday that she had found the burglar, and wanted the police to send her help. The patrol wagon and seven policemen were sent to her house. The policemen rushed in and breathlessly gasped, "Where is the burglar?"

Mrs. Churchill, who had gone to the corner to telephone, arrived at this moment and said that the burglar was in her flat.

The policemen entered Mrs. Churchill's apartments. There they found a man, whom Patrolman Kelly grabbed. But she at once exclaimed:

"Oh! don't take him. He's my piano tuner."

An old man passing along Bedford Avenue was then pointed out as the burglar by Mrs. Churchill, and he was arrested. He said he was John Erwin of Grand Street, Brooklyn, and that he had no occupation. He was sent to the penitentiary for six months as a vagrant by Justice Goetting.

Mrs. Churchill insists that Erwin was acting as a "spotter" for the men who entered her flat.

Girl and Boy Pupils in Boston.

From The Boston Herald.

The fact that the number of boys in the public shools of Boston exceeds that of the girls by nearly 2,000 is occasioning considerable comment in outside newspapers, and explanations are called for. It is probably due more particularly to the fact that the numerous private schools here are more extensively patronized by the girls than by the boys. A great many well-to-do parents prefer to send their boys to the public schools for the development of their manhood, as well as of their intellects, at the same time preferring the private schools for teaching the polite accomplishments to their girls. Taking the public and private schools together, there are probably more girls than boys to be found in the total number of pupils in Boston.

IN THIS TWILIGHT OF SUMMER

our preparations for Fall trade loom up grandly. The store was never so ready. Stocks were never so varied, so generous, so easy for even the short pocketbooks to reach.

SEPTEMBER SILKS

No matter whether the mercury runs up or down you can count on finding this Silk store a-buzz with business—because it deserves to be. For instance:

All-silk 22 in. Crepe Broche, full line of colors, **48c** instead of 65c.

New Paris novelty Crepe Neige, 20 colors, **68c**; should be $1.

Taffetas for waists or entire dresses. Never such a varied assortment, never such interesting prices.

Tafteta Broche, all the new color combinations, **60c**; well worth 85c.

Cannelle and satin striped Taffetas, several styles and a variety of colorings, **75c**; easily worth 95c.

20 in. satin figured Gros de Tours, in all chameleon effects, **88c**; regularly, $1.10.

Plain and fancy Velvets in a wonderful assortment; 60 shades at **$1**; 75 shades at **$1.50**.

Rotunda.

25c HANDKERCHIEFS 10c

The ones that so surprised the Custom House men. The ones that have so surprised merchants around town, and that have so delighted you who have bought them.

Women's pure fine Irish linen real hemstitched, full size Handkerchiefs, at **10c** each; usually 25c.

Men's pure linen, taped border, hemmed Handkerchiefs, full size, **10c** each.

Men's pure linen, fine thread, full size, real hemstitched Handkerchiefs, **19c**; usually 40 and 50c.

Women's pure linen Handkerchiefs, hand hemstitched, hand embroidered fancy initials, **25c**; four sorts. Less than the initial alone is worth.

Broadway.

KIRK'S ZOO SOAP

None better. None more economical. None purer. A new lot at 5c the double cake.

Tenth Street.

CHAIRS AND ROCKERS

They are as striking as anything else in the great SEPTEMBER FURNITURE SALE. Here's a very special lot, more than 40 designs (over 300 pieces) at half. Mostly mahogany and antique oak, saddle wood seats, very high polish finish, new and perfect goods, **$2.25** to **$15** each.

We've been skipping the MATTRESSES. They are marvels at **$12.50**. 40 lbs. pure South American hair, best quality ticking, made in our own workshops, just as you would have them. $18 has been their price, it's likely to be again as soon as this lot goes. Hair is a great deal higher than when we arranged for this sale.

Fourth Floor.

SUMMER DRESS SHIELDS

So cheap that you can change them every day and not be extravagant. The great lot we took of these goods lets us pass them to you at less than you could stitch them for.

Pure Para gum, odorless Dress Shields, covered with mousseline, **10c** pair.

Improved Stockinet Shields, nothing better for wear, finest rubber, **10c** pair.

Extra quality Para gum Shields, Japanese silk covering, **15c** pair.

All in large sizes, at our Notion counter.

Broadway and Tenth Street.

FALL MILLINERY

Paris and London styles are in sight—Bonnets, Round Hats, Toques, Turbans, Walking Hats.

And there are specialties in mourning goods—silk, crepe, nun's veiling, and Cycling Caps and Golf Hats galore.

For the children dainty bits for school or full dress.

Untrimmed Hats—a roomful—French and satin finished Felts, and such a shimmery shower of ornaments and wings and all that will delight any woman of taste.

Second Floor, Broadway.

25c MARSHMALLOWS AT 15c

2,000 lbs. fresh Marshmallows, loose.

Basement.

BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE. **Hilton, Hughes & Co.** SUCCESSORS TO A. T. STEWART & CO. BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE.

A BOY'S FIRST MEETING WITH LINCOLN

How the Kindly, Homely Face Drove Away His Prejudices.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

Charles E. Anthony's one meeting with Lincoln presents an interesting contrast to those of the men who shared the emancipator's interest in public affairs.

It was in the latter part of the Winter of 1861, but a short time before Mr. Lincoln left for his inauguration at Washington. Judge Anthony went to the Sherman House, where the President-elect was staying, and took with him his son Charles, then but a little boy—though the event is one which in mature manhood he remembers and will retain while he lives.

A good many men were present, and there was a constant pressure for admission at the door. Those who were admitted to Mr. Lincoln's presence seemed to have matters of a great deal of importance to talk about, which, of course, the boy did not understand. Nor did the failure to understand it trouble him at all. He played about the room, as a child will, looking at whatever interested him for the time, and when the interview with his father was concluded he was ready to go.

But Mr. Lincoln, ever interested in little children, called the lad to him and took him upon his knee.

"My impression of him all the time I had been playing about the room," says Mr. Anthony, "was that he was a terribly homely man. I was rather repelled. But no sooner did he speak to me, and call me to come to him, than the expression of his face changed completely, or, rather, my view of it changed. It at once became kindly and attractive. I went to him without any hesitation, though I was rather a timid boy, and did not resist at all when he gathered me up and placed me upon his knee. He asked me some questions, I remember, seeming instantly to find, in the turmoil of all the great questions that must have been heavy upon him, the very ones that would go to the thought of a child. I answered him without hesitation, and after a moment he patted my shoulder and said:

"'Well, you'll be a man before your mother yet,' and put me down.

"I had never before heard the homely old expression, and it puzzled me for a time. After a moment I understood it, but he looked at me while I was puzzling over it, and seemed to be amused—as no doubt he was.

"The incident simply illustrates the ease and readiness with which Lincoln could turn from the mighty questions that seemed insoluble to the greatest minds of the Nation, give a moment's interested attention to a child, and return at once to matters of State—and solve them.

"The next time I saw him he was in his coffin, lying in state over here in the old Court House. I was profoundly grieved."

BLANCHE LAMONT'S SISTER TESTIFIES

Says Durrant Was the Only Man the Murdered Girl Went With.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—The main witness in the Durrant case to-day was Maud Lamont, sister of Blanche. Her examination occupied nearly the entire day, and she was put through a rigorous cross-examination. She gave a history of her sister up to the time of her disappearance, and stated that Durrant was the only young man with whom Blanche had been keeping company in this city. He had frequently called at her home and escorted her from the church regularly. Blanche had seldom been in the company of other young men. She told of Durrant's visit to her home after Blanche's disappearance, when he offered to make a search for her, and said that before he left he had told her that if she needed friends to go to the Emanuel Baptist Church.

Durrant's attorneys asked if he had not told her at that time to cheer up, that everything would come out all right, but Miss Lamont did not remember such a remark. The defense's most vigorous fight on her testimony was to keep out evidence as to Blanche's weight. That Durrant's counsel will make the improbability that he was physically able to carry Blanche's body to the spot where it was found one of its main lines of defense is now certain. In consonance with this, they sought today to keep out all evidence that would show her to have been of lighter weight than 140 pounds. Maud Lamont testified that last September her sister weighed 115 pounds, and had afterward gained about seven pounds. This testimony was expunged from the records as incompetent. A witness will be produced by the prosecution who weighed Blanche, and he will testify that her weight was less than 120 pounds.

Maud Lamont identified the chip diamond ring offered for sale by a man supposed to be Durrant a few days after the murder. She said it was given her Christmas, three years ago, and that she had given it to Blanche last year. Blanche had worn it up to the time of her disappearance. Durrant's chirography will be a material factor in the case. The prosecution will seek to show by expert testimony that its characteristics are to be found in the address and names written on the paper in which the murdered girl's rings were inclosed when they were sent back to her aunt ten days after the murder.

Mrs. Noble, the aunt of Blanche Lamont, testified that it was the Monday following the Wednesday of the murder that Durrant called at her home with his offer to make his search.

A Chance for Other Competitions.

From The Boston Traveler.

The first of the cup races—a competition upon which there has been expended this year something like $300,000—should serve to remind us that, while there is value in such a contest, it is still one in a method of water communication practically obsolete. The age of dependence on winds is past. The age of steam is here. This is a good time for those who, out of the use of modern methods, have built up enormous fortunes, to remember that even a good and willing horse sometimes goes the better for a bit of encouragement. We need stronger, safer, more comfortable, swifter steam vessels, or we need the application of electricity to navigation. If there are $300,000 to be spent on fancy yacht sailing, should not there be a somewhat approximate sum available as prizes for stimulating invention and experiment in the directions indicated?

TEACHER MUST BE ALONE IN THE WORLD

This Aquebogue's Edict—Goodall Had Relatives, and Was Dismissed.

AQUEBOGUE, L. I., Sept. 11.—If there is a competent school teacher anywhere in the United States who is without employment and without relatives a vacancy awaits such an individual here. Aquebogue wants a school teacher, but the teacher must be alone in the world.

Josiah Goodall of Flanders was engaged to teach the Aquebogue school, but he happened to have relatives, and has been deposed from the position. Goodall was chosen for the place by School Trustee Harrison Reeve. The selection did not please all the farmers. At the time no one could learn why, unless Mr. Goodall did not possess a complete knowledge of agriculture.

Just before the last days of vacation some one discovered that Teacher Goodall had relatives. In fact, it was traced out that he was a distant relative of School Trustee Reeve's wife. Just how the relationship would disqualify Mr. Goodall has never leaked out. But it did, and Aquebogue—that is, a part of it—said he must go.

It was decided that a school meeting should be held to settle the matter. The meeting was called for last night at the little wooden schoolhouse. More people gathered than could find accommodation in the schoolhouse, and the meeting adjourned to the open air. Trustee Reeve presided. The women were the main opponents of Teacher Goodall, and they had made a house-to-house canvass, which accounted for the big crowd.

When the object of the meeting was stated everybody started to talk at once. Some denounced Trustee Reeve and his teacher, while others upheld both. The arguments were kept at fever heat until after midnight. At last a vote was taken, and it was decided by a majority of 3 votes not to have Mr. Goodall as teacher.

Until a new teacher can be secured the schoolhouse remains closed, and the village youth are rejoicing over their continued vacation

INSTRUCTION.

City—Young Ladies and Children.

Lenox Institute.

Girls' School, 334 Lenox Av. **Boys' School, 336 Lenox Av.**

Thorough Preparation for Life, Business, Professional, and Scientific Schools, and all leading Colleges. Also Primary and Grammar Classes. Scholars from 6 to 20 years of age. Gentlemen Teachers only. Perfect organization. English the language of the school. German and French thoroughly taught and spoken. Kindergarten. Two Gymnasiums, Scientific Laboratory, Painting, Drawing. A lady teaches Needlework. No Extras. A few boarding scholars received in Principal's family. One of our graduates entered Columbia College, third in rank, without conditions. Graduates of Public Schools finished. Occupy our own buildings, having superior sanitary appointments. Broadway, Columbus, and Lexington Av. cars pass the doors. 8th year begins Sept. 17. Applications now received daily. For circular, address ANDREW ZERBAN, Prin. RESIDENCE, 334 Lenox Av., near 127th St.

Academy Mount St. Ursula,

BEDFORD PARK, N. Y.,
on the Harlem Railroad, near St. John's College, Fordham, opposite Bronx Park.—This new Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, in charge of the Ursulines, is equipped with all modern improvements. The surroundings are healthy and attractive. The scholastic year begins on the first Wednesday in September. For terms address the Mother Superior.

The Comstock School.

Family and day school for girls. 33d year. Oct. 2d. Primary, Academic, College Preparatory. Special Courses.
KINDERGARTEN FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.
Miss DAY, Miss REED, Principals.
32 West 40th Street.

Mrs. Leopold Weil's School for Girls

and Kindergarten and classes for little boys, 109 and 111 West 77th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., formerly at 711 Madison Av., will re-open Tuesday, Sept. 24.

The Misses Graham,

Successors to the Misses Green.
Boarding and day school for girls.
Established 1816.
At new location, October 2d.
176 West 72d St., Sherman Square.

Finishing Classes for Girls Over 13.

A limited number received into the family. No college preparation.
THE MISSES CRICHTON, OCT. 9,
17 East 57th St.

Miss Gayler.

DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Primary, Preparatory, Collegiate Depts. Seventh year begins Wednesday, October 2d.
174 West 86th St.

The Misses Grinnell's

DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
16th Year. 22 E. 54th Street.
Primary, Academic, and College-Preparatory Departments, Oct. 3. Kindergarten, Oct. 14.

Miss Jaudon's School for Girls,

348 MADISON AVENUE,
reopens Oct. 2. Classes for Little Girls. Preparation for all Colleges. A few Boarding Pupils received.

Miss Mary Harriott Norris.

Classes in Higher English for Young Women.
117 West 58th Street.

Miss M. E. Rayson, B. A.

Boarding and Day School for Girls.
176 West 75th St., N. Y.

St. John Baptist School for Girls,

231 East 17th St., N. Y. Terms $300 to $500. Day pupils, $100.

Rev. Dr. & Mrs. Chas. H. Gardner's Home.

Boarding and Day School for Girls. 607 5th Av.

NEW-YORK, New-York.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30, 32, and 34 East 57th Street.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls,

148 MADISON AVENUE,
Reopens October 1st. Numbers limited.
No home study for pupils under fourteen who remain until two o'clock. A Primary Class, introducing Kindergarten Methods, has been added. Post-Graduate Class begins November 1st.

The Misses Moses,

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
NOS. 647 & 649 MADISON AVENUE,
NEW-YORK CITY.
Primary, (with Kindergarten,) Intermediate, Academic, and College Preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of public schools

School of the Sisters of the Church.

School founded by Mrs. Sylvanus Reed, 1864. Kindergarten, (reading, writing, &c.,) primary, secondary, collegiate depts.
Address SISTERS IN CHARGE,
Oct. 2. 6 and 8 East 53d St.

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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Collegiate, Preparatory, and Primary Classes. Pupils prepared for college. Reopens Oct. 1.
Address SISTER SUPERIOR,
6 and 8 East 46th St.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.
NEW-YORK, New-York, 55 West 47th St.

Miss Gibbons' School for Girls

Will reopen Oct. 2. Mrs. SARAH H. EMERSON, Principal. Preparation for all Colleges. A few boarding. Pupils will be received.

The Jacotot School.

A Boarding and Day School for Girls, 11 W. 86th St., N. Y., adj. to Central Park. Mlle. Froment and Mrs. Charles Leslie Morgan, Principals. Prospectus on application.

Mrs. Helburn's Classes

for children from 6 to 12. Primary and intermediate grades. Fourth year begins October 7th. Circulars on application. Personal interviews after September 21st, 35 West 90th St.

Mademoiselle Veltin.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
FIRE-PROOF SCHOOL BUILDING.
Oct. 3d 160 and 162 WEST 74th ST.
COLLEGE PREPARATION.

Miss Annie Brown.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Primary, preparatory, and academic departments. Preparation for college. Special courses. October 3d. 711-713-715-717 Fifth Avenue.

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School for girls. Primary and advanced class. Kindergarten for boys and girls. Oct. 2.
15 East 65th St.

Miss Warren's Day School for Girls,

108 W. 81st St. Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Class for boys in the primary department.

Mrs. Graham Youngs

School for Girls. Class for little Boys, 18 East 46th Street; formerly 40 West 45th Street.

Kindergarten Training Class

Mrs. ELLIMAN, 1,786 Broadway, near 57th St.

The Simmons School for Girls,

1,010 Madison Av., reopens Sept. 26.

City—Young Men and Boys.

Columbia Grammar School,

34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
One Hundred and Thirty-second Year.
BEGINS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH.
Thorough preparation for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business. Primary Classes. Large Gymnasium.
Building constructed especially for school purposes. Large corps of experienced instructors. The Principals will confer with parents at the School on and after Sept. 17th, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Catalogues on application.
Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B., } Principals.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., }

The Oxford School

will reopen Oct. 1 at the new building,
177 West 79th St.
For circulars apply to the Principal, who will be at the office daily after Sept. 9.
L. KEMP-PROSSOR.

Chapin Collegiate School,

with Primary Department and Gymnasium,
721 Madison Av., (64th St.)
76th School Year begins Sept. 25, 1895.
HENRY B. CHAPIN, D. D., Ph. D., Principal.
Three boys at this school now on Honor Roll in their respective classes at Princeton.

Barnard School,

117 & 119 W. 125th St.—10th year begins Sept. 25. Thorough preparation for college, professional schools, and business. Individual attention. Gymnasium. Catalogue.
WM. S. STEVENS, A. M., Registrar.

Collegiate School.—Founded 1633.

Boys prepared for College, Scientific School, and for Business. Primary department. Well-equipped Gymnasium. Reopens Oct. 1.
L. C. Mygatt, Head Master.
241-243 West SEVENTY-SEVENTH STREET.

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WILLIAM C. READIO, Principal.

FRANCIS B. ALLEN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Primary Department.

Will reopen Sept. 30. 315 Madison Av.

J. H. Morse's School for Boys.

423 MADISON AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen Oct. 2. Preparation for college and scientific schools. Summer address is Cotuit, Mass.

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1,003 MADISON AV., NEAR 77th ST.
Boarding and Day School for boys.
The 37th school year begins Monday, Sept. 16.

Lenox Institute.

School for Boys. 336 Lenox Av. For full particulars see "City—Young Ladies and Children."

Dr. E. D. Lyon's Classical School.

576 5th Av., will reopen Sept. 30; thorough preparation for all colleges and scientific schools; or business; limited number; primary department.

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BUSINESS COLLEGE
and
SCHOOL OF STENOGRAPHY
NOW OPEN.
Call or send for prospectus.
S. S. PACKARD, President.
101-103-105 East 23d St., New-York.

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NO. 622 FIFTH AV., NEAR 50TH ST.
A school of high grade, preparatory to all leading colleges, scientific schools, or business. Reputation for college preparation unsurpassed, due to the fact that Principals have been personally engaged in preparatory work for 30 years. Only the very best teachers as assistants. General method of teaching, a combination of class work with individual instruction. Testimonials required of all new pupils. Commodious building. Gymnasium, laboratory, drawing, painting. Terms $100 to $300. No extras. 19th year begins Sept. 30. Principal at office from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Berkeley School,

18, 20, 22, 24 WEST 44TH ST.
Autumn half sixteenth year begins Monday, Sept. 30. The Head Master will be at the school building to meet parents after Sept. 14.
For information address
J. CLARK READ, A. M., Registrar.

The Cutler School

WILL REOPEN ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1.
Mr. Cutler of The Registrar will be at the School House, No. 20 East 50th Street, between 9 and 12 o'clock after September 16.

Dwight School.

(Academic Dept. of N. Y. Preparatory School.)
Sixteenth year begins Sept. 25. Graduates in all principal colleges; certificate admits to many WITHOUT FURTHER EXAMINATION; laboratories; gymnasium. For announcement, address Principal ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale,) 1,470-1,485 Broadway.

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54 West 54th Street.
Winner of 1894 Columbia Alumni Prize for highest entrance honors.
Primary Dep't. Gymnasium. Playground.
Sixth year begins Sept. 26. Year Book ready.

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Day School and kindergarten, 823 Lexington Av., N. E. corner 53d St. English branches taught by experienced American teachers. German and French specialties. Instruction in drawing, painting, and music. Preparation for college. 32d year begins Sept. 24.

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Short lessons thoroughly mastered; thirty-first year begins Wednesday, Sept. 25. Primary, commercial, collegiate departments. Of two hundred and eight boys sent up to college, one hundred and seventy-six entered without any conditions.

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22 East 54th Street. Reopens October 2, 16th year. THE MISSES GRINNELL.

Mount Morris Latin School,

30 East 126th St., reopens Sept. 25.

Woodbridge School,

417 Madison Av.—14th year begins Oct. 1, 1895.

Brooklyn—Both Sexes.

Pratt Institute,

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DAY AND EVENING CLASSES WILL BEGIN WORK SEPTEMBER 23.
HIGH SCHOOL.—A four years' course for both sexes, combining drawing and manual work with the usual studies of a high school or academy. Entrance examinations will be held Sept. 16 and 17.
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DEPARTMENT OF DOMESTIC SCIENCE.—Normal domestic science course, household science, emergencies, home nursing and hygiene, public hygiene, cookery, laundry, food economics, special courses.
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.—Normal manual training course, drawing and machine design, algebra, geometry, physics, chemistry, electrical construction, mechanical drawing, steam and the steam engine, strength of materials, mechanism, carpentry, machine work, plumbing, house, sign, and fresco painting.
DEPARTMENT OF KINDERGARTENS.—Normal kindergarten course, mothers' course, nurses' course, special course.
DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARIES.—Free library, reading, and reference room. Classes in library training, cataloguing, and reference work.
For further information or for application blanks, apply at the general office of the Institute, Ryerson St.
FREDERIC B. PRATT, Secretary.

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Dr. J. Sachs,

SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
39 WEST 59th ST.,
REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1895.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES.
SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 WEST 59th ST.,
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 26, 1895.
COMPLETE ORGANIZATION FROM PRIMARY TO ACADEMIC CLASSES.
LIMITED NUMBER OF NEW PUPILS ADMITTED TO ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

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22D YEAR. All branches of vocal and instrumental music taught as a science and as an art—from the FIRST BEGINNING to the HIGHEST artistic perfection. Weekly concerts and lectures. Teachers' certificates, diplomas, and the regular university degrees granted
Dr. E. EBERHARD, President,
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James Littman, Master of Dancing,

will teach suburban class, college, or institute within radius of fifty miles, afternoon or evening. Highest references. Address, care of Emerson Piano Co., 92 5th Av., N. Y.

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Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway.)
Branches in chief American and European cities. Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.

Fraulein A. Hische, from Hanover,

Teacher of German. Conversational classes; private lessons. 223 West 83d St.

Scharwenka Conservatory of Music,

37 EAST 68TH ST.
Write for catalogue and particulars.

Attention—The Franck College

of True Elocution and Voice Culture. One course only by the originator. Harry C. Franck, A. M., Pres't. 137 West 34th St., New-York City.

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founded by Prof. Felix Adler. The method of the school is the creative method of Learning by Doing. Limited number of pay pupils taken in the main school, 109 West 54th St., or in the branch school, 669 Madison Av., (near 61st St.) Full-graded course, (children from 5 to 14 years,) including kindergarten. Manual culture, art and science. College preparatory classes for boys and girls. Normal Training Department for Kindergartners.
M. P. E. GROSZMANN,
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Corner West 72d St. and West End Av., New-York. The "Upper School" prepares for college or business, the "Lower School," in an adjoining house, is for children. Handsome buildings, playground, military drill, gymnasium, hot luncheon. Sanitary arrangements unexceptionable. A limited number of boarding pupils received. Catalogues. Reopens Sept. 25. EDWIN FOWLER, M. D., A. B., Principal.

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ALEXANDER LAMBERT.....Director
The college offers unequaled advantages. All branches of music taught. Special department for beginners. Students received daily. Terms from $15 upward. Mr. Conrad Behrens, the basso of the German Opera Company, has been engaged as vocal instructor.

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34th year. 226 East 16th St., cor. Rutherford Place, New-York City. Kindergarten, primary, and academic departments. Preparation for college and technical schools. Twelve teachers. Opens Sept. 17. E. A. H. ALLEN, Principal.

1863. Moeller Institute. 1895.

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Under the direction of Bishop Doane. Regular and optional courses in all departments of study. Special advantages in languages, music, and art. Gymnasium. 25th year.
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The Castle, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. Advantages city and suburb. Refer to Rt. Rev. H. C. Potter, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.

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SING-SING-ON-THE-HUDSON.
Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 28th year begins Sept. 18.

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70th year of Academy, 16th of home. Preparation for College or Business. Absolutely healthful location and genuine home, with refined surroundings. Gymnasium. References required.
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Prepares for College, Scientific School, or Business. JAMES W. MOREY, A. M., Principal, Lakewood, N. J.

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PREPARATORY AND SHORTHAND SCHOOLS, afford thorough preparation for business. Day and evening sessions. Best advantages at moderate cost. Call for catalogue or address.
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A Classical and Military Academy of high grade near Cornell University. Two Scholarships, $400 each. Reopens Sept. 18. Address
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Full courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine. The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year or $50 per term. These terms include all the studies. For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

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Professor L. F. RUSSELL,
120 Broadway, N. Y. City.

New-York Law School, 120 Broadway,

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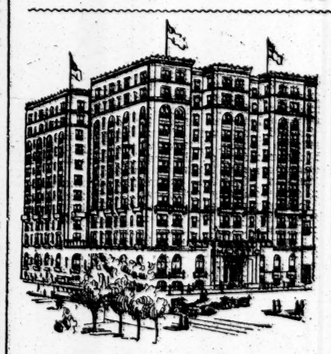

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SUITES OF ROOMS, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, WITH ALL MODERN APPOINTMENTS, MAY NOW BE ENGAGED FOR THE ENSUING YEAR OR TRANSIENTLY.
ALSO A FEW UNFURNISHED SUITES.
American or European Plan.
This hotel offers most luxurious accommodations to tourists and families. Its accessibility and quiet elegance have secured for it the patronage of the best people.
Situated where guests may enjoy beautiful views of the Hudson River and Central Park; it is but one block from the Broadway cable, Sixth and Ninth Avenue elevated railroads, facilitating quick communication with all parts of the city.
In size, location, and appointments, The Majestic is without a peer, and will well repay a visit of inspection.

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Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year; cuisine and service of the highest order; rates reasonable.
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Charming location. THREE BLOCKS FROM CENTRAL PARK. Within two blocks of the underground trolley, and four blocks from elevated railroad station at 116th St.
CHOICE APARTMENTS, TWO TO FIVE ROOMS AND BATH. EXCELLENT TABLE. MODERATE PRICES.
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"FINEST LOCATION IN NEW-YORK CITY."

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A select home for permanent and transient guests.
Appointments and Service Unexcelled.
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A high-class family Hotel, with an established reputation; apartments of parlor, one or more bedrooms, furnished or unfurnished, with private service if desired. E. W. EAGER, Manager.

Counterfeiter Pruitt Arrested.

SEYMOUR, Mo., Sept. 11.—Counterfeiter W. A. Pruitt, with the molds belonging to a gang, was captured yesterday in the Ozark Mountains. Deputy Marshal Gates has taken him to Springfield to confront his confederate, who took one-half of the molds to the United States Marshal there and gave the plot away. The plan was to make the money of standard silver of proper weight. The molds were made of firebrick. Pruitt says no money had yet been made, only lead in imitation to test the molds; but the operations were to have been begun soon. Other arrests will follow, as Pruitt has confessed all and connects several prominent persons with the plot.

Furnished Rooms.

48 ST., 63 WEST.—Large connecting front rooms; southern exposure; electric lights; steam heat; sanitary plumbing.

434 MADISON AV.—Third floor; sunny front room; large closets; also small rooms; corner house; reference.

THREE ROOMS COMPLETELY FURNISHED for housekeeping; private bath; hall; cheap. Freeman's bell, 100 West 46th St.

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HOTEL BERESFORD, CORNER 81ST ST. AND Central Park West.—One very choice corner suite of rooms and bath from Oct. 1; also one suite of four rooms and bath; all rooms outside and fronting both Central Park and Manhattan Square; the very best location on Manhattan Island.

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A DELIGHTFUL FALL RESORT.
HOTEL OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
2,500 FEET ELEVATION IN THE GREAT WARM SPRINGS VALLEY.
On the CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY, about midway between Washington and Cincinnati. The greatest bathing establishment and most wonderful waters in America for the cure of rheumatism, gout, and nervous troubles. The Fall climate of the great Virginia mountains is nowhere equaled. Hotels and cottages under the management of Fred Sterry. Address Hot Springs, Bath County, Virginia, or apply at C. & O. Offices, 379 and 1,323 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania Railroad.

THE WISCASSET, MT. POCONO, PENN. An ideal steam-heated Autumn home; elevation, 1,700 feet; open through September and October. I. D. IVISON, Manager.

Summer Resorts.

Summer Homes on Long Island.

"Long Island," a new illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 113, 192, 950, and 1,193 Broadway, New-York; at 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn Eagle Summer Bureau, and at Flatbush Av. Station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send 6 cents in stamps to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City.

GRANT HOUSE,

JEFFERSON HEIGHTS, CATSKILL, N. Y.
OPEN UNTIL OCT. 15. SPECIAL RATES FOR SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER.

PASSACONAWAY INN,

York Cliffs, Maine.
SEPTEMBER RATES ON APPLICATION.
ROMER GILLIS, Manager.

PLEASANT DRIVE, HUNTER TO WINDHAM, nine miles, given boarders free. COE'S MOUNTAIN HOME, Windham, N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

HYGEIA ICE.—25c. per cwt., delivered. EDWARDS, MERRILL & CO., 431 West 53d St.

Referees' Notices.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS IN AND FOR the City and County of New-York.—MARGARET M. HAYWARD and others, plaintiffs, against HERMAN FRANK and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the 15th day of March, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 18th day of August, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, by Bernard Smythe, auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:
All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of said One Hundred and Ninth Street and the First Avenue; running thence northerly and parallel with said First Avenue two hundred and one feet and ten inches, more or less, to the southerly side of One Hundred and Tenth Street; thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Tenth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and again parallel with said First Avenue two hundred and one feet ten inches, more or less, to the northerly side of said One Hundred and Ninth Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, July 23d, 1895.
R. M. S. PUTNAM, Referee.
ALFRED McINTIRE, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 320 Broadway, New-York, N. Y.
The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Thursday, September 5th, 1895, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, August 15th, 1895.
R. M. S. PUTNAM, Referee.
ALFRED McINTIRE, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 320 Broadway, New-York, N. Y.
The sale of the above-described premises is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, September 12th, 1895, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, September 5th, 1895.
R. M. S. PUTNAM, Referee.
ALFRED McINTIRE, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 320 Broadway, New-York, N. Y.
TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York.—MAYER GOTTLIEB, plaintiff, against BABETTE KAUFMANN, individually, &c., et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and dated the twenty-sixth day of August, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-third day of September, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by John T. Boyd, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment described as follows:
All that certain piece or parcel of land lying and being in the City, County, and State of New-York, on the northerly side of Twenty-eighth Street, being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-eighth Street distant three hundred feet easterly from the northeast corner of Tenth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street; running thence easterly, along the northerly side of said Twenty-eighth Street, twenty-five feet; thence running northerly and parallel with Tenth Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence running westerly and parallel with Twenty-eighth Street twenty-five feet; thence running southerly and parallel with Tenth Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the northerly side of Twenty-eighth Street, the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, August 28, 1895.
JOHN YARD, Referee.
EDWARD F. HASSEY, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 11 Avenue A, New-York City.
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CHARGES CRIMINALITY OF OFFICERS

Investigation of Affairs of Natchaug Silk Company Will Be Made.

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Sept. 11.—State Attorney John L. Hunter has made application to the Superior Court in Windham County for an order to examine the books and papers of the Natchaug Silk Company. His application contains the assertion that the stockholders of the company have reason to believe that certain crimes have been committed by the officers and employes of the company, which the books will disclose.
Judge Wheeler ordered that Receiver James E. Hayden of the company allow Mr. Hunter and his agents to have full access to all books and papers of the company, as set forth in the application, and also ordered Receiver Hayden to fully disclose to the State Attorney any information on or facts relative to the commission of any crime by the officers and employes of the company.
When Expert Accountant Angell of New-York finished his examination of the books of this company, some time ago, it is alleged that he gave the receiver to understand that he had found that which would incriminate those connected with the office. Fred Barrows was bookkeeper for the concern, and J. D. Chaffee, President, after the death of O. H. R. Risley and the affairs of the First National Bank were found in such a condition as to warrant the closing of its doors, the prevailing opinion was that a great deal of the bank's money went into the Natchaug Silk Company.

Strike in Sardine Manufactories.

LUBEC, Me., Sept. 11.—Six of the largest sardine factories at this place notified their help Monday of a 10 per cent. reduction in wages, to take effect at once. Yesterday 500 employes went out, refusing to return except under the old schedule. The strike is watched with great interest, as the other factories will be somewhat governed by the result. The strike comes at the height of a limited season, and will greatly reduce the output if continued.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S Under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY. Special engagement of MRS. POTTER, MR. BELLEW, and production of the picturesque and romantic drama, the last successful Parisian novelty, LE COLLIER DE LA REINE. (The Queen's Necklace.) EVERY NIGHT AT 8. Mrs. Potter as Marie Antoinette, Mrs. Potter as Olivia, Mr. Bellew as Cardinal Rohan, and Mr. William Redmund, Mr. Ward, Mr. St. Maur, Miss Haswell, Miss Rosford, &c. MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

PALMER'S. FOX. Evenings 8:15. Matinée this Saturday. Second week of the emphatic success, FLEUR-DE-LIS. Goodwin & Furst's new opera, with the great comic opera company headed by DELLA FOX.

GARDEN THEATRE. Mr A. M. Palmer, Sole Manager. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Evenings at 8:15. 22d Week Du Maurier's **Trilby** Dramatized by Paul M. Potter.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. MAT. SAT. NEW SERIES LIVING PICTURES. Valdis Sisters, Grunto & Maud, Signorita Antonio, Florence Levey, Walton's Circus, Sam Lockhart's Trained Elephants.

AMERICAN THEATRE. Matinée Saturday. Res'v'd Seats, Orchestra Circle and Balcony, 50c. "Henry Irving ought to witness it before he leaves town."—Evening Sun. THE GREAT DIAMOND ROBBERY.

5TH AVE. THEATRE. H. C. Miner.....Prop'r & Manager. Opening Regular Season, Sept. 16. MR. NAT C. GOODWIN in A GILDED FOOL. BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

LYCEUM. 4th Av. and 23d. At 8. Matinée Sat., 2. **SOTHERN.** THE PRISONER OF ZENDA. Note: Curtain Rises at 8 sharp.

BIJOU. Beginning Monday, Sept. 16. MAY IRWIN. In THE WIDOW JONES. Seats now on sale.

STANDARD THEATRE. J. M. HILL.....M'g'r. Eve. at 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. **THE CAPITOL.** A Drama in 4 acts, by Augustus Thomas.

GARRICK. Eve. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2. Pronounced success of E. M. & Joseph Holland in A MAN WITH A PAST.

CASINO CANARY & LEDERER'S Immense Burlesque MERRY WORLD! Last 2 Wks! Last 2 Wks!

ABBEY'S THEATRE. B'way, cor. 38th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Saturday at 2. **Francis Wilson** and company, presenting Sullivan and Burnand's comic opera, THE CHIEFTAIN.

GRAND FETE BENEFIT. PAUL BOYTON CHUTE, CONEY ISLAND. For humane exhibit, Atlanta Exposition. Friday, Sept. 13, 12 to 12 o'clock. Boat, bicycle, and roller-skating races down the chute, for prizes; open to all. Mayor and Board of Aldermen of Brooklyn, judges; Coney Island Police, referees. Bring masquerade costume at night; dancing on pavilion.

PROCTOR'S. PLEASURE PALACE. 58th St., Bet. Lex. & 3d Avs. Vaudeville Noon to Midnight. George Lockhart's Comic Elephants. J. W. Kelly, "rolling mill man"; Billie Barlow; 40 others. Sun. Concerts, 2:30 to 11 P.M. Continuous.

14TH ST. THEATRE. Near 6th Av. LAST WEEK—Mats. Wed. and Sat. IN OLD KENTUCKY. Next Week CLARA MORRIS in Répertoire.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. B'way & 35th St. Whitney Opera Co. in Ev'g 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2. THE GREAT SUCCESS **ROB ROY**

HOYT'S THEATRE. 24th St., near Broadway. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:15. MR. ROBERT HILLIARD'S HOWLING SUCCESS, LOST—24 HOURS, and THE LITTLEST GIRL.

EMPIRE THEATRE. SECOND WEEK. Evenings at 8. Matinée Saturday, 2. THE CITY OF PLEASURE. MONDAY, SEPT. 23—MR. JOHN DREW.

Broadway Theatre. Mgr. Mr. T. H. French. Evenings at 8. Mat. Sat. at 2. THE BIG SUCCESS, PRINCESS BONNIE.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. MR. THOMAS KEENE. TO-NIGHT, "LOUIS XI." NEXT WEEK—RICE'S "1492."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. TO-NIGHT. LEWIS MORRISON IN FAUST. NEXT WEEK—HANLON BROS.—FANTASMA.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. THE SPORTING DUCHESS. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve. 8 sharp.

EDEN MUSEE. World in Wax and Grand Concerts.

BASEBALL. POLO GROU

FASTEST TIME ON RECORD

An Extraordinary Run on the New-York Central Road.

MR. WEBB MAKES 64 1-3 MILES AN HOUR

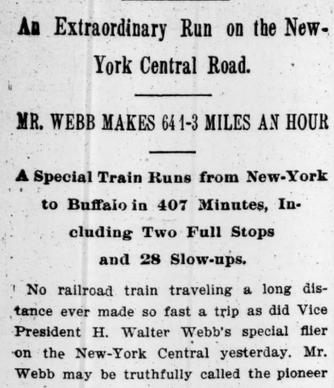
A Special Train Runs from New-York to Buffalo in 407 Minutes, Including Two Full Stops and 28 Slow-ups.

No railroad train traveling a long distance ever made so fast a trip as did Vice President H. Walter Webb's special flier on the New-York Central yesterday. Mr. Webb may be truthfully called the pioneer of fast trains in this country. It was he who established the Empire State Express as a permanent institution, and it was his enterprise that brought the noted exposition flier (New-York to Chicago in twenty hours) into existence.

In view of the fact that British railroads have recently run trains at the rate of about sixty-three miles an hour for 540 miles, Mr. Webb undertook yesterday to show what a train could do on the New-York Central Railroad. He started with an engine and four cars—including his own private car, the Marguerite—from the Grand Central Station, at 5:40:30 A. M. yesterday, and made the run to Buffalo in 407 minutes.

This is an average of sixty-four and one-third miles an hour. The train was 337 feet long, and it weighed 565,000 pounds, about 40,000 pounds heavier than the Empire State Express.

There were two full stops of about one minute each, one at Albany and one at



H. Walter Webb.

Syracuse. Inasmuch as the Central Road runs through about forty cities and towns at grade, it was found necessary to "slow up" twenty-eight times. The distance from New-York to East Buffalo, 436½ miles, was accomplished in 407 minutes. If the train had kept on to Chicago at the same rate of speed, it would have made the distance in about fourteen hours.

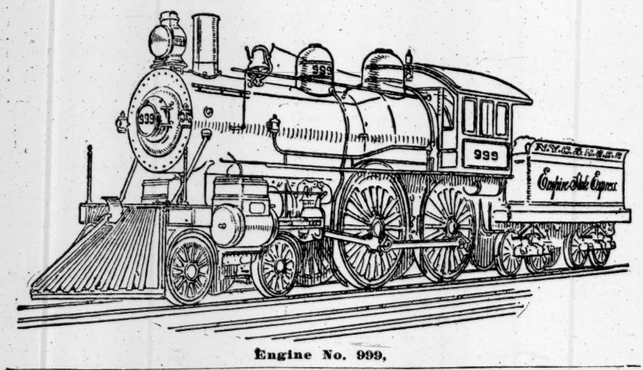
The run from New-York to Albany, a distance of 143 miles, was made in 134 minutes. Syracuse was reached in a little more than four hours and a half.

On the train were Third Vice President H. Walter Webb, General Superintendent Edgar Van Etten, Master of Motive Power William Buchanan, Arthur G. Leonard, private secretary to Mr. Webb; George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent; Angus Sinclair, P. H. Dudley, and W. D. Otis.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The trial train run over the Hudson River Railroad this morning by Vice President Webb passed the Rhinecliff Station at 7:07 o'clock. While the train was in sight at Rhinecliff it ran two and one-half miles in 1:55. The first seventy-four miles of the run was made in 70 minutes.

ALBANY, Sept. 11.—The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad this morning made a fast run between New-York City and Albany in an endeavor to lessen the running time between New-York and Buffalo, as made by the Empire State Express. The train left the Grand Central Station in New-York City this morning at 5:40:30, and arrived in Albany at 7:54:55, thus making the run of 143 miles in 2:14:25.

The train consisted of four heavy cars, viz.: One Combination smoking and baggage car, weighing 83,470 pounds; one coach, 82,140 pounds; one coach, 83,700 pounds, and private car, Maraquita, weighing 109,000



Engine No. 999.

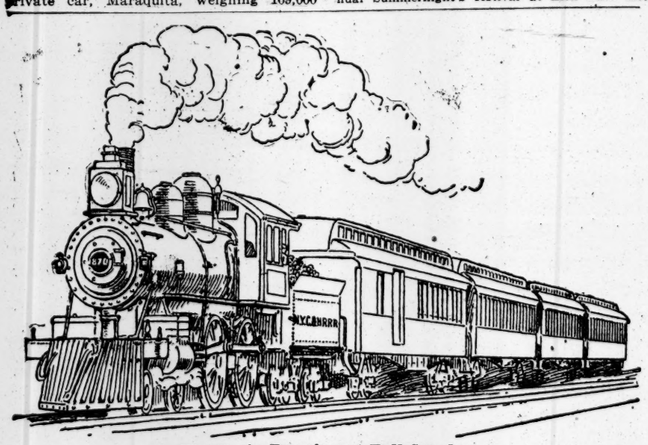
pounds; total weight of four cars, 358,810 pounds. This is practically the same as the regular equipment of the Empire State Express, except that in regular service the latter train has a drawing room car instead of a private car, of about the same weight.

The engines hauling the train were No. 870, the first of the new class of fast locomotives built for the New-York Central at the Schenectady Locomotive Works, weight, 200,000 pounds; No. 903, practically a counterpart of No. 870, also built at the Schenectady Locomotive Works, and the famous prize locomotive No. 999, built from designs by William Buchanan, Superintendent of Motive Power, at the West Albany shops of the New-York Central; weight, 204,000 pounds.

The English train that made the recent run of 540 miles in 512 minutes consisted of three standard English railway carriages, having a total length of 126 feet, exclusive of the engine, or only about two-fifths of the length of the American train, and weighing much less than half as much.

The locomotives that haul the fast trains on the New-York Central, and which have an international reputation for speed, are all built on practically the same lines as No. 999, and from designs by William Buchanan, the Central's Superintendent of Motive Power.

The corrected time as to records made by English and American trains is: London to Edinburgh, (1888,) 400 miles, in 510 minutes. New-York to Buffalo, experimental run, (Sept. 14, 1891,) 440 miles, in 439¼ minutes. New-York to Buffalo, (Oct. 26, 1891,) 440 miles, in 520 minutes. This is the record on the New-York Central's Empire State Express, which has run every day, except Sunday, since Oct. 26, 1891, on the same schedule. London to Aberdeen, (Aug. 23, 1895,) 540 miles, in 512 minutes.



The Train Running at Full Speed.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The Central through his mother he was connected with the Edgar, Howland and Leroy families.

Mr. McKnight graduated from Columbia College in 1844. He studied medicine, but on account of deafness never practiced. He spent the earlier part of his life in his native city. He then built a home at New-Winsor, near Newbury, where he passed several years, but subsequently removed to Poughkeepsie, of which city he has been a well-known and respected citizen since 1866. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, deriving his right of membership from his grandfather, Charles McKnight, M. D., who was one of the original members of the society, having been a surgeon in the Revolutionary War, appointed by Washington senior surgeon to the Flying Hospital, and for a short time Chief Physician of the Army, while only 30 years old. Mr. McKnight leaves a widow and three children, Dr. Charles Scott McKnight of Saratoga Springs, Mrs. E. S. Bailey of New-York City, and Mrs. J. S. Porteous of Minneapolis.

Night Festival of Lincoln Union.

The Lincoln Union of the old Ninth Ward in the new Seventh Assembly District held its annual Summernight's festival at Lion Park last night. Nearly 3,000 persons were present, and there was dancing. The Lincoln Union is a "straight-out anti-Brookfield" Republican Club, with headquarters at 6 Abingdon Square. It has 250 members.

trial train was scheduled to arrive in Syracuse at 9:53. The train arrived at 10:17½, changed engines, and left at 10:19½.

BUFFALO, Sept. 11.—The official time of the Central flier trip is: Distance, New-York to East Buffalo, 436½ miles; elapsed time, 407 minutes; average, 64 1-3 miles an hour; English record, 63½ miles an hour.

Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 11.—The stockholders of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad met here to-day and made a number of changes in the Directory. One of New-York's leading men, John P. Morris, was elected to succeed F. L. Russ of the same city. David Robinson, Jr., Toledo's street railway magnate, takes the place of W. Howard Gilder of New-York, and L. Mills, Toledo, was elected to succeed S. R. Callowal, resigned.

The personnel of the new Directory is as follows: R. G. Ingersoll, John P. Morris, J. O. Osgood, J. L. Laidlaw, S. H. Keeland, S. J. Stout, New-York; Charles Miller, Franklin, Penn.; F. J. Sawyer, Buffalo, N. Y.; S. K. Wilson, Trenton, N. J.; M. L. Crowell, F. L. Geddes, A. L. Mills, David Robinson, Toledo. No changes were made in the list of officers, and it is not likely that there will be any changes. The report of the receiver showed the road to be in excellent condition financially and otherwise.

Lawyer Pettit and Northern Pacific.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 11.—Silas W. Pettit, counsel for the Ives faction in the Northern Pacific, passed through here yesterday on his way from Seattle to Philadelphia. He said if the move to oust the receivers was successful, and he believed it would be, it would forever blast the Hill-Adams plan to consolidate with the Great Northern. The Northern Pacific bondholders, he said, would be foolish to agree to such a plan, and he pronounced the Pearsall injunction suit now pending an action against a contract that did not exist. Mr. Pettit said: "That scheme of Hill and Adams will never work in the world. We'll make it interesting for them, and the twentieth century will be well under way before the scheme begins to materialize in any shape. The Deutsche Bank represents a comparatively small percentage of the Northern Pacific interests in this matter. It is a brokerage institution, and has made a lot of money by placing Northern Pacific securities."

Hears of the Presidents' Agreement.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Announcement has been made of a new and powerful organization of the Central Traffic Association and the Trunk Line Association, to be known as the Union Traffic Association. It is said that the work of the Central Traffic and Trunk Line Associations will be reduced to merely attending to routine business. They will be both subject to the Union Traffic Association, and that body will be the most powerful railroad organization ever formed. Its management will be in the hands of a board of control, consisting of nine members, made up of a President from each of the lines represented.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The annual meeting of stockholders of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad was held in Nashville yesterday. The old officers were re-elected, as follows: Major J. W. Thomas, President and General Manager; J. H. Ambrose, Secretary and Treasurer, and J. D. Maney, Controller. President Thomas's annual report shows the road to be in a healthful and profitable condition.

Death of Charles S. McKnight.

Charles S. McKnight died at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Sept. 9, after a protracted illness. He was born in Greenwich Street, New-York City, in 1827, and belonged to a family identified with the city for many years. His father was John Morin Scott McKnight, a prominent physician, and

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

A Masterpiece.

To fill a much-felt want, we have revived the old idea of the French "Imperatrice." It is a delightful combination of cheval glass, dressing table, and chiffonniere, and, while saving space, is a quaint and charming device, giving a touch of old-world beauty and elegance to any room. To further carry out this idea, we draped a canopy-top brass bedstead, dainty and perfect, for "my lady's" chamber.

BUY OF THE MAKER.

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45, & 47 WEST 23D STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.

TO CONFER ON HARMONY

First Meeting in Brooklyn May Be Held To-night.

DISCUSSED BY REGULAR DEMOCRATS

In Addition to the Question of Representation at the Convention, Practical Local Harmony May Be Discussed.

Edward M. Shepard, Chairman of the Harmony Committee of the Democratic Party in Kings County—the independent organization—said last night at his home that in all probability the first conference between the Harmony Committees of the two wings of the party in Brooklyn would be held this evening.

Mr. Shepard declined to make any statement in relation to the ground to be covered by the conference. He said he felt that it would be unwise and discourteous for him to say anything at all for publication concerning the conferences, or the position of the independent Democrats in regard thereto, prior to the actual holding of the conferences themselves. For this reason he felt constrained to reserve his views and those of his colleagues on the committee in respect to the proportion of representation to be allowed the independents in the State Convention.

George Foster Peabody, Chairman of the General Committee of the Democratic Party in Kings County, who is also a member of the Harmony Committee of the organization, when visited yesterday in reference to the forthcoming conference, expressed views coinciding with those of Mr. Shepard. He said he thought that it might, perhaps, seriously interfere with the progress of the conferences if any member of the committee from the independents were to state publicly beforehand his views on the subject of representation in the State Convention or about candidates, or concerning anything that might come within the field of discussion at the conferences.

Mr. Peabody said, though, that in regard to the first subject to be considered by the two committees, the already published statement of B. J. York could no doubt be taken to express correctly the situation.

Mr. York, several days ago, in an interview, said that undoubtedly the first subject to be disposed of at the conferences would be the question of the representation to be given the independent Democrats in the State Convention.

Mr. Shepard was in consultation for a time last evening with Charles J. Patterson, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the General Committee of the organization of the independents.

Mr. York yesterday received from Robert H. Ray, Secretary of the General Committee of the Democratic Party in Kings County the official notification of the appointment of the Harmony Committee by the independents, together with the names of the committee.

Mr. York, later in the day, forwarded to Mr. Shepard's house the official notification of the appointment of the Harmony Committee from the regular Democratic organization, giving him the names of the committee, and assuring Mr. Shepard that the committee of the regulars was ready at an hour's notice to meet the committee of the independents in conference. There was to have been a meeting to-night of the Executive Committee of the regular Democratic organization, but it was announced yesterday that it would be postponed, or would not be allowed in any way to interfere with a conference between the harmony committees of the two organizations.

Mr. York got his harmony committee together yesterday in a room in the Thomas Jefferson Building, on Court Square, for a talk among themselves on the general subject of the proposed conferences. The talk lasted for several hours, and was held behind closed doors. Every member of the committee was present, namely, B. J. York, James D. Bell, Luke D. Stapleton, John L. Shea, and Patrick Hayes. Mr. York was elected permanent Chairman of the Harmony Committee.

The talk did not conclude until 5:30 P. M. Speaking about it afterward to a reporter for The New-York Times, Mr. York said:

"The meeting of the committee was entirely harmonious. Every member is of the same mind on the general subjects which are to be discussed. We thought it would be a good thing to get together prior to the conference between the two committees and talk the subject over among ourselves, so that we could all understand each other's views. We want to be a unit when it comes to the conferences. We did not want to go into the conference without having found out where the individual members of our committee stood. We did not want there to be a chance of several of our members making, for instance, different answers to questions which might be asked by the committee of the independents."

Mr. York was asked if the two committees could, if so disposed, go beyond the question of the representation to be given the independents in the State Convention, and could also take up the subject of local harmony between the two wings of the Democracy in Brooklyn.

"That is the Conference Committees," said Mr. York, "have ample power to take up also the subject of local harmony."

Mr. York was asked if, in his judgment, it would help to make harmony easier of accomplishment if both organizations were to agree to drop the present plan of separate conventions and arrange to hold conventions in common.

"That is a deep question to answer," said Mr. York, "and I would prefer not to touch upon it at the present."

The progress toward the conferences between the harmony committees of the two wings of the party is being watched with interest by every Democrat in Brooklyn. There is a very strong sentiment in favor of harmony behind the present efforts to bring the two factions together. Already every prominent leader in both factions has been quoted in favor of harmony, and from none have the expressions been more public or more emphatic than from Mr. York, Mr. Hayes, and Mr. Bell of the regular organization. The independents, notably Mr. Shepard and Mr. Peabody, have also put themselves squarely on record as in favor of a conference, with a view to harmony, between the two branches of the party.

The leaders of the regulars are understood to be entirely agreed among themselves in favor of the proposition to give the independents one-third of the representation from Kings County in the State Convention.

If an agreement to this effect is reached, and it is generally regarded as certain that such an agreement will be reached, the leaders of the regulars are ready, it was said yesterday, to give the independents a positive guarantee that Tammany Hall and the State organization will neither of them put any impediment in the way of carrying the agreement into practical effect in the convention. This assurance is said to have been partly the outgrowth of the consultation held several weeks ago at Jamesport, L. I., between Senator David B. Hill and ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin. The regular organization in Brooklyn is said by its leaders to be in perfect accord with the State machine.

It was learned yesterday in Brooklyn from a prominent leader of the regular Democratic organization that one of the things done at the coming State Convention was most likely to be an entire change in the manner of choosing the State Committee.

"The State Convention," said this eminent Democratic leader of the regulars, "will almost beyond doubt change the basis of representation in the State Committee. At present each Congressional district is allotted one State Committeeman. It is now proposed to allot each State Senatorial district one State Committeeman. By making the State Senatorial district instead of the Congressional district the basis of representation the State Committee will be considerably enlarged. Under this plan Brooklyn, which now has five State Committeemen, will have seven. Under this plan, too, the independent Democrats are almost sure to gain an increased advantage. Under the present system of representation the regulars are prepared to give one place on the Brooklyn delegation of State Committeemen to an independent. Under the Senatorial district plan the independents would be almost sure to get two of the seven State Committeemen."

There was a good deal of talk among the prominent Democrats of the regular organization in Brooklyn yesterday in favor of making Edward M. Shepard a member of the Democratic State Committee.

It was said last night in Brooklyn by one in a position to know that the subject of local harmony in the coming campaign would be speedily brought up before the two conference committees.

"The question of representation in the State Convention," said this informant, "can be disposed of in one hour or less. The way will then be clear for discussing practical local harmony, a union on candidates, and the like."

The Tough Club Makes Merry.

The Tough Club, one of the best-known organizations of the Ninth Ward, celebrated its eighth season by giving a Summernight's festival and dance at the Lexington Avenue Opera House, Fifty-eighth Street, near Third Avenue, last night.

WAR BETWEEN TWO BUTCHERS

One Lands in Jail for His Alleged Slander About His Rival's "Kosher" Meat.

Louis S. Newman and Samuel Lustbader, butchers, have been close rivals for the trade and good wills of the dwellers in and about West Thirty-eighth Street, who believe in the tenets of the Orthodox Hebrew church.

Lustbader had been of late a prisoner in Ludlow Street Jail, brought there by Newman, who has been having the field all to himself.

Through the efforts of his counsel, Robert Greenthal, Lustbader is now once more at liberty, and he promises to make Newman hustle.

Lustbader formerly owned a butcher's shop at 304 West Thirty-eighth Street. He sold this out to Newman, and afterward opened an opposition place at 345, on the same street.

"The only and original Lustbaders," a big sign announced to the residents.

"Patronize no other," next made its appearance on the sign board.

"Be careful where you buy your meat. You know Lustbader's. Do you know the other?" This inquiry stared at the passers-by in letters a foot high in front of 345.

Newman gnashed his teeth. To see Lustbader set up shop in a field which he had, it was supposed abandoned, was bad enough, but to have him come now with his signs was unbearable.

But Newman could do nothing—that is until Lustbader went too far, which it appears he soon did. A sign appeared:

"Lustbader sells Kosher meat. Everybody knows that. What do other people sell?"

This was an inuendo hardly to be borne by Newman, for orthodox Hebrews will eat only "kosher" meat, that is, the flesh of animals killed in a certain way. But worse was to follow in these words:

"Do you want to be poisoned with traifa meat? You know you are safe at Lustbader's, but not elsewhere."

Now, "traifa" meat is unclean in the eyes of the faithful, having been killed in a manner prohibited by the Judiacal laws. Newman, therefore, felt that the time had come to act. He consulted a lawyer, and the result was a two-thousand-dollar suit for slander in the City Court. In his complaint Newman set forth that the defendant, Lustbader, had in every way endeavored to injure his business, and that, not content with his glaring signs, he had gone to various customers served by Newman, saying:

"Do you know that Newman sells traifa meat? Say, yes, do you know? Kosher meat? Don't you believe it. Not a pound of kosher in his shop. I know, say, I know. Not a pound."

As a result of these representations, Newman alleged, many of his customers left him, much to his chagrin and disgust.

Lustbader paid no attention to the suit, and the next thing he knew was when the Deputy Sheriffs lugged him off to Ludlow Street Jail last week. When he had recovered from shock and astonishment sufficiently to realize things, Lustbader learned that Newman had obtained a judgment against him by default in the slander suit. The judgment, with costs and extra allowance, amounted to $2,579, and, as Lustbader's property was not sufficient to satisfy this, the butcher had been gathered in by the Sheriff, under an attachment against the body.

Lustbader's grief was great. To add to his other troubles he could not get food in the jail prepared after the orthodox manner, and he would eat no other, being very strict in his religious ideas. That very kosher meat he had so widely advertised was now hopelessly out of his reach. So he starved and wept and prayed, much to the amazement of his fellow-prisoners.

His friends finally secured his release yesterday on an order from Judge Botty of the City Court. The order was granted on condition that Lustbader would defend Newman's suit, Judge Botty having reopened the default.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Koster & Bial's.—The season at Koster & Bial's Music Hall has opened with every promise of success. The programme now presented, in point of imported features, is one of the strongest ever seen here. It includes Sam Lockhardt's original five trained elephants, which have created a genuine sensation; Granto and Maud, eccentric wire performers; Signorita Clotilde Antonio, equilibrist; M. Walton's dog, pony, and monkey circus; the Valdis sisters, "Queens of the Air," whose act is a great novelty; Florence Lavey, "The Baby Girl"; John W. Ransone, the sisters Merrilees, George H. Wood, and the new series of living pictures. Next Saturday, commencing at 2:15 P. M., the first grand family matinée of the season will be given at the following scale of prices: Reserved seats, 75 cents and $1; admission, 50 cents, and children half price. One week from next Sunday evening, Sept. 22, the first of a series of Sunday evening concerts will be given. It is the intention of the management to present a strictly high-class programme, comprising soloists and instrumentalists of a high order, assisted by an augmented orchestra, which will be placed upon the stage.

—Mr. Crane's New Play.—Mr. Franklin Fyles, who has not had a hearing as a playwright since the triumph of "The Girl I Left Behind Me," in the writing of which Mr. Belasco was his colaborer, is the author of the new play which Mr. W. H. Crane will produce at the Fifth Avenue Theatre next January. The announcement is made in Mr. F. E. McKay's newsy and always interesting press sheet, Theatrical Tidings, that this is "a comedy-drama containing a typical American role for Mr. Crane. Mr. Fyles has just delivered the completed manuscript, and it will be rehearsed during the Western tour of the company."

—A Spiritualistic Play.—"Miracula," a spiritualistic drama, said to be the work of Bartley Campbell, "through the hand of I. Ransom Sanford," is to be produced in this city early next month. The play is in four acts, and the principal parts are to be played by mediums of National reputation. During the action four seances will be presented, and a full form materialization will be shown by a Mrs. Mabel Aber. Up to this time spiritualists have avoided invading the stage, but it seems that they are now about to do so. The stage will probably survive, as it has the many invasions to which it has already submitted.

—"Trilby" in England.—Paul M. Potter cables from London to A. M. Palmer that "Trilby," as produced by Beerbohm Tree in Manchester last Saturday night, achieved a grand success. Tree, Mr. Potter says, has made the hit of his career as Svengali, and Dorothy Baird, a hitherto unknown actress, proved an ideal Trilby. The latter play is to be translated into French and produced in Paris soon. Meantime the original "Trilby" pursues the even tenor of its way at the Garden Theatre, where business continues uniformly large.

—Digby Bell's New Opera.—Gabe Swift, the character which Digby Bell is to assume in "Nancy Lee," Frederick Miller's new nautical opera, which is to be produced Oct. 7 in Baltimore, is drawn from life, and the original, who was a Provost Marshal during the war of the rebellion, is still living in Ohio. He is expected to attend the opening performance of the opera. Three new and elaborate sets of scenery have been prepared for the production.

—New Stars for the Pleasure Palace.—The Zalva trio, wire equilibrists, and the Diantus brothers, musical grotesques, will arrive here Saturday on the Etruria and make their American débuts at Proctor's Pleasure Palace next Monday. Barney Fagan has been engaged to produce his latest specialty, "The Knight Templar's March," on the same day, introducing sixteen handsome girls.

—Fourteenth Street Theatre.—Clara Morris will begin her season at the Fourteenth Street Theatre next Monday night, opening with a presentation of "Camille." During her engagement, which is for two weeks, she will also be seen in "Miss Moulton," "Article 47," and "Raymonde."

—Empire Theatre.—"The City of Pleasure," with its new last act, is running smoothly at the Empire, where it has only this week and next to remain, as John Drew will begin a season there Sept. 23. Elita Procter Otis has added greatly to her reputation by her thrilling acting in this play.

—Della Fox at Palmer's.—There is no doubt of the popular success of Della Fox in "Fleur-de-Lis" at Palmer's. She is drawing large audiences constantly, and Manager Nat Roth is considering the advisability of giving a professional matinée of "Fleur-de-Lis" very soon.

—Carroll Returns to "Rob Roy."—Manager Whitney has re-engaged Richard F. Carroll, and he is now playing his original part of Major McWheeble in "Rob Roy" at the Herald Square Theatre.

—American Theatre.—"The Great Diamond Robbery" at the American Theatre has made a genuine popular success. The artistic performance of Mme. Janauschek as Frau Rosenbaum is the talk of the town.

Union College's Arrears of Taxes.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Sept. 11.—City Treasurer Knapp to-day straightened out the back taxes due the city from Union College. The last Legislature passed a bill that virtually makes the State pay the taxes for the college. There was due the city $150,288.72, and at a meeting of the Queens County Board of Supervisors, held to-day, County Treasurer Dykes reported that the matter was ready for settlement.

Long Island City owed $100,000 of taxes up to 1894, and $72,000 for 1894. It was arranged that the county should give the city credit for the $101,000, and that City Treasurer Knapp should pay the other amount out of the City Treasury. The arrangement leaves the city with a balance due from the county that will be passed upon when the next levy is made. The State Controller has already given Queens County credit for the entire amount.

Literary Anarchist Acquitted.

From The London Standard.

The literary Anarchist, Cohen, who, after being condemned in his absence to twenty years' penal servitude, surrendered to the French authorities a few weeks ago, was brought up for trial to-day. He was, as he anticipated, acquitted.

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MAY CLOSE THE SCHOOLS

Outlook Not Encouraging in the Newly Annexed District.

LOCAL OFFICERS KEEP THE FUNDS

The Board of Education Will Give Until Sept. 27 to Turn Over the Moneys—Budget for 1896 Calls for $5,703,579.

The first stated meeting of the Board of Education since vacation was held yesterday afternoon, Chairman Maclay presiding. School affairs in the newly acquired annexed district and the budget for next year occupied most of the board's attention.

Commissioner Strauss, Chairman of the committee appointed to investigate the condition of school affairs in the new district, submitted the report. Mr. Strauss said that his committee and the local school officers in the new district could not come to a satisfactory agreement. The officers of the First and Third District schools in Westchester had turned over to the New-York Controller the school moneys in their possession. The officers of the Second and Fourth District schools in Westchester and of the City Island school, he stated, would not turn over their school moneys until the Supreme Court should have decided on the legality of the Consolidation act. According to Mr. Strauss, the amount of school moneys turned over was $8,286.64.

Mr. Strauss also stated that his committee found that there were no funds to maintain the schools in the annexed district, unless all local officers turned over their funds; that the schools should be repaired in the districts where money had been turned over, and that the schools in the other districts should not be run unless the teachers were satisfied to take chances of being paid.

Mr. Strauss's report further stated that the Controller had recommended to the board that a notice be sent to the local school officers of the new district that if they did not pay over the school moneys in their possession, the buildings would be closed by Sept. 20 and public instruction cease until the next budget was considered. It was also suggested in the report that the teachers in the new district be subjected to the rules of the Board of Education, and that a conference be held between them and Superintendent Jasper to learn whether or not the teachers would be satisfied to continue their duties until means for paying them could be devised.

It was also submitted that a new schoolhouse was necessary at City Island, and that a new school building in Westchester was in a rather dangerous condition. The school at Westchester, it was also reported, had been condemned as unsafe by the Superintendent of the Building Department.

The report submitted by Commissioner Strauss was received.

Resolutions by Commissioner Strauss were adopted to the effect that schools be closed in the annexed districts if the officers refuse to turn over what moneys they had by Sept. 20; that schools be repaired where the money has been turned over, and that the teachers be allowed to continue their duties without licenses from the Board of Education until such time as licenses shall be made to conform to those of the Board of Education.

It was also resolved that matters relative to financial condition of the schools in the new district be referred to the Finance Committee for investigation and report, and that the matter of school supplies and uniformity of school books in the new district be referred to the Committee on Supplies. Mr. Strauss stated no payments had been made to teachers in the annexed territory since last June.

On motion of Commissioner Goulden, it was resolved to extend the time granted to the officers of the new district from Sept. 20 until Sept. 27.

The budget for the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1896, was submitted by Commissioner Woetzmann, Chairman of the Finance Committee, who said:

"Great care has been taken to make our estimates for actual requirements only, and each item specifies in detail for what purpose the appropriation is intended. A few of the accounts are consolidated in the interest of efficiency and to simplify our reports and book accounts.

"Our estimate calls for an appropriation of $5,648,079.17. This is only $464,926.58 more than we asked for the year 1895, and $685,656.03 more than the Board of Estimate and Apportionment allowed this board for 1895.

"When you take into consideration the actual requirements of the newly annexed district, amounting to $254,494, you will find that we ask for only $431,161.46 more than the Board of Estimate and Apportionment allowed us for last year, and only $210,432.01 more than we asked for. Taking into account the increase of 8,000 pupils per annum and the average per capita of $31 a scholar, amounting to $248,000, you will perceive that we ask for only $183,161.46 more than we were allowed last year, and for $37,567.99 less than we asked for the year 1895.

"The Finance Committee has refrained from making any estimate for truant schools, no rules or regulations regarding them having thus far been formulated or approved by this board, and our lack of school facilities preventing us from a strict interpretation and execution of the law.

"Should any part of our reasonable requests be denied, naturally public property and the comfort of the pupils and teachers in our charge will have to suffer."

The sum of $5,000, estimated for instruction and military drill, was stricken out; for kindergartens the sum of $10,000 was substituted, and $50,000 was added for the establishment of a truant school.

The amended budget calls for an appropriation of $5,703,579.17. Among the estimates are $3,728,327 for the salaries of teachers in grammar and primary schools, $278,075 for salaries of janitors in the same schools, $177,000 for salaries of teachers and janitors in evening schools, $49,700 for salaries of officers, clerks, and other employes of the Board of Education, $31,810 for the support of the schoolship St. Mary's, and $112,342.98 for fuel. The estimate for sanitary work is $140,651; for repairs to buildings, $207,318.

Charles Burlingham, lawyer, of 156 East Thirty-eighth Street, was appointed School Trustee in the Twenty-first Ward. Alexander McLaughlin was appointed Assistant Clerk, at a salary of $750 a year. Michael McMahon, inspector of repairs, was dismissed for neglect of duty.

The Chairman of the committee in charge of the schoolship St. Mary's reported that the vessel had been obliged to go out of commission until Jan. 1, on account of lack of funds, and the boys had been granted a vacation for the rest of the year.

Thomas Farrell Tries to Shoot a Man.

Thomas Farrell, fifty-two years old, a saloon keeper, at 84 Roosevelt Street, who has caused the police much trouble by readiness to use pistols, was arrested last night for trying to shoot Joseph F. Thompson, an iron molder, twenty-seven years old, of 95 Roosevelt Street. The two men quarreled at Roosevelt and Batavia Streets, and Farrell shot at Thompson.

As usual, his aim was poor, and Thompson escaped uninjured.

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CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Gustav Captrull, who assumed the name of one of twenty Greek peddlers and so escaped from the Tombs Police Court Sunday, was rearrested in Cherry Street yesterday. He was taken to the Tombs Police Court and held for trial on the charges of felonious assault and robbery.

—Ex-General Inspector Nicholas R. O'Connor of the Department of Public Works was yesterday presented by his former staff with a set of resolutions in appreciation of his kindness to them. A handsome ring, set with diamonds and rubies, was given to Mrs. O'Connor.

—Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock Post, No. 259, G. A. R., of New-York City, at its encampment on Tuesday night, adopted a resolution of thanks to Major William Plimley, Commissioner of Jurors, for his recognition of the claims of Union veterans in the public service.

—George P. Mussat of 82 Tillary Street, Brooklyn, and Frank Gillespie of 297 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, were held in the Tombs Police Court yesterday for examination on the charge of selling spurious picnic tickets.

—Iroquois Tribe, No. 27, Improved Order of Red Men, of this city, is to have an outing at the Fishing Banks next Sunday. The steamboat Isabel has been chartered.

—Annie Sapotski, a four-months-old child, died at 101½ Lewis Street yesterday, where the mother remains in a condition of extreme destitution.

—Martin Doyle, an assistant steward on the Lucania of the Cunard Line, died suddenly on board that ship yesterday of apoplexy.

Brooklyn.

—Justice Cullen of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday signed the order directing the Common Council and Supervisors to meet forthwith and correct the boundary lines of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Assembly Districts in the Seventh Senatorial District.

—The Brooklyn Young Republican Club will hold a memorial meeting in November to take action on the death of Election Commissioner William H. Williams, who at one time was President of the club.

—The Teachers' Committee of the Board of Education will next Monday night hear the charges preferred against W. B. Ridnour, Principal of Public School No. 43.

—A one-story frame stable at 190 Forty-sixth Street was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning and six horses perished. The loss to Philip Ross was about $2,000.

—Health Commissioner Emery yesterday appointed George Hinck, F. E. Moyan, and W. J. Tayler Meat Inspectors, at $75 a month.

Yonkers.

—C. F. Williams and Andrew Edwards have been elected members of the Yonkers Yacht Club. Commodore William Blakemore has appointed John J. Murphy, Henry W. Whited, John Hadley, H. G. Arnold, G. H. Balwell, J. W. Compton, E. J. Simmonds, Herbert H. James, J. P. Pitchford, and William N. Booth the Entertainment Committee for the ensuing year. They will give monthly dances at the clubhouse during the Winter.

—The Board of Trade is circulating a petition to the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company for a new railroad station at Main Street, and for improvements to the grounds and approaches to the Park Hill station, and for the construction of an overhead railway crossing on Undercliff Street, instead of the present dangerous grade crossing.

—The Yonkers Railroad Company has decided to lay new girder rails in Main Street, from Buena Vista Avenue to Nepperhan Avenue, to replace the old and light horse car rails now in use. The work is to be done at once, a good start having been made with the new curves and switches where the Riverside and Warburton Avenue lines branch off.

—President Nisbet of the Board of Education has appointed these Visiting Committees for this month: School No. 9, Trustee Bangs; School No. 6, Trustee Brownell; Nos. 1, 4, 5, and 8, Trustee Condon; No. 3, Trustee Eickemeyer; No. 2, Trustee Hubbell; High School, Trustee Phillips.

—The contract for the mason work on the new Trenchard Avenue schoolhouse has been awarded to John A. and D. V. Murphy, for $4,750, and for the carpenter work to Peter Svetemon, for $4,857.

—The Help-a-Little Circle of the King's Daughters has presented to its Vice President, Mrs. David Davenport, a framed portrait of Mrs. Margaret Bottome.

—Treasurer Getty of the Board of Education reports $7,285.73 as the August disbursements, and a balance in the Treasury of $21,142.25, Sept. 10.

—Mrs. Jane Westney, Miss Westney, and Master Charles C. Ward have gone to Dorsett, Vt., for a fortnight.

—Mr. and Mrs. William P. East and Miss Mary East are visiting friends at Cornwall, N. Y.

—Mrs. Charles A. Blakeman has gone to Louisville for a couple of weeks.

Westchester County.

—Albert Gensler of Sing Sing, while out fishing with rod and line yesterday, caught a salt-water terrapin of the diamond back species, weighing five and one-half pounds. He has it alive on exhibition in a tank in his store window. It is the only one ever caught in that vicinity.

—The Democrats of the Third Assembly District of Westchester County will hold a District Convention to-day at Palmer's Hotel, Croton Dam, at 11 o'clock, to choose three delegates to the State Convention; also, delegates to the Senatorial and Judiciary Conventions.

—Arthur Murden, aged sixteen, son of J. A. Murden, agent for the Equitable Life Insurance Company, while crabbing on Requa's Dock at Croton yesterday afternoon, fell into the river and was drowned.

—Mrs. William E. Purdy, while making up a bed at Sing Sing yesterday, dropped a revolver and it exploded. The ball entered her left arm and Drs. Helm and Scharfmeister failed to extract it.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Lancaster, Penn., Sept. 11.—William W. Fitzgerald, while painting the railroad house here this morning, grasped an electric wire to remove it temporarily. The wire was charged with 2,000 volts, and Fitzgerald was instantly killed. William Kirkessner, partner of Fitzgerald, in trying to rescue the latter, was terribly shocked and narrowly escaped with his life. Several other persons were also badly shocked. Fitzgerald was thirty years old and leaves a family.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 11.—As William Ross, his wife, and three children reached the middle of Nickajack trestle on the Southern Railroad yesterday, a freight train swept around a curve and on to the trestle. Mrs. Ross and two children jumped. Ross tossed a young child into a clump of bushes fifteen feet below and started to jump himself, but the engine struck him and killed him. His wife and the children were not seriously hurt.

La Porte, Ind., Sept. 11.—The family of Charles F. Krueger—father, mother, and six children, ranging in age from six to twenty years—were poisoned about a year ago by eating diseased pork, and, despite the best medical skill, one followed the other to the grave, the last surviving child, Helen, aged six years, dying last night. The physicians pronounced their disease trichinosis. Their bodies were literally alive with parasites.

Manchester, N. H., Sept. 11.—While Calvin L. Magoon was driving with Mrs. Howard P. Moore and Miss Carrie Smith yesterday, the horse ran away, throwing the occupants of the carriage against a stone wall. Mr. Magoon was instantly killed, Mrs. Moore had a leg broken, and Miss Smith sustained severe bruises. The horse was killed.

Hudson, Mass., Sept. 11.—Arad Taylor, a farmer living at Wheeler Hill, a mile from Berlin Centre, killed his wife with an axe this morning, while insane. He did not live happily with his wife, had twice parted from her, and had shown signs of insanity before. He is about fifty years old and has three children.

Oswego, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Charles F. Jewitt, who was confined in jail here awaiting trial on a charge of arson, and who made a

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NEGROES MUST BE BARRED

White Supremacy Demanded by the South Carolina Convention.

THE MISSISSIPPI PLAN IS ADVOCATED

An Educational Qualification Under Consideration—A Property Requirement—Five Negroes in the Convention.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 11.—The Constitutional Convention began its business session this morning. President Evans announced his standing committees. Senator Irby is Chairman of the Committee on Declaration of Rights, and Senator Tillman is in charge of the Committee on Rights of Suffrage, which means, of course, the reporting of the Mississippi plan with modifications.

The minority has been given a pretty fair representation on the committees. P. L. Melton was appointed Assistant Secretary. The other minor officers were also appointed. Mr. Henderson of Aiken offered several new ordinances—one on the suffrage and one on the matter of divorces—which were referred.

Attention was called to the fact that the delegates had not taken the Constitutional oath. The members of the convention did not wish to take the oath provided by the old Constitution, and a fight ensued. Finally it was decided to take the oath. When four delegations had been sworn in and President Evans had taken the oath, Senator Tillman submitted that, under the same Constitution, if he took that oath he would have to leave the convention along with all others holding United States offices, for the Constitution distinctly said that no man holding a Federal office could hold a State office. This was another office. "We are the people," he said; "we are not officers, but represent the sovereignty. I cannot take the oath."

Gen. Smalls, the old negro politician, said the same question had arisen in his case, he being a State Senator, and a United States Congressman at the same time. He simply lost his pay while he acted as a State Senator.

After a lively running discussion the convention referred the matter to the Judiciary Committee to report whether the members should take an oath or not, and if so, to prepare a suitable one.

The convention is composed of 114 "Reformers," 40 "Conservatives," and 6 Republicans. Among the Republicans are two, W. J. Whipper and Robert Smalls, who were members of the State Convention in 1868. All the negroes are Republicans. Five of them came from Beaufort and the other from Georgetown. According to Senator Tillman, the main questions to be discussed are "suffrage, divorce, schools, formation of courts, and the manner of electing Judges."

The chief interest unquestionably centres upon the problem of suffrage, because of the majority of negro population in the State, although that population has not, under the existing registration laws, a majority of the registered vote. The division of the whites into two factions, however, has made the question of the negro vote of paramount importance, as possibly holding the balance of power between the two factions. In the recent history of the State there have been appeals on both sides, in different sections of the State, to the negro vote as the determining element in political contests. As the warfare between the factions became more bitter, these appeals became more corrupt and desperate, and the prospect before the State was a constantly lower level of political life. Whether it is remembered that the negro vote is, for the most part, wholly unlettered and rural, without any ownership of property, and swayed almost altogether by feeling, the gravity of the political future of the State appears.

To deal with the problem of negro suffrage has been the hardest task of a Southern State. To deal with it successfully and wisely, is the problem before South Carolina at this crisis.

There are those who think that the existing election law—that is "the eight-box law"—requiring the voter to deposit in each box for each candidate the right vote, which practically operates as an educational qualification, and as a result, wipes out effectually the ignorant negro majority, is in itself all that is sufficient, because it has the precedent of similar laws in Northern States, and rests on a just basis of principle, and because, also, it contemplates all citizens of the State as voters, and under its continued operation the State will suffer no loss of Congressmen under the general apportionment.

The objection to the eight-box law is, however, it is claimed, to the uses to which it has been put, not only as against the ignorant colored voters, against whom it was originally intended, but also as affecting white political opponents in the hands of unscrupulous, partisan election officers.

In dealing with the suffrage question, the paramount object in view by the Constitutional Convention will be "white supremacy," by which is meant the continuance of the rule of the Anglo-Saxon race and the dominance of its institutions on the soil. South Carolina, in common with the Southern States, has suffered so much from the political misrule of the negro, and suffers so much to-day from the dread of this power or influence politically, that all that can be done will be done to reduce that race's power to the minimum.

Against the existing system three plans are proposed; first, what is known as the "Mississippi plan." This plan has been indorsed on the stump by Senator Tillman, and the indorsement has been indorsed by his followers. The details of the plan have not been given, but it is generally supposed to be the provision of the Mississippi Constitution of 1890, which requires an educational qualification, consisting of the ability to read "or understand" any section of the Constitution of the State, such ability to be determined by the Registration Commissioners. This "Mississippi plan," as interpreted by the extreme Tillman faction, leaves out all of the conservative features of the Mississippi Constitution, and would simply mean a determination of the list of electors in this State by placemen of the Governor. This has been particularly emphasized by the public declarations of Senator Tillman on the stump that they would, in the Mississippi plan, get rid of the negro vote, but that no white man would be disfranchised except for crime—a result impossible of accomplishment by clean and honest methods. The Mississippi Constitution, as interpreted by Senator Tillman, is an insult to Mississippi. In that State, be it said to its credit, the Constitution and laws provide remedies by appeal and otherwise both to vindicate and establish the right of any citizen to vote, as well as to attack any illegally registered votes, and also provides for the payment of a poll tax of $2 about six months preceding the election, as a condition precedent to voting. The result is that, in Mississippi, under a fair and impartial administration of the law, about 12,000 whites are to-day disfranchised by reason of the educational or the poll-tax qualifications.

It is this wide gulf between the Constitution and laws of Mississippi and the actual facts existing in Mississippi to-day, and the public promises of Tillman on the stump that the Mississippi plan should be adopted and yet no white man disfranchised, that has caused the greatest political distrust of him and his methods, as the proposition carries with it a determination to fraudulently manipulate his system, which would appear fair in principle. It is for this reason that the Mississippi plan, as announced and tainted by the dominant faction, has produced such earnest discussion in this State.

It is germane to the subject to explain that the 12,000 or more white men who would be disfranchised by an educational qualification are among the warmest supporters of Tillman, Irby, and John Gary Evans. They could not afford to lose the support of these leaders in the backwoods and country cross-roads. Neither can they afford to leave negro suffrage unrestricted, for fear of a possible alliance some day between the hordes of colored voters and the white Conservatives in the "Low Country" and coast counties.

As against these violent extremists there are many conservative men, careful of the political interests of the State, who would wish an educational qualification fairly applied to both races, feeling sure that the result would wholly abolish the negro majority and any immediate fear of it, and at the same time act as a stimulus to the white voters thus disfranchised, the number of whom is variously estimated from 12,000 to 15,000, and would act also as an incentive to a greater public interest in the large development of the common schools as the basis of citizenship.

There is still another class who are urging with great force and enthusiasm a scheme of plural voting as a solution of the present crisis. This plan consists in one vote for every registered voter, and an additional vote or votes based upon a graduated property qualification. This view has been urged in the press, but as yet has not had large acceptance politically. There are other minor plans with varying features of educational and property qualifications, coupled with citizenship at a certain time, but all the plans aim at a wiping out of the colored voters by the application of a principle either of educational or property qualifications, or both. The only open question is whether the test will be in principle broad and fair, and in its administration honestly applied to both races.

As to the matter of education there has been a threat by Senator Irby and his followers of an attack on the State institutions of higher learning, such as the South Carolina College at Columbia and the South Carolina Military Academy at Charleston, with a view of abolishing them and using the funds now appropriated for their support, for the benefit of public schools. This threat is a part of the old Tillman movement, which had been discarded in the progress of that movement as unwise and too radical, and is now revived by Senator Irby in his efforts to pose again as the special champion of "the people" in the bitter contest which he sees ahead of him when he runs again for the United States Senate. There seems to be no danger from this quarter, however, as the more conservative of his own party are opposed to any warfare upon any of the educational establishments of the State, and these with the power of the conservative Democrats, will surely prevent any such vandalism.

The other startling proposition in the matter of education made by the extreme Tillman faction is to appropriate for the support of white schools the school money paid as taxes by the whites, and to appropriate for the negro schools the school money paid as taxes by the negroes. But the soberer heads are finding grave legal difficulties in the scheme, and are realizing what a blow it would be to the educational interests of the State and the development of both races to their full opportunities as productive agencies of the State. If the principle thus proposed were accepted by the State, it would practically destroy the existing school system for the benefit of the colored people except in the cities.

As to the question of woman suffrage, the convention will listen very impatiently and will dispose of it very quickly. In the first place, the delegates hold that the greatest wrong done the women of the State is the persistent misrepresentation of their views and wishes by certain ladies, more or less gifted, but without any earnest occupation in the State at this time. The attention of one of the most thoughful and scholarly matrons in Charleston was recently called to an article on "Newspaper Women of Colonial Times" in The New-York Independent, stating that "Mrs. Timothy, editor of the South Carolina Gazette, had a large printing house at the corner of Broad and King Streets, Charleston, and was printer to the State."

She said that that fact did not prove the adaptability of the average woman for journalism, for in December, 1738, Mrs. Timothy had published a notice in The Gazette asking subscribers "to continue their favors and good offices" to the "poor afflicted widow and six small children and another hourly expected."

Woman suffrage may, in the long hereafter, become an issue in South Carolina, but it is safe to say that this century will not witness its coming.

On the matter of homestead and the election and pay of the judiciary, there are some radical Populistic tendencies at work, but they are merely of local interest.

As to divorce, though there are rumors of an attempt to introduce a divorce law in the State, it is thought that South Carolina will continue to hold her unique position among the States in prohibiting divorce for any cause.

ELECTION IN THE SEVENTH REGIMENT

Lieutenant Colonelcy to be Filled—Major Kipp in Nomination.

Officers of the Seventh Regiment have received notices that an election for a successor to ex-Lieut. Col. George Moore Smith, now Colonel of the new Sixty-ninth Regiment, will be held Friday evening at 8 o'clock, in the armory of the Seventh Regiment, at Sixty-seventh Street and Park Avenue.

Major William H. Kipp of the Seventh is the only candidate nominated by a committee appointed to select a Lieutenant Colonel. He is one of the oldest members of the regiment, and his name stands near

Major W. H. Kipp.
Nominated for the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the Seventh Regiment.

the top of the roll of those members of the regiment who received long-service medals.

He enlisted as a private in Company D of the Seventh Oct. 21, 1857. He was appointed Corporal May 29, 1862; Sergeant July 4, 1862; elected Second Lieutenant Oct. 16, 1862; First Lieutenant Dec. 30, 1863; appointed Adjutant June 30, 1866; elected Captain Company D Oct. 8, 1866, and Major May 10, 1886.

He saw active service as a private with the Seventh from April 19 to June 3, 1861; then as Corporal and Sergeant from May 26 to Sept. 5, 1862, and as a Second Lieutenant from June 17 to July 21, 1863.

He is a member of the Seventh Regiment Veteran Club and of numerous political and social organizations. He has been Chief Clerk of the Police Board for many years.

MAYOR WANSER TO SUE FOR $50,000

Will Not Have Edward T. McLaughlin Arrested for Criminal Libel.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 11.—Mayor Wanser to-day decided not to cause the arrest of Edward T. McLaughlin for criminal libel in asserting at a public meeting that his action on the water contract was swayed by money, but to bring a civil suit for $50,000. He has retained Charles Thompson, of the firm of Dickinson, Thompson & McMasters.

Mayor Wanser will give a public hearing on the water question at his office on Friday, beginning at 10 A. M. He will also hear any taxpayer who chooses to call on Thursday, Saturday, or Monday. On the day last named he will either approve or veto the resolutions.

Relief for the Armenians.

The following subscriptions have been received by the Armenian Relief Fund Committee of New-York: Abner Hendee, $25; Jacob H. Schiff, $25; Laura V. Rhinelander, $25; D. A. Woodworth, $10; Emanuel Lehman, $25; Mrs. Henry Holt, $10; Mrs. R. Burnham Moffat, $10; R. R. Bowker, $25; M. M., Norwalk, Conn., $5; Miss Dimond, $6; William E. Dodge, $250; Mrs. W. N. Clarke, $20; "Cash," $4; C. P. de L., $1; N. A. V., 50 cents; Miss Ann Eliza Twiddle, $25; Mrs. A. Glover, $10; "A," $1; Robert A. Carter, $3; Mrs. C. M. Abbott, $1; Mary G. Walbridge, $5; Henry E. Boyd, $5; Mary L. Borrey Rambout, $10; P. B. Porter, $1; Miss S. S. Severance, $1; William V. Hayes, $1; "A Friend of the Armenians," $10; Morris K. Jesup, $100; A. Asoobe, $5; H. L. Young, $10; Mrs. W. H. Jordan, $5; John B. Mulany, $5; M. Brimmer, $30; "X," $1; Mrs. E. C. Anderson, $1; A. Wolff, $25; Caleb Davis Bradlee, $5; F. Beresford Proctor, $5; L. Clark, $5; "Cash," $5. Total, $716.60.

REVOLT IN PLATT'S CAMP

He Hath Said Tioga Shall Name the Senator, but Cortland Objects.

THAT COUNTY IS FOR RUFUS T. PECK

Mr. Platt Is in Favor of Dr. Johnson, Though Peck Is One of His Followers—Big Rebellion in Binghamton.

BINGHAMTON, Sept. 11.—When it was announced by Republicans that Edmund O'Connor, the Republican leader on the floor of the Senate, did not intend to be a candidate for another term, the first signs of what is now a contest of fair proportions for his seat began to develop. It had its origin in political ambitions and rivalries some years ago, and it was given nourishment by the ambition which the counties have to be the home of a Senator.

The Senatorial District is the Thirty-eighth under the Constitutional reapportionment, and it includes the counties of Broome, Cortland, and Tioga.

It is the boast of Tioga that Thomas C. Platt, by decree of the courts, "lives" there. The adjoining counties feel their importance in a way that is quite natural, in view of their proximity to a spot thus made famous. Tioga and Broome lie in the "southern tier," and of all the counties in that tier have been wont, in times past, to pay devoted homage to the big boss whose home is in the former on election day.

From Tioga came a message early in the campaign that it would like to be the home of the man who would succeed Mr. O'Connor. Mr. Platt was said to have so ordered it. Ordinarily that would have been enough, but this year it seems there was a little matter in Cortland County which prevented easy acquiescence with the orders from Tioga.

Rufus T. Peck was a candidate for the Senate four years ago, and his friends are still claiming he should have been declared elected duly, notwithstanding the mixture of ballots which resulted in the throwing out of a large number of them. Mr. Peck thought he should have been the Senator. He thought so again two years ago, but he failed to convince Mr. Platt and the men who attended the nominating convention of the merits of his claim, and he did not get it. This year, when O'Connor was reputed to be out of it, and Broome County did not lay claim to his successor, Mr. Platt again, backed by Cortland County, came to the front.

But Tioga came in as a rival. Dr. William Johnson—a Platt man of Platt men—was put forth as its candidate. In spite of the generally understood wish of the chieftain from that county that Dr. Johnson should have the nomination, a determination was reached to make the fight.

By this it should not be understood that the two counties are struggling on the lines of Platt or anti-Platt. They are by no means doing that. Mr. Peck is as much of a Platt man as is Dr. Johnson, and should either of these two win, Mr. Platt would own the candidate. It is fair to put the matter as a problem—the winning of one or the other of these two—in view of some rumors which a correspondent of The New-York Times heard in this city. This was nothing more than that in a struggle between these two counties in the Senatorial Convention, the question might be settled by nominating Mr. O'Connor for another term.

Mr. O'Connor has been held up by some of his admiring constituents as a sort of Caesar, who has refused a kingly crown in the shape of this nomination. The allegation has been made that he refused it "thrice," as Caesar is said to have done, and some who know him pretty well would not be willing to take any chances on keeping the crown if it more than once came where he could lay his hands on it.

Some of Mr. O'Connor's neighbors, on the other hand, instead of comparing his action to that of Caesar, say the reason why he is not out for the nomination this year is simply that he is standing by a trade by which he, receiving the nomination two years ago, agreed not to enter the field this year. However that may be, there is a suspicion that, if any dead-lock arose in the convention, and the nomination came his way, he would take it with the alacrity with which a slot machine takes a nickel.

Of course, Senator O'Connor is ostensibly anxious to stay at home.

"Why should I want another term?" he said to a correspondent for The New-York Times. "I've had enough."

Senator O'Connor was one of the men who drew forth the vials of Dr. Parkhurst's wrath by his action last Winter, and he was one of the Republicans whom those who favored reform in New-York City most bitterly denounced. It is extremely doubtful if this had any weight in shaping the attitude of the Senator on the Senatorial fight this year. He doesn't care the toss of a copper what New-York reformers may think of him. When something was said to him by The Times's correspondent on this subject he smiled and said:

"Let Dr. Parkhurst go and defeat Lexow. That will give him entertainment enough."

There is a well-developed revolt against Republican machine methods in this county. It has taken shape in the organization of a Good Government Club. Its members are aggressive and are not afraid to stand up and be counted. The club was formed because a large number of substantial Republicans were convinced that there was no hope for deliverance from machine methods until a third party took a hand.

This club is nearer to an organized uprising against Platt than anything to be found in many counties where the anti-Platt sentiment has been more widely advertised.

"How many members are there?" The Times's correspondent asked of E. H. Titchener, who is one of the prominent men in the club.

For reply he produced a summary of the results of the last election for Mayor. The club had its own candidate at that time in the person of William J. Welsh. From the slip which Mr. Titchener produced it appeared that Mr. Welsh received 2,070 votes.

The club has increased in membership since that time, and a total of near 3,000 is now claimed for it by some of its adherents.

Against the Platt system of politics the club proposes to take a vigorous part in the approaching campaign, and in view of the strength it has demonstrated for itself, the politicians, particularly among Republicans, are looking on with some anxiety. The club is opposed, for one thing, to members of the Senate and Assembly who wear the Platt collar, and it has proceeded to select candidates of its own for the Assembly who do not owe allegiance to the "boss."

There are two Assembly districts in Broome County under the new apportionment. Petitions are in circulation for the requisite number of indorsers to place independent candidates in the field. The name of the party, which has been adopted, and which will appear on the official ballot when sufficient names have been secured to nominate, is "Good Government League." The device selected to distinguish the party on the official ballot, is a star.

In the First Assembly District the candidate selected is George W. Hobbs. In the Second the candidate is Charles L. Gardiner. The first named lives in the town of Nineveh, and the last in this city. Both are business men of standing, who have not been active in politics.

The question of nominating a candidate for the Senate has been considered, and efforts are now under way to ascertain the strength which an independent candidate could command in Tioga and Cortland Counties.

A sample of the way the machine has "worked" politics in this county was brought to light last year, when the voters of the county were made to pay, a sum aggregating several thousand dollars for carrying on a campaign in behalf of Republican candidates. There was a dispute in the matter of an assessment in the town of Cortland. The claim of the county amounted to about $500. Waiting until the campaign was on, it occurred to the astute but unscrupulous Republican politicians that it would be necessary to go into about every part of the county to secure evidence in the case. Valuations in other towns were wanted. So a force of about twenty men—workers for the machine—was started out, ostensibly to secure evidence. These men were paid $10 or $12 a day. In reality they simply went through the county making a canvass for their Republican candidates, thereby saving to the county Republican machine a good bill of expense. Of course, the cost came out of the people without regard to party. The transaction was made such a wholesale one that the total expense of adjusting the $500 dispute, was $30,000. The people are sick of this sort of business.

This is the home of Judge Celora E. Martin, who is prominently spoken of as a candidate of the Republicans for the Court of Appeals vacancy. Judge Martin stands high in the estimation of all, without regard to party politics.

The Herald of this city recently made an attack upon him, because the County Convention gave him authority to name the delegates to the State Convention, and he did so. The Herald maintained this was an improper political proceeding. The Democratic leader, however, in a spirit of fairness and decency, proceeded to interview some hundreds of well-known business men of both parties, and showed an overwhelming sentiment in favor of Judge Martin.

EVENLY DIVIDED FOR SENATOR.

Six Delegates Pledged to Every Candidate in the Forty-first.

CORNING, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The Forty-first Senatorial District is one of the few in the State where the Republican nomination is still unsettled. The convention is called to meet in Bath September 24, and unless some candidate drops out before that time the first ballot will show six votes for each of three men. The district is composed of Steuben and Yates, and the delegates are elected by Assembly districts.

The district conventions have now all been held, with the result that the six delegates of the First Steuben District are instructed for William H. Nichols of Bath for Senator, those of the Second Steuben for Franklin D. Sherwood of Hornellsville, and those of Yates County for John S. Sheppard of Penn Yan, who succeeded in securing them after a spirited contest with George R. Cornwell, the leader of the other Yates faction. The vote in the convention was Sheppard, 28; Cornwell, 25.

Were the politicians of little Yates united on Sheppard his chances would be far better than they are, for, though he has the delegates, there are plenty of men in his county who would rather that Steuben would have the Senator indefinitely than to see Sheppard thus honored.

This feeling grows out of the many fierce battles between the Cornwell and Sheppard factions, and not from any objection to Sheppard personally, who is a capable business man and comes of a family which has held a distinguished position in Yates for years, both politically and socially. There was a Morris F. Sheppard in the Assembly from Yates as far back as 1828, while the present Morris F. was at Albany in the same capacity but recently. John S. Sheppard has not yet been an office holder, but his willingness to serve has been as pronounced as that of the leader of the rival faction, George R. Cornwell, who has thus far had to content himself with serving at Albany, though he has twice had the Yates delegates in a Congressional Convention.

Sherwood is Platt's supposed choice for the office.

Aside from the Senatorship, there is little of interest in Steuben politics. The Republicans have renominated District Attorney N. V. Clark and Wayland, and have nominated L. L. Lampson of Woodhull for County Clerk, and J. A. Stanton of Bath for Superintendent of the Poor. In the Second Assembly District, Joel Clark of Cameron is the Republican candidate. No especial activity has yet been manifested by the Democrats.

In Yates, the Republican caucuses were closely contested, and the County Convention's work has provoked considerable criticism. Especially is this true of the Assembly nomination, which the present member, Everett Brown, received by a vote of 28 to 26 for Charles S. Hoyt of Starkey. John T. Knox of Penn Yan was nominated unanimously for County Judge, to succeed Hanford Struble, while A. E. Barber of Potter was named for Superintendent of the Poor on the seventh ballot. The Democrats have strong hopes of defeating Assemblyman Brown.

In the adjoining Fortieth District, composed of Chemung, Schuyler, and Tompkins, Assemblyman Edwin C. Stewart of the latter county is said to be Platt's favorite for the Senatorship, though on what authority is not yet apparent. Schuyler is not likely to have a candidate, in view of Dr. Spencer's success two years ago. The remarkable battle now being waged by Platt against J. Sloat Fassett in Chemung is the absorbing topic in that part of the State. After the Chemung Republican Convention at Horseheads, Sept. 14, it will be possible to forecast nominations in that locality with more certainty. The Fortieth is one of the Senatorial districts that the Democrats should carry, if they make a strong nomination.

PENN YAN, Sept. 11.—An important rumor is afloat among the Republican politicians of Yates and Steuben with reference to the approaching Senatorial Convention in Bath.

It has been assumed by many that the Steuben candidates would not allow Yates to have the Senatorship, but that Nichols, being a much younger man than Sherwood, would eventually withdraw in favor of the Hornellsville man, who was unseated by the Court of Appeals in 1891. The previous political affiliations of Sherwood and Nichols have been the same, but advices from Steuben are to the effect that old party ties have been sundered and there is war between the two men growing out of Sherwood's supposed action in aiding Smeizer to gain the nomination in the old district two years ago.

It is now said that there is a practical understanding between Sherwood and Sheppard, or at least between their superters, to the effect that Nichols is to be beaten in any event. The impression prevails that if Platt cannot nominate Sherwood he will prefer Sheppard to Nichols, and there is increasing confidence on the part of Sheppard's friends.

CHANGES PROPOSED IN THE CASINO

The House to be Closed After Next Week to Allow Them to be Made.

"There are some inaccuracies in published statements regarding the Casino," said Manager George W. Lederer, "the chief one of which is the report that 'The Merry World' will be taken off next Saturday evening. On the contrary, the piece will be continued at the Casino until the 21st inst., and then begin its long-deferred tour of the principal cities.

"The Casino will then, and not before, be turned over to the mechanical corps of the house, which, under the direction of our architect, J. D. Allen, will not only carry out the certain excellent suggestions that have been submitted to us by the Building Department, but at the same time improve the opportunity to effect several special interior modifications which we have been waiting just such a chance as the present to accomplish. We could adopt the department's ideas without the necessity of closing the house, but, as our own changes are even more elaborate, we concluded to make one move of both and reopen the house on Nov. 4 with Frank Daniels's company in the new comic opera 'The Wizard of the Nile.'

"With the new star and new opera the Casino will virtually be a new house as well. But we elected, moreover, to take the initiative over the other metropolitan houses in unhesitatingly heeding the recommendations of the Building Department, and thereby place the Casino first on the list of playhouses which shall have won official recognition as unequivocally meeting the standard of absolute public comfort and security. In this step, we are pleased to say, we have the hearty co-operation of our landlord, the Bixby estate, and the Building Department also. Our own changes principally entail a radical transformation of the roof garden annex, in the matter of shifting the location of its stage to the southern side, with enlarged facilities, and the construction of an elevated circle of private boxes."

Father Kesseler's Anniversary.

The Rev. Father Anthony Kesseler, rector of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Columbus Avenue, celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of his connection with the church in that edifice yesterday. A special programme was prepared, which was taken part in by several prominent clergymen. The beautiful marble high altar, which was presented to the church by the rector several years ago, was laden with flowers, and the edifice was filled with the numerous friends of the rector.

Father Kesseler himself was celebrant at the high mass which took place at 10 o'clock. He was assisted by the Rev. Girard Huntman of Staten Island, acting as deacon, and the Rev. J. S. Mechler of New-York, as sub-deacon. A volunteer choir of thirty children from the parish rendered an elaborate musical programme.

The Very Rev. William Wayrich, C. S. S. R. preached on the duty of the priestly office, and congratulated Father Kesseler upon his anniversary, and extended a congratulation to the congratulation on having such a faithful and loving rector. Vespers were sung last evening, and the Rev. Dr. Schwenniger preached.

HENRY M. STANLEY HERE

What He Says of the Political Situation in England.

COMMENTS ON THE LIBERAL DEFEAT

Great Britain's Interests in Africa and the Need of Railroad Facilities in the Development of the Dark Continent.

Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, and at present a member of the British Parliament, was a passenger by the White Star Line steamship Majestic, which arrived yesterday from Europe. He was met at the wharf by Major Pond, who acted as his manager during his lecture tours.

Mr. Stanley explained that his present visit is not for lecturing purposes. He intends to remain in this country about two months, and in the city two days. He will visit Canada and the Northwest Territory, merely for his own diversion and for no other purpose, he explained.

When visited on board the Majestic before that vessel landed her passengers

Henry M. Stanley.
The Explorer, Arrives in This Country to Make a Visit.

Mr. Stanley talked interestingly of British politics, that country's possessions in Africa, and the projected railroads in the Dark Continent.

When asked to what cause he ascribed the defeat of the Liberal Party in England, Mr. Stanley said:

"They tried to go too far. They formed a party of coercion. They desired to abolish the House of Lords, and to divide the Church by cutting off large sections of the Church from the main body. They also wanted to impose their liquor laws upon the people, and to foist home rule upon those who did not want it. Therefore, when Gully was elected Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour summed up the situation by saying that the minority would be protected and the majority receive justice. That is the principle that guides our official action.

"It would have been no justice to the majority if home rule had been granted. All of England and the greater part of Scotland were against home rule. Had it been granted no protection would have been afforded the minority.

"The reasons for the defeat of the party which I have given were the most prominent, the skirmish line, the advanced outposts. Behind these were extreme measures which would have ruined all. Their tendency was toward Socialism. After Socialism would have come anarchy.

"Of course the nation came to its senses, awoke to the dangers of the situation; voters who had staid at home before came out, and thus the enormous majority was piled up which defeated home rule."

When asked about the future of the Home Rule party, Mr. Stanley said:

"Of course it will be an element in politics, but it will be no greater element for some time than it is at present. Home rulers are aware that they have gained much, and they are very tenacious and will continue to fight. You must remember that the Home Rule party almost gained a victory under Gladstone and his party. But generations may pass away before this party will obtain such another man as Gladstone, and one with the prestige and influence which he possessed.

"Gladstone made a very gallant fight for the party. No doubt the Liberals will continue to annoy and obstruct as they have done, and to the general regret that such bitter feeling should be perpetuated."

Asked as to what he thought of England's policy toward Africa, the explorer of the Dark Continent said that it was not too timid to take action if necessary, nor too rash, "though, of course," he added, "there is a great deal of room for rashness. The heads of the Government are far-seeing, prudent men, and fully aware as to what the nation wants. They endeavor to meet the wishes of the people, and not to exceed them. There is, for example, the West African colonies, Sierra Leone, and the Gold Coast. They have been ours for many decades. No Government thought of doing anything for them. They have been allowed to grow without any external aid. This growth has been slower than it would have been had any attention been paid to the wants of the country. The great needs there are of transportation facilities. These countries are, as Joseph Chamberlain has described them, 'great, undeveloped estates.' But in spite of neglect they have steadily grown, and trade with them has increased.

"The Colonial Minister is now about to contract for the construction of a railway leading into the interior from Lagos, a seaport. There is a great trade waiting for it in the interior, and the road, if built, will vastly increase commerce and open up new fields for enterprise.

"There, too, is the gold coast. All the back countries are rich in gold. This gold has been brought to the seacoast for ages by primitive means of transportation. With the railroad the miners will be enabled to go direct to their fields of operation. Capital will flow in as well as gold will flow out, resources will be developed, and all the attendant benefits will follow.

"There is Sierra Leone. This has one of the best harbors on the coast. There are a number of interior towns where they have an industrious and thriving population. If a railroad is constructed it will allow the natives to get their products to the sea, which they cannot do at present.

"From the coast to the fertile inlands the land is low and in many places almost impassable. To transport the products of the field and other industries to the coast, where they could be shipped, many primitive ways have been tried, and all of them have failed. Elephants were made beasts of burden, only to be abandoned. Then Spanish donkeys were imported by some merchants anxious to build up a trade, but the animals died. A railroad is the only thing that will solve the difficulty.

"In East Africa you have Uganda and all the lake regions. They have talked a long time now of constructing a railway 600 miles long from Mombassa to Lake Victoria, which is the second largest lake in the world. All its shores are fertile, and most of its inhabitants are very intelligent people. It has been eighteen years since the first missionaries arrived at Uganda. Now there are 40,000 Christians, 200 churches, and 1 cathedral. People are willing to work in order to buy a Testament. They are taught that that is one of the things indispensable, and they will cheerfully do any amount of labor to obtain one."

Speaking of the proposed railways, Mr. Stanley said that the Liberals had shown great weakness in that direction. A sum of $100,000, he said, had been authorized for the purposes of a survey, and then the Liberals had allowed the matter to drop. He thought that it would now be pushed to a completion.

When asked if he had any intention of revisiting Africa the explorer said that he could be no longer useful in that direction, and that henceforth he would use his influence as a factor in the Government, in urging a development of the resources of that continent.

RICHMOND HILL PARK LAWSUIT

Commissioner Squier Restrained from Further Purchase—Statements and a Counter Accusation.

Park Commissioner Squier of Brooklyn was served yesterday with the temporary injunction issued by Justice Osborne of the Brooklyn City Court, restraining him from the further purchase of land at Richmond Hill for park purposes.

The injunction was secured by Patrick H. Flynn, President of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company, who sues the Park Commissioner as a taxpayer.

The injunction order is made returnable on Sept. 17.

Mr. Flynn, in his complaint, says that he had stated that the land was not worth more than $1,200 an acre, and that for the city to pay any more than that amount would be excessive and extortionate.

He also says that he was never afforded an opportunity to prove his statement, and that the Park Commissioner at private sale purchased the land, paying $2,458.23 an acre, and that the purchase was made without the Park Commissioner having taken common precaution to ascertain the true value of the land.

In his complaint, Mr. Flynn also states:

That such purchase, if made for such a price or any price approximate thereto, will be made through misconduct of the trust committed to defendant, and in the face of explanation and statement to and knowledge of the defendant that such price or prices are wasteful, and that such price or prices, if paid, will be paid in bad faith to the public interests and to the injury of the property and estate of said county, and by a waste of the public moneys of said county, raised by taxation in said county, whereby such price or prices must be furnished.

In speaking of the action Mr. Flynn had taken, Commissioner Squier yesterday said:

If I am wrong I want to know it, and it is better to have that settled before any more land is taken, and in anticipation of such action as this, I had stopped all negotiations with people who had land to sell for this park. In fact, two or three cases where the city would have benefited very much were laid over before this action was brought, and, of course, they will not be considered until the question in hand is disposed of. The action is based on the claim that I have paid exorbitant prices for the land taken. I not only have not paid exorbitant prices, but in the exercise of care, and after considerable negotiation, I secured many acres for a less price than the owners paid for it. The prices paid for about 200 acres already purchased are fair and reasonable, and only given after a careful study of the whole subject. Lands adjacent to those already taken have been held by the owners at from $3,200 per acre to $4,500 per acre. These parcels, however, have been laid out in city lots, streets cut through and graded, and the lots bring from $400 to $600 each, or at the rate of from $4,000 to $6,000 per acre. On the other hand, some property could have been bought as low as $500 per acre, but when filled in and graded would have cost more than it is worth when its location is considered, and, in fact, it is undesirable and unfit for park purposes.

I have already purchased about 200 acres, the approximate cost of which was about $350,000. One piece of four acres cost $2,750 per acre. Another piece of about thirty acres cost $2,500 per acre. But the average price for all that I have bought and what was under consideration would not have been more than $2,000 per acre. There has been no syndicate consulted or considered, nor is there any job in any transaction.

Mr. Squier added to his statement an intimation that Mr. Flynn was interested in a syndicate that made a bonus of $40,000 out of the sale of two blocks for the Twelfth Ward Park. The syndicate did not, Mr. Squier asserted, risk a dollar, but when title was transferred the members met in the Controller's office and received two checks, one to the owners, the other to the syndicate.

WANT DR. FRAKER'S "HEIRS" TO SETTLE

The Insurance Companies May Recover Considerable Money.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 11.—Robert T. Herrick, the insurance lawyer, who captured Dr. G. W. Fraker, the insurance swindler, will file with the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court an amendment to the bill in equity which the insurance companies filed last week to recover the money paid to the Fraker heirs. The original bill asked for the return of such money as the heirs had received from the companies which fought their claim until the February compromise.

It now develops that the heirs have spent a considerable portion of this money, but that Judge Lincoln, the administrator, has invested some $5,000 secured from the Equitable and other companies, which settled without fight. The Equitable paid the heirs nearly $9,000 on two $5,000 policies rather than participate in the fight made by the other companies, and is making no effort to recover it. There is a possibility that the companies which made the fight may recover all they paid out if Judge Phillips will order the beneficiaries to repay to them all they owe.

Mr. Herrick estimates that the money already tied up in litigation will be sufficient to return to the companies which made the fight sums as follows: Kansas Mutual Life, $7,500 out of $10,000 paid out; Hartford Life and Annuity, $13,000 out of $15,000; Provident Savings and Life Annuity, $8,500 out of $10,000; Knights of Pythias, $2,500 out of $4,000.

EAST RIVER BRIDGE COMMISSION

Solid Rock Not Yet Found at South Fifth Street by Borings.

The East River Bridge Commission held a short executive session yesterday at its offices, 58 Chambers Street, and, after considering several matters of minor importance, adjourned to meet Sept. 18. Both Mayor Strong and Mayor Schieren were absent, the latter being represented by Acting Mayor Wallace.

Engineer Buck reported that borings were in progress at the bulkhead foot of South Fifth Street, Brooklyn, but as yet solid rock had not been found. The Executive Committee reported that a building for engineers' offices and construction work had been secured on Kent Avenue, near the ferry at the foot of Broadway, Brooklyn. The building has been rented until May 1, 1896, with the privilege of another year, for $1,750 a year.

The Treasurer was empowered to authorize purchases up to $25; amounts above that sum are to be authorized by the Executive Committee.

THE NEW TWENTY-THIRD STREET FERRY

Franchise and Lease Sold—Promise that It Will Be Well Equipped.

Controller Fitch yesterday sold at auction the franchise and a ten years' lease of a ferry from the foot of West Twenty-third Street to the foot of Bay and Grand Streets, Jersey City.

The only bidder was John D. Crimmins, for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at the upset price of $22,500 a year rental for the wharf property and 5 per cent. of the gross receipts from passengers carried from the New-York side.

Mr. Crimmins said that a ferry house would be built, and that the ferry would be in operation by Jan. 1, 1896. He said that it would be a better equipped and arranged ferry than others in the city. The railroad company will operate a cab line in both cities in connection with the ferry, and passengers can purchase tickets that will carry them not only to the city, but direct to their homes.

Reunion of New-Jersey Veterans.

RED BANK, N. J., Sept. 11.—The annual reunion of the survivors of the Twenty-ninth New-Jersey Volunteers, was held in the Reformed Church at Holmdel to-day. Seventy-five of the survivors were present, besides a number of veterans from New-York, Pennsylvania, and other New-Jersey regiments. After the routine business these officers were elected: President—Major Joseph L. Field, Middletown; Vice Presidents—Capt. James Campbell, Long Branch; Capt. George Green, Long Branch; Capt. Robert Mount, Red Bank; Secretary—T. C. Morford, Long Branch; Treasurer—Capt. John H. Heyer, Holmdel; Executive Committee—William Aumack, Eatontown; Forman Brown, Clarksburg; Harvey Jenkins, New-Monmouth; William J. Sickles, Red Bank; John H. Heyer and R. L. Lawrence, Elizabeth; W. L. Atkinson, Asbury Park; D. W. Emmons, Jerseyville. The principal speaker was Frederick Parker of Freehold, son of the late Gov. Joel Parker. The regiment, composed principally of Monmouth County men, was mustered in at Freehold, Sept. 30, 1862. It took part in a number of important engagements during the rebellion.

POOR LONG ISLAND CITY

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HENRY OF NAVARRE WON

Defeated Domino and Rey El Santa Anita at Sheepshead Bay.

JOCKEY SIMS RODE FOUR WINNERS

Nanki Pooh Made a New Track Record in the September Stakes and Leonawell Equaled the Record in the First Race.

Wall Street and society forgot about yachting yesterday long enough to go down to the Coney Island Jockey Club's track. It was the running of the first of a series of three races between Henry of Navarre, Domino, and Rey El Santa Anita that was the magnet that filled the boxes in the second tier for the first time since the Futurity was run, and brought altogether about 8,000 persons to the track.

The race, it must be confessed, did not arouse the enthusiasm that was expected, nor bring together so many people as the managers had anticipated would be at the track. It really was not to be wondered at, for every one is yachting mad just now, and the horses have to play second fiddle to the yachts. People who have only an opportunity for a holiday once a week or so have devoted that holiday or will devote such a day to the yachts. So the holiday crowd was not largely in evidence.

But society smiled on the event and turned out in force to see the first of the series of races that is by general consent to decide the question of the championship of the year among the horses of the older division. The three horses named have been matched at a series of races for $1,000 a side, the association in this case adding $500 to the stakes to be raced for, the winner taking all the money. Mr. Belmont, owner of Henry of Navarre, is as prominent a figure in society as he is in the financial and the racing world, and therefore society was out in force to see his horse run against the undisputed champion of his year as a two-year-old, Domino, and the California champion, Rey El Santa Anita, who had beaten the Belmont horse in the race for the Twin City Handicap on Labor Day.

Long Island resorts, as well as Newport, were well represented in the boxes by the same people who on Tuesday were down the harbor to witness the battle for supremacy between the Defender and the Valkyrie. Mrs. Belmont's box was the centre of attraction for these people, all of whom, with no exception, hoped that the horse that carried the colors of her popular husband would be the winner of the race. Most of them showed their faith in the horse by having a modest wager on him, as Stanley Mortimer, the one-time amateur rider and trainer, had ventured his belief that Henry of Navarre would surely beat the pair that was to run against him.

The race was the fifth on the card, and those that preceded it were only appetizers for the great struggle of the afternoon. Pretty good appetizers they proved to be, too, for the racing of the day was on the whole rather above the average, even at the Sheepshead Bay track.

Mr. Keene and all his friends, as well as William Lakeland, trainer of Domino, and Taral, who was to ride him, were confident that the race would be theirs, and they marvelled that anybody should seriously think there was a chance that their horse could be beaten or would fall ti go the route. Yet there were a host of people who did believe just that, and they were right, as the race proved, for Domino failed to successfully negotiate the distance.

Among the doubters of the ability of the Keene horse to go the journey was Riley Grannan, the nervy young plunger from Kentucky, who managed to place $45,000 in the ring against a little more than $50,000 on Henry of Navarre. His judgment was good in this instance, and, as a result, he made the largest winning he has made over a single race this year.

Most of the clubhouse contingent pinned their faith to Domino, being certain that Mr. Keene could not be mistaken in his estimate as to the staying qualities of his colt, as Lakeland had certainly had plenty of opportunity to test this question. Then, too, he asserted before the race, as he still does insist, that Domino can race up to a mile and a half as well as he can at half the distance. Many of the Western horsemen agreed with Lakeland, and they lost their money on their estimate of the horse's abilities.

The California contingent backed Rey el Santa Anita, believing that the horse might turn up to the form that he shows at intervals. Many of the small bettors followed in their wake, rather because they liked the odds on the Californian than because they believed that he was up to beating his two rivals. With the varying differences of opinion there came to the layers of the odds plenty of money, so that the layers did not fare so badly after all, even after they had settled with Riley Grannan, the select few that followed him, and the friends of Mr. Belmont who had believed him to be right when he said of Henry of Navarre that he was the best horse in the country over a distance of ground.

Mr. Belmont was rather unfortunate in having to put Perkins in the saddle, as the boy is altogether too light to do full justice to so heavy-headed an animal as is Henry of Navarre. Taral, of course, rode Domino, and Sims had the mount on Rey el Santa Anita, a fact which brought considerable backing to the latter, as Sims had been riding in good form and had already won three of the races in which he had ridden and had been second in the other, so that the superstitious ones thought that it was Sims's day.

Domino, it was known, would be made to set the pace, and would be ridden according to the "Bill" Daly tactics. That is, he would be sent out to the front, and would keep there as long as he could do so, and win from the front if he won at all. So there were a number of private wagers made that he would beat the record for a mile over the track, as it was noised about that he was faster than he had ever been in his life. But Domino failed to do this, even as he also failed to win the race. The time was not of the best, and nothing like as fast as had been expected. Weather and track were alike favorable to a record-breaking performance.

Domino was, as usual, a bit fretful at the post, but Mr. Rowe finally got the animals away to a good start, just as Mr. Belmont reach the clubhouse from the city. Taral at once sent Domino to the front, and began his race from the start, though it was seen when the first eighth and quarter poles were passed that the race would not be a wonderfully fast one, as the eighth was run in 0:13, and the quarter in 0:25 4-5, a pace that would not be too fast for ordinary horses to make in a selling race.

In moving about the first turn the pace was increased a trifle, which was due to the fact that Perkins attempted to force Domino a little, and sent Henry of Navarre up on a bit of a testing expedition, until the big chestnut was lapped on the black. That made Taral hustle Domino, and going through the back stretch, he had from one to two lengths the best of the pair. Henry of Navarre was running easily and kindly in second place, and Santa Anita was plodding along in the rear, where he was destined to stay all through the race.

There was no change in the position of the horses until the home stretch was reached, save for the fact that on nearing the far turn Sims moved up for an instant with Santa Anita, and got into good company for a few seconds. But the Californian did not feel like running yesterday, and he would not keep his place, but was content to lounge along in the rear. That Sims permitted him to do after finding that he could not force him up to the front.

When the straight run for home was reached Domino had about a length and a half the best of it, and was apparently running well within himself. Indeed, when Henry of Navarre first challenged the black horse, and Taral shook him up in response to this challenge, Domino opened up a slightly wider gap, and to those at the lower end of the stand it was dollars to doughnuts that the pride of the Keene string was going to land the prize.

But at the end of a mile, which was reached in 1:40 2-5, Domino began to show signs of wanting to give up the struggle. Taral felt him preparing to stop, and went to work with all the vigor he possessed to force him to stay out the route, as there was but a furlong left to run. But Perkins had got Henry to going at his highest speed, and then ensued a struggle to the finish, which set the blood of all to tingling, and the partisans of each horse to shouting at his loudest cries of encouragement to the jockeys, who were riding with all the skill they possessed.

On the pair came with a rush, Henry gaining slowly but perceptibly, though for a few strides the pair hung together and it looked possible that Domino should have another of the dead heat races to his credit. This looked certain when Henry, for some reason, began to swerve in toward the inner rail, as he had done in the race in which he was beaten by Rey el Santa Anita. But Perkins managed to pull the big horse straight, and then, with a vigorous drive, sent him flying by the judges, winner of the contest by a scant half length, in 2:03 2-5, which is a couple of seconds behind the track record for the distance.

There were the usual cheers for the victor, and then there was a trooping of his friends to where Mr. Belmont stood on the clubhouse balcony, and he had to be subjected to a storm of congratulations. These were not, of course, unsatisfying, and, even though Mr. Belmont did have to hurry to reach the grounds in time to see the race, the victory sufficiently repaid him for all his trouble. Mrs. Belmont was also the recipient of congratulations from her host of friends, who crowded about her box, where she was shortly joined by her happy husband.

Mr. Keene was greatly chagrined over the defeat of his pet, and Taral was so much put out that it was all he could do to keep from crying because of the, to him, unexpected outcome of the race. "Domino quit under me when he was going easily, and for no apparent reason. It must have been a case of temper, for the horse had speed to sell, but he simply would not use it. I know he can beat Henry of Navarre at that distance." That was all he would have to say.

Henry of Navarre showed himself a grand horse in the race, and had he had a stronger jockey in the saddle he would probably have won by at least a length. Perkins was not able to hold him straight in his run through the stretch, and the horse has somehow learned the bad habit of boring in toward the rail at the end of his run, so that he needs a strong lad to hold him straight. Perkins's finish looked very weak, a fact that was due to the fact that he was not sufficiently strong to hold his mount together.

The betting on the race had made Henry of Navarre the favorite at 11 to 10, with Domino second choice at 8 to 5, and Santa Anita the outsider, at 7 to 2.

Just before this race there had been a run of a mile and three-eighths, for the September Stakes, for three-year-olds, for which the Western horse Flying Dutchman had been made a hot favorite. In spite of the fact that he was the top weight, Griffin took him to the front and made the pace, as he had a lot of animals that were of no great account behind him. Flying Dutchman held the lead all right for a mile and a quarter, but then he found that the route was too far for him, and he quit almost to a walk. That gave Sims the chance he was waiting for, and bringing Nanki Pooh through with a well-timed rush, he went to the front and won as he pleased in a common gallop by two lengths. Flying Dutchman stopped so fast at the end that Counter Tenor was able to catch him and beat him out by a head for the place. The time of the winner, 2:21, is a new record for the track, beating the old one of 2:21 2-5, held by Tristan and Dorian.

M. F. Dwyer's colors were seen for the first time in this country this season on a winner when Sims rode Harry Reed to victory in the third race, which was a spin of six furlongs over the main track. Harry Reed and Tom Harding alternated in the lead until the stretch was reached, when Harry Reed was joined by Waltzer, and a hot fight to the end was expected. But Waltzer quit, and Harry Reed won as he pleased from Nick, who just beat the tired Waltzer home by a nose for the second money. Mr. Dwyer had one of his old-fashioned plunge bets on his horse, and hit the layers of the odds a hard blow.

Sims won both the first and the last races with Leonawell and Discount respectively. The first was at a mile and three sixteenths on the main track, and was run in record time. The latter was at a mile over the turf track, and was a cleverly won race, as it looked as if Lookout should have won. But Sims outrode Doggett, and so got the money. It was a record for the track, breaking Sir Francis's record by two-fifths. Sims rode four winners during the afternoon, which looks as if he was getting back into his old form.

Gotham won the mile race, the second on the card, beating Lucania after a hard drive. It was a popular victory with the crowd, for Col. Ruppert, who owns the horse, has not been too kindly looked on by Fate of late.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, and the current odds against each of the starters, are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; selling allowances. One mile and three-sixteenths. Time—2:01 1-5. No bid for the winner.

1—Leonawell, P. J. Dwyer's b. h., 6 years, by Leontius-Nettie Howell, 108 pounds, $800.. ..... (Sims)
2—Pepper, P. Dunne's br. c., 3, 106, $1,200. ..... (Martin)
3—Andrews, A. F. Walcott's ch. c., 92, $500.. ..... (O'Leary)

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
3—6..Leonawell	....Out	7—1..Andrews	....4—5
2—1..Pepper	....Out		

Won by a length; a length and a half between second and third.

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SECOND RACE.—A handicap sweepstakes, for three-year-olds, of $15 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:40.

1—Gotham, J. Ruppert, Jr.'s ch. c., by Iroquois-Trade Wind, 112 pounds. ..... (Clayton)
2—Lucania, J. W. Rogers's br. f., 113. ..... (Sims)
3—Belmar, Preakness Stable's gr. c., 102. ..... (Griffin)

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
6—1..Gotham	....2—1	3—1..Cromwell	....1—1
7—5..Lucania	....2—5	8—5..Bernese	....5—2
7—2..Belmar	....1—1		

Won by a length and a half; two lengths between second and third.

***

THIRD RACE.—A sweepstakes, for all ages, of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:14 1-5. No bid for the winner.

1—Harry Reed, M. F. Dwyer's br. g., 3 years, by Himyar-Violet, 108 pounds, $1,000.. ..... (Sims)
2—Nick, J. Hynes's br. h., 5, 117, $1,000.. ..... (Clayton)
3—Waltzer, D. Gideon's b. c., 3, 111, $1,000.. ..... (Griffin)
4—Wernberg, 4, 120.
5—Liza, 3, 108.
6—Pop Gray, 4, 117.
7—Tom Harding, 6, 117.
8—Preston, 3, 108.
9—Hanwell, 3, 113.
10—Tomako, 2, 87.
11—Old Domin'n, 5, 114.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
9—5..Harry Reed	7—10	20—1..T. Harding	8—1
4—1..Nick	....7—5	40—1..Preston	....15—1
2—1..Waltzer	....7—10	30—1..Hanwell	....12—1
5—1..Wernberg	..8—5	50—1..Tomako	....20—1
10—1..Liza	....4—1	50—1..Old Do'in'n	20—1
20—1..Pop Gray	....8—1		

Won by a length; a neck between second and third.

***

FOURTH RACE.—The September Stakes, for three-year-olds, of $50 each with $2,500 added, of which $250 to second and $150 to third. One mile and three-eighths. Time—1:14 1-5.

1—Nanki Pooh, Erie Stable's br. c., by Darebin-Yum Yum, 108 pounds. ..... (Sims)
2—Counter Tenor, J. Ruppert, Jr.'s, ch. c., 125.. ..... (Overton)
3—Flying Dutchman, P. Dunne's ch. c., 122.. ..... (Griffin)
4—Emma C., 112.
5—Bombazette, 99.
6—Monaco, 108.
7—Connoisseur, 122.
8—Primrose, 102.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
4—1..Nanki Pooh	....6—5	30—1..Bombazette	30—1
15—1..Count. Tenor	5—1	6—1..Monaco	....2—1
4—5..F. Dutchman	1—3	20—1..Connoisseur	8—1
8—1..Emma C	....5—2	20—1..Primrose	....8—1

Won by two lengths; a head between second and third.

***

FIFTH RACE.—Special sweepstakes of $1,000 each, with $500 added, the winner to take all, weight for age. One mile and an eighth. Time —1:53 2-5.

1—Henry of Navarre, Blemton Stable's ch. h., 4 years, by Knight of Ellerslie-Mose Rose, 122 pounds. ..... (Perkins)
2—Domino, J. R. & F. P. Keene's blk. h., 4, 122. ..... (Taral)
3—Rey El Santa Anita, Santa Anita Stable's b. h., 4, 122. ..... (Sims)

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
11—10..Henry of N	..Out	7—2..Rey El S. A	...Out
8—5..Domino	....Out		

Won by a half length; four lengths between second and third.

***

SIXTH RACE.—A handicap sweepstakes of $15 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile, on turf. Time—1:40 3-5.

1—Discount, J. W. Rogers's b. h., 4 years, by Deceiver-Hattie B., 110 pounds. ..... (Sims)
2—Lookout, J. E. Seagram's ch. g., 5, 112.. ..... (Doggett)
3—Harrington, W. Donohue's ch. g., 4, 104.. ..... (Hamilton)
4—Bellicoso, 3, 95.
5—Matt Byrnes, 4, 105.
6—Paladin, 3, 98.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
7—2..Discount	....6—5	15—1..Bellicoso	....5—1
2—1..Lookout	....7—10	6—1..Matt Byrnes	9—5
11—5..Harrington	..4—5	8—1..Paladin	....5—2

Won by a neck; four lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap sweepstakes, for two-year-olds, of $15 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Futurity course.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Margrave 118	Intermission	103
Refugee 112	Sir Peter H.	102
Premier 109	Mussulman	100
Right Royal 106	Senator Murphy	98
Pembrook 105		

SECOND RACE.—Handicap sweepstakes, of $15 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Seven-eighths of a mile.

Ramapo 128	Peacemaker 102
Patrician 112	Egbert 96
Sir Francis 109	Bellicoso 95
Bohemerre 105	Hermanita 85
Anisette 102	

THIRD RACE.—A sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; selling allowances. One mile.

Patrician 109	Arapahoe 102
Buckrene 109	Berlen 92
Ed Kearney 103	Gurtis Percha 89

FOURTH RACE.—A sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile, on the turf.

Dungarven 128	The Blotter 109
The Swain 110	

FIFTH RACE.—A sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth. Time —1:53 2-5.

Adelbert 114	Chas 107
Buckrene 109	Jodan 104
Prig 109	Orinda 104
Candelabra 107	

SIXTH RACE.—The Golden Rod Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $50 each, with $1,500 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Seven-eighths of a mile.

One I Love	110	Captive	105
Jefferson	110	Argentina	105
Merry Prince	110	Peep o' Day	95

MR. HARLEY'S TROTTERS SOLD.

Good Prices Obtained for Well-Bred Animals—Honeywood Brings $3,300.

The sale of G. J. Harley's trotting stock at Fleetwood yesterday was much more successful than anticipated. Horsemen generally considered it a mistake to offer fine animals at this season of the year, but Mr. Harley's business takes him at once to the Pacific coast for a prolonged stay, and the sale could not, therefore, be postponed to a more convenient season.

Thirty-eight head were disposed of, realizing $10,465, and had the youngsters been in anything like a salable condition the average price would have been much higher. The flower of the string was, of course, Honeywood, S. de Beauvais of Paris, France, purchased her, and paid the respectable sum of $3,300.

M. de Beauvais will race the mare in this country for a short time, until he completes his intended purchases in this country, when the lot will be taken to France. The next highest price was brought by Brown Lace. B. F. Dutton of Boston paid $1,050 for her.

A two-year-old colt by Alcantara out of Thornleaf brought the high figure of $760, paid by J. S. Ferguson of this city. The famous old stallion Vatican brought $535, and is now the property of David Troers of Montclair, N. J. Vatican is the sire of Belle Vara, 2:08¾; Vassar, 2:07, and eleven others with marks below 2:30. Electric Coin was bought by A. Rosenstein of Lancaster, Penn., for $525. Mr. Rosenstein also purchased a number of others. M. McDonald of East Twenty-fourth Street was one of the most extensive buyers. The sale was conducted by P. C. Kellogg & Co.

Summary of the sale:

Tribulation, ch. f., 1892, by Albert H.-Emulation, by Onward; C. H. Townsend, 46 Beaver Street, New-York.	$325
Eveline, b. f., 1891, by Commoner-Emulation, by Onward; M. McDonald, 159 East Twenty-fourth Street, New-York.	155
Bay filly, 1893, by Sphinx-Estella Sprague, by Independence; Peter J. Everett, 241 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, New-York.	125
Bay gelding, 1894, by Allectus-Estella Sprague, by Independence; A. Rosenstein, Lancaster, Penn.	35
Estella Sprague, b. m., 1888, by Independence-Kate Sprague, by Governor Sprague; M. McDonald, 153 East Twenty-fourth Street, New-York.	210
Susie Collins, 2:26¼, br. m., 1884, by Volunteer-Madeleine, by Goldsmith's Abdallah; S. de Beauvais, Paris, France.	150
Water Lily, b. m., 1875, by Hero of Thorndale-Siren, by Alexander's Edwin Forrest; P. Dewell, New-York.	25
Bay gelding, 1893, by Lexington Wilkes-Water Lily, by Hero of Thorndale; Hanry Huber, Manhassett, L. I.	45
Bay filly, 1894, by Allectus-Water Lily, by Hero of Thorndale; A. Rosenstein, Lancaster, Penn.	25
Honeywood, 2:14¼, b. m., 1890, by St. Bel-Sherburne Maid, by Holabird's Ethan Allen; S. de Beauvais, Paris, France.	3,300
Brown Lace, 2:19¾, br. m., 1885, by Volmer-Point Lace, by King Rene; B. F. Dutton, Boston, Mass.	1,050
Point Lace, b. m., 1884, by King Rene-Crape Lisse, by George Wilkes; A. Rosenstein, Lancaster, Penn.	260
Rival, ch. m., 1880, by Onward-Cut, by Brignoli; A. Koenig, New-York.	160
Bay gelding, 1893, by Phalias-Rival, by Onward; A. Rosenstein, Lancaster.	85
Chestnut gelding, 1894, Allectus-Rival, by Onward; John Barnett, New-York.	85
Vatican, 2:23¼, b. s., 1879, by Belmont-Vara, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; David Troers, Montclair, N. J.	525
Salisbury, br. s., 1890, by Director-Lily Stanley, by Whippleton; David Troers, Montclair, N. J.	200
Babel, b. m., 1884, by General Benton-Barnes, by Whipple's Hambletonian; M. McDonald, 158 East Twenty-fourth Street, New-York.	90
Alkoran, blk. c., 1891, by Guy Wilkes-Atalanta, by The Moor; M. McDonald, 153 East Twenty-fourth Street, New-York.	140
May Wilkes, 2:24¾, b. m., 1887, by Guy Wilkes-Bay View Maid, by General Benton; J. McGuire, 202 West Fiftieth Street, New-York.	170
Ruby Wilkes, b. m., 1886, by Red Wilkes-Nooks Clay, by American Clay; George Crawford, New-York.	175
Bay filly, 1893, by Thornley-Ruby Wilkes, by Red Wilkes; A. Rosenstein, Lancaster.	45
Gymnast, b. s., 1890, by Director-Aurora, by Thad Stevens; James Butler, New-York.	320
Jenny Bate, b. m., 1876, by Cuyler, dam by Shelby Chief; C. Diem, Manhassett, L. I.	20
Electric Coin, 2:18¼, b. s., 1886, by Electioneer-Cecil, by General Benton; A. Rosenstein, Lancaster.	525
Moonbeam, b. m., 1891, by Sultan-Montana Maid, by George Wilkes; J. W. Daly, Mount Kisco.	200
Thorney, 2:29¼, b. s., 1889, by Mumor-Thornleaf, by Jay Gould; Charles Bassini, Newark, N. J.	360
Bay colt, 1893, by Alcantara-Thornleaf, by Jay Gould; J. S. Ferguson, New-York.	750
Thornleaf, b. m., 1885, by Jay Gould-Thornetta, by General Knox; J. S. Ferguson, New-York.	350
Bay filly, 1894, by Allectus-Thornleaf, by Jay Gould; A. B. Mahon, New-York.	45
Bay filly, 1893, by Thornley-Ouida, by Onward; Joseph F. McDonough, New-York.	45
Bay filly, 1893, by Thornley-Betty Bismarck, by Victor Von Bismarck; T. O. Wolf, New-York.	55
Bay filly, 1893, by Thornley-Dorothy B., by Phallas; B. McCabe, Brooklyn.	65
Bay gelding, 1893, by Thornley-Audacity, by Kentucky Wilkes; F. H. Fuller, Hinsdale, N. H.	85
Bay gelding, 1893, by Thornley-Trixy, by Alcantara; Chas. Diem, Manhassett, L. I.	25
Kohlera, b. f., 1892, by Eros-Miss Kohl, by Arthurton; M. McDonald, 158 East Twenty-fourth Street, New-York.	130
Maggie Coin, b. f., 1891, by Electric Coin-Maggie Mills, by Fersander L. Goldsticker, 152 Fulton Street, New-York.	110
George Norval, br. s., 1889, by Norval-Kitty Wilkes, by George Wilkes; W. Hoegg, New-York.	100

Total for thirty-eight head, $10,465; average per head, $270.

STRAIGHT HEATS AT POINT BREEZE.

Prince Purdy and Guy Wilkes Win Their Races Easily.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.—Both the trotting classes at Point Breeze were quickly decided this afternoon. The first one brought together six well-known steppers, of whom Prince Purdy was far and away the best. After taking the lead from Tom Medium in the first heat, the Virginia crack was never headed. In the 2:35 class, for three-year-olds, Fred Kohl had matters his own way. After two slow heats he was driven out to try and secure all the money. Miss Muscovite was behind the flag, and Menlo Princess, who got inside, did enough pacing to be disqualified, but she was placed.

To-morrow ends the Grand Circuit with two more classes—the 2:20 trot and the 2:24 pace.

Summaries:

2:30 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,000.

Prince Purdy, b. g., by Havelock-Cora, by Sam Purdy, (Clayton)	1	1	1
Belle Truxton, br. m., (Tyson)	2	2	4
Tom Medium, blk. s., (Woerner)	4	3	2
Burlingame, br. c., (Dickerson)	3	4	3
Agatha, b. m., (Commings)	5	5	6
Granada, b. s., (McFarland)	6	6	5

Time—2:16¼; 2:16¾; 2:18.

2:35 Class.—Trotting; three-year-olds; purse $1,000.

Fred Kohl's blk. c., by Guy Wilkes-Mystic, by Nutwood, (Dickinson)	1	1	1
Menlo Princess, br. f., (Stackhouse)	2	2	2
Miss Muscovite, b. f., (Barnes)	3	3dis	

Time—2:25; 2:26¾; 2:16½.

Autrain Wins a Race.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—Mr. James Gordon Bennett's horse Autrain won the International Prix Polkantchick for harnessed trotters, on the Neuilly track to-day, and his mare, Helen Leyburn, was second. Six horses ran.

BEAT THE BOSTONS.

New-Yorks Keep Up Their Good Work at Bat and in Field.

Result of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 9; Boston, 5.
Brooklyn, 3; Baltimore, 2.
Washington, 10; Philadelphia, 4.
Pittsburg, 6; Cincinnati, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
1..Baltimore	73	39	.652
2..Cleveland	74	46	.617
3..Philadelphia	69	47	.595
4..Brooklyn	64	50	.561
5..Boston	63	51	.553
6..Pittsburg	64	54	.542
7..New-York	62	54	.534
8..Chicago	61	55	.526
9..Cincinnati	59	65	.518
10..Washington	35	78	.324
11..St. Louis	36	79	.313
12..Louisville	30	86	.259

The New-Yorks, after their two defeats at the hands of the Chicago Club, pulled themselves together sufficiently yesterday to win a game of baseball from the Boston Club. The two straight to Chicago evidently had an effect upon the attendance, as there were not over 1,500 people present at the Polo Grounds, but they managed to entertain themselves by finding fault with the umpire.

"Tim" Keefe had a trying time of it, as he had close decisions to make all through the game, and, as it is a difficult matter to please everybody, he had to stand an unusual amount of abuse from the players as well as the spectators.

The game opened very favorably for the New-Yorks, as the Bostons, who went first to the bat, were put out without much difficulty, and the home team went in and scored 4 runs on two bases on balls, two singles, and a double. This proved of great advantage to them during the remainder of the game.

In the second inning the Bostons managed to land 3 runs on a base on balls, two singles, an error by Fuller, and a force. This left the New-Yorks in the lead by a single run, and the score remained at these figures until the sixth inning, when the local team increased their lead by a run. Stafford made a single, went around to third on Wilson's safe hit to centre, and scored when Clarke forced Wilson out at second.

Another run was added to New-York's score in the seventh inning, when Tiernan led off with a two-base hit, and, after the next two batsmen had been disposed of, went to third on Harrington's fumble of the ball hit by Davis, and stole home while the Bostons were wrangling with Keefe over his close decision at first base on Harrington's sharp throw to Tucker to head off Davis.

The run was needed, as the Bostons made a rally in the eighth inning, which brought the score up dangerously near to a tie. Bannon made a three-base hit into left field, and Harrington followed him with a single into the same territory, which scored Boston's first and only earned run of the game. Fuller stopped the ball hit by Ganzel, but made a bad throw to first base, and Bannon made matters worse by throwing wild to second, which enabled Harrington to go to third. Nichols forced Ganzel out at second, and Harrington scored on the play. This brought Boston's score up to within one run of the New-York's, showing the necessity of Tiernan's run the previous inning, and making the home team look sharp for their laurels. In the last half of this inning the New-Yorks did some very timely batting, which enabled them to win the game by a fair margin. After Stafford had sent a fly to McCarthy, Wilson hit a ground ball, which bounded high over Harrington's head at second base, and Wilson, by daring running and a long slide, took two bases on the hit. It was a close decision at second, and a wrangle with the umpire on the part of the visitors followed. Clarke hit to Long, who threw the ball over Nash's head in his effort to catch Wilson at third base. Wilson scored on the error, and Clarke went to second. Three safe hits were made by Fuller, Tiernan, and Van Haltren, which scored Clarke and Fuller.

The Bostons could do nothing in their half of the ninth inning, which brought the game to a close, with the score:

BOSTON.

	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Long, ss	0	1	4	2	1		
Duffy, cf	0	1	1	0	0		
M'C'rthy, lf	0	0	6	1	0		
Nash, 3b	0	1	1	0	0		
Tucker, 1b	1	0	5	1	0		
Banhon, rf	2	3	1	0	0		
H'rin'n, 2b	2	1	1	3	1		
Ganzel, c	0	1	4	0	1		
Nichols, p	0	0	1	2	0		
Total	5	9	24	8	3		

NEW-YORK.

	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Fuller, ss	1	1	2	6	2		
Tiernan, rf	2	3	1	0	0		
V. H'l'n, cf	1	3	2	0	1		
Bannon, 1b	1	2	8	1	0		
Davis, 3b	1	0	1	1	0		
Burns, lf	0	1	3	0	0		
Safford, 2b	1	2	2	7	2		
Wilson, c	1	2	3	1	0		
Clarke, p	1	1	0	4	0		
Total	9	13	27	14	4		

Boston	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—5
New-York	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	—9

Earned runs—Boston, 2; New-York, 5. First base on balls—Boston, 2; New-York, 3. First base on errors—Boston, 3; New-York, 2. Left on bases—Boston, 8; New-York, 7. Struck out—Boston, 1; New-York, 3. Three-base hits—Bannon, Van Haltern. Two base-hits—Tiernan, Burns, Wilson. Stolen bases—Long, Tiernan, Davis, Stafford. * Sacrifice hits—Harrington, Clarke. Double play—McCarthy and Ganzel. Umpire—Mr. Keefe.

BROOKLYNS WIN AGAIN.

Beat the Baltimores After a Hard-Fought Game.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 11.—But for Kennedy's passes to first to-day, Brooklyn would have shut the champions out without a run. He held the home team down to 9 scattered singles, and pitched winning ball, except in the second and eighth innings. The visitors solved Hemming's delivery in the first and ninth rounds, and earned their three runs. The fielding of both teams was brilliant. Three misplays were made, but were excusable and cost nothing. Attendance, 1,900. Score:

BALTIMORE.

	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
McGraw, 3b	0	2	1	1	1		
Keeler, rf	1	2	0	0	0		
Jennings, as	0	1	5	2	0		
Kelley, lf	0	0	6	0	0		
Brodie, cf	0	1	3	0	0		
Gleason, 2b	1	0	0	3	0		
Carey, 1b	0	1	7	0	0		
Clarke, c	0	1	4	2	0		
Hemming, p	0	1	0	2	0		
*Reitz	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	2	9	26	11	1		

BROOKLYN.

	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Griffin, cf	0	0	2	0	0		
Shindle, 3b	1	1	2	2	1		
Corcoran, ss	0	1	2	5	1		
Lach'ce, 1b	0	1	10	0	0		
Anderson, lf	1	1	1	1	0		
Daly, 2b	1	1	6	3	0		
Shoch, rf	0	1	2	0	0		
Grim, c	0	0	1	3	1		
Burrill, c	0	0	3	1	0		
Kennedy, p	0	1	0	3	0		
‡Foutz	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	3	7	27	16	2		

*Reitz batted for Hemming in the ninth. †Shindle out for interfering with fielder. ‡Foutz batted for Grim in ninth.

Baltimore	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—2
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—3

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 3. First base by errors—Baltimore, 1. Left on bases—Baltimore, 6; Brooklyn, 7. First base on balls—Off Hemming, 4; off Kennedy, 4. Struck out—By Hemming, 1; by Kennedy, 1. Three-base hit—Shoch. Two-base hits—Shindle, Corcoran. Sacrifice hit—Shoch. Stolen bases—Lachance, Keeler, (2,) Daly. Double play—Corcoran and Lachance. Hit by pitcher—By Kennedy, 1. Passed ball—Grim. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

Other League Games.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington	0	2	2	0	1	3	2	..	10
Philadelphia	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	—4

Base hits—Washington, 10; Philadelphia, 8. Errors—Washington, 2. Batteries—Mercer and McGuire; Lucid, Clements, and Buckley. Umpire—Mr. Murray.

Game called on account of darkness.

AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	..	—6
Cincinnati	1	0

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Prices Again Lower, with Speculation Moderate.

INFLUENCED MAINLY BY THE WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Easy—Corn Was Weak—Provisions Lower—Cotton Active—Coffee Higher.

The Government crop report was evidently not to the liking of the bull element, as prices went off rapidly here and at the West, while speculators held off from buying, and the business was mainly in a scalping way. Provisions were more active at lower prices. Cotton was lower and very active. Coffee showed more life and closed higher.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	61¾@	61¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	23¾@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	38⅝@	38½
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.25	@$3.40
Flour, straights, Winter	3.15	@ 3.25
Cotton, middling uplands	8 5-16@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17	@ 20
Pork, mess	10.25	@10.75
Lard, Western steam	6.10	@ 6.15
Beef, family	9.00	@12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	20	@ ..
Sugar, granulated	4⅛@	4 7-16
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	15½@	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	..	@ 9¾
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.00	@12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00	@ ..
Copper, lake	12.25	@ ..
Lead	3.40	@ ..

WHEAT—Contracts were very steady during the early hand, but later weakened on the Government report and following the weakness at the West, while realizing by longs here and West, and selling easy at ⅜@½c decline, with trading moderate. Spot was active on export account at lower prices; sales, 448,000 bushels, including 320,000 bushels No. 1 hard at 1⅛@1¼c over December, free on board, afloat, for new, and 2@2⅛c over December, free on board, afloat, for old; 8,000 bushels No. 2 hard and 120,000 bushels No. 2 red on private terms. Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, free on board, 1c under December, afloat, for new; No. 1 Northern, ⅝c over December, free on board, afloat; No. 2 red, afloat, 62⅜c; No. 1 hard, afloat, 65¼c; No. 1 Manitoba, 65¼c. Clearances hence, 141,625 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 224,906 bushels; receipts, 147,075 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 111,217 bushels; in the interior, 925,077 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were fairly active and ½@1¼c lower with the West and on local realizing, with trading mainly on local account. Spot was weaker and moderately active. Sales, 152,000 bushels, including 10,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 39c; delivered; 72,000 bushels do at 39⅜@39¼c, free on board, afloat; 70,000 bushels do on private terms, and 5,000 bushels yellow at 40⅜c. Receipts, 80,925 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 160,056 bushels; in the interior, 364,801 bushels. Clearances hence, 43,720 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 49,746 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were without life and closed steady at unchanged prices to ⅜c decline. Spot were quiet and generally firm. Sales, 39,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 28½c for 2,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 25@26¼c for 10,000 bushels; No. 2 white clipped, 29½c; No. 3, 28¼c; No. 2 mixed, 23¾c for 1,500 bushels; No. 3, 23c; rejected white, 24c; No. 2 mixed, 24½@24¾c; track mixed, 25@27c; track white, 26@33c for 25,000 bushels. Receipts, 12,000 bushels; exports, 124 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	100,000	60⅞@61¾	60⅞
October	130,000	61 @61⅞	61
December	3,960,000	62¾@64¼	63
May	480,000	66½@67 11-16	66½
Total	4,670,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	120,000	36¾ @38	37
October	90,000	36¾ @38⅛	36⅞
December	50,000	35½ @35¾	35½
May	380,000	34 11-16@35⅛	34⅞
Total	640,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	....	@....	23½
October	45,000	23¼@23¾	23¼
May	15,000	25½@25¾	25½
No. 2 white—			
October	....	@....	25¼
Total	60,000		

FLOUR—Demand was very slow, with offerings urgent at weak prices. Sales, 15,000 bbls, including of City Mills 4,100 bbls patents, 3,200 bbls clear, 2,950 bbls extra, and 500 bbls fine at quotations; 1,300 bbls Spring patents at $3.35@$3.45, 2,700 bbls Winter No. 1 at $2.65@$2.75, 150 bbls Winter clear at $3, and 150 bbls No. 2 at $2.50. Arrivals, 7,525 bbls and 12,997 sacks; exports, 1,601 bbls and 3,535 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 22,461 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	$2.15@$2.20
Supers	2.25@ 2.30
No. 2	2.45@ 2.50
No. 1	2.65@ 2.75
Clears	2.90@ 3.25
Straights	3.15@ 3.25
White wheat straights	3.30@ 3.35
Patents	3.40@ 3.50
Special brands	3.50@ 3.60
City patents	4.00@ 4.25
City clears	3.85@ 4.10
City extras	3.25@ 3.45
City supers	..@ 3.10
City fine	..@ 2.90

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@ ..	..@..
Supers	2.10@ ..	Nominal.
No. 2	2.25@ ..	@$2.50
No. 1	2.40@$2.70	$2.90@ 3.00
Clears	2.50@ 2.65	2.70@ 2.90
Straights	3.15@ 3.40	3.25@ 3.40
Patents	3.30@ 3.50	3.50@ 3.75
Special brands	3.50@ 3.70	3.80@ 4.00

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and steady; sales 300 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.50@$3; fancy, $3.10.

CORN MEAL—Fairly active and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.90@$3.40; cut, $3.40@$3.80; ground, $3.10@$3.20, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.

RYE—Entirely nominal; no boatloads here; State and Jersey quoted at about 58@54c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull; offered at $2.25 per 100 lb.

BARLEY—Quiet and steady. Quoted: No. 2 Milwaukee at 50c; Western at 45@50c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@70c; two-rowed State at 70c; six-rowed at 75@80c.

FEED—Dull and about steady. Quoted: 40 60, and 80 lb, 75@85c; middlings, 85@90c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 80@85c; oil-meal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 60@75c for No. 2 seed, and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—There was for clover a steady jobbing business, and in this way $8.25@$8.50 was quoted, with high grades at from $8.75@$9.25, but there are no decided prices for full lots on account of absence of export demand. For timothy, fair grades in job lots quoted at $4.50@$4.75, and high grades at $5@$5.75; crimson clover quoted at $3.75@$4.75.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The movements continued light. Exporters were figuring on good off-grade yellow at 25⅞c, and in instances at 26c, which latter price was generally asked. There were sales of 300 bbls at 26c. For prime yellow, 26⅝c was the best selling price, although a little higher price was generally asked. Sales of 150 bbls at 26⅝c. Awaiting developments, there was no demand for new oil for future delivery. PALM was at firm prices on moderate demand; Lagos at 4@4¼c; prime red at 4¾@4⅝c. LINSEED had a fair inquiry for American at 42c, boiled at 45c, and Calcutta at 47c. COCOANUT OIL was dull; Cochin quoted at 5⅝@5½c, and Ceylon at 5@5⅛c. NEATSFOOT OIL was in fair demand, with pure unracked yellow at 55c, and racked yellow up to water white at 57@60c; No. 1 at 50c, No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was in moderate demand; 49@50c quoted for city.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 11.—The only quotation on oil to-day on the local and Oil City Exchanges was 124. Standard price, 125.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The market yielded 12½@15c further for pork, 5@10 points on lard, and 2@5 points on bacon, although showing slight reactions at the close. Cash buyers of pork and meats for distribution were taking up in many instances supplies more freely for future distributions, but there was very moderate speculation and the same line of prices resulted. Exporters were doing little here, but buying a little more freely at the West.

LARD—Opened at the West 2½@5 points lower, and declined 2½@5 points more, recovering to within 2½ points of Tuesday's figures, with September closing at 5.72c; October was at 5.70c bid to 5.75c, closing at 5.75c; January at 5.70@5.75c, closing at 5.72½c, and May at 5.80@5.87½c, closing at 5.87½c. Here there was a dull and weak market, with cash closing at 6.15c asked. City steam was lower, with sales of 100 tcs at 5.90c. Options—No sales; October closed at 6.10c nominal. Refined was quiet; sale of 250 tcs for Continent on private terms; Continent quoted at 6.50c, and South American at 6.90c. Compound lard was slow, with 4⅝@5c quoted, as to quality.

PORK—There was an active business here, with 1,500 bbls mess taken up at steady prices. The West was down 20c on September and October and 15c on January, but recovered 7c to 12½c. September closed at $8.05; October was at $8.05@$8.15, closing at $8.12; January at $9.25@$9.37½, closing at $9.37½; May at $9.50@$9.55, closing at $9.55. Quotations here: For mess, $10.25@$10.75; family mess, $12@$13; short clear, $12@$14.

BACON—Was up 5 points at the West on September and October, and closed firm, as following the sharp decline of a few days, but January was 5 points lower; September closed at 5.15c nominal; October was at 5.10@5.17½c, closing at 5.17½c; January at 4.75c bid to 4.82½c, closing at 4.80c

CUTMEATS—The market continued easy, although distributions were increasing at the West. Sales were of 5,000 lb pickled bellies, 14 lb average, at 6c; 50,000 lb pickled hams, 14 lb average, at 7¼c, Chicago, and 150 tcs California hams at 6¾c, cost and freight to New-York; city pickled shoulders, 5¼c; pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 6½@6¾c; 10-lb average, 7@7¼c; clear bellies, boxed, 6¾c for 14 to 16 lb average; pickled hams at 8¾@9¼c. At Chicago: Fresh hams nominal for 12 lb, and 7@7¼c for 14 to 16 lb; pickled hams at 8¾c for 16 lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, 5¼c.

BEEF—Had a fair inquiry at firm prices. Sales of 700 bbls family and packet, and 150 tcs packet. Quotations: Packet, $8.50@$9; do, to extra, $12@$13; family, $9@$12; extra tea mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; city extra India mess, in tierces, $16@$17 for best grades, and $13.50@$14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were at weak prices on slack demand; quoted at $14 at the West, and $15 asked, cost and freight, here.

HOGS—Were at trifle firmer prices for light average. Receipts at the West, 35,936 head; same time last year, 50,974 head. Chicago—Receipts, 16,000 head; active; steady to a shade higher; $3.75@$4.50; left over, 3,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 1,725 head; fairly active; $3.50@$4.45. St. Louis—Receipts, 4,114 head; steady; $3.70@$4.35. Omaha—Receipts, 2,300 head; steady to strong; $3.95@$4.25. Pittsburg—Steady; $4.30@$4.60. Milwaukee—Receipts, 1,797 head; $3.75@$4.30. Kansas City—Receipts, 5,500 head; steady; $4@$4.25. Cleveland—average and Yorkers, $4.35@$4.45. Indianapolis—Receipts, 4,500 head; slow; $4.10@$4.35. Quotations here were: as 5¾c for heavy, 5⅞c for 180 lb, 57⅛c for 160 lb, 6@6¼c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 6¼@6¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market was about steady, at 4¼c for city, with moderate demands.

Sales of 75 hhds. at 4¼c. For country, a quiet and unchanged market, with sales of 35,000 lb at 4¼@4½c as to quality. For Australian 5c was quoted, nominal.

STEARINE—For lard stearine, a moderate demand, with sales of 300 tcs Western to arrive, at 7¼c. For oleostearine, a quiet market, with a sale of 25,000 lb city at 6c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were fairly active, and closed firm at 5@15 points advance, with some foreign buying and local covering, also influenced by the firmer markets abroad. Havre was irregular, at ⅛f decline, to ⅛f advance, and Hamburg quiet at partly ⅛ pfennig advance. Spot Rio was dull, but steady, at 15⅜c for No. 7, and 14½c for No. 8. Sales: 1,000 bags No. 7, 760 bags Bucaramauga, and 150 bags Maracaibo on private terms. Option Sales—Opening Call—10 A. M.—December—500 at 14.20c. Total, 500 bags. Between Call and Close—September—250 at 14.50c, 500 at 14.55c, 250 at 14.60c; October—250 at 14.50c; December 1,000 at 14.20c, 1,500 at 14.25c, 2000 at 14.30c, 3,000 at 14.35c; January—3,000 at 14.25c. Total, 11,750 bags. Exchange—20 points paid to exchange 1,000 December for October. Total for day, 14,250 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-Day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.20@14.25	12.05@12.15
February	14.10@14.20	12.00@12.10
March	14.00@14.05	11.90@12.00
April	13.85@13.95	11.90@11.95
May	13.75@13.85	11.85@11.90
September	14.60@14.75	13.40@13.50
October	14.55@14.60	12.75@12.80
November	14.40@14.50	12.30@12.35
December	14.35@14.40	12.20@12.25

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	246,870
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	7,949
Total stock in New-York to-day	238,921
Total stock in Baltimore	57,266
Deliveries yesterday	836—56,430
Total stock in New-Orleans	38,671
Deliveries yesterday	824—37,847
	94,277
Total stock in United States	333,198
Afloat from Rio per steam to Sept. 10	87,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Sept. 10	7,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Sept. 10	132,000
Afloat from Victoria to Sept. 9	13,000
	239,000
Total	572,198
Same time 1894	476,490

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....15¾@..

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..2.95 above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2..2.60 above No. 7	No. 7.. above No. 7
No. 3..2.20 above No. 7	No. 8..1.00 below No. 7
No. 4..1.80 above No. 7	No. 9..1.60 below No. 7
No. 5..1.35 above No. 7	No. 10..1.60 below No. 7

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1..Nom. above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2..Nom. above No. 7	No. 7.. above No. 7
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7	No. 8..1.25 below No. 7
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7	No. 9..1.75 below No. 7
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7	No. 10..2.37½ below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java fancies	28 @31	Mocha	25 @25½
Java, Malang	21 @22	La Guayra—	
Padang, int'r	27½@27¾	Cora	16¼@17½
Macassar—		Caracas	17½@18¼
Timor	23 @24	Do, washed	19 @21
Pajo	21½@22½	Porto Cabello	17 @18
Maracaibo—		Do, washed	19 @20½
Trujillo	17 @18	Ocana	18¼@19½
Bocono	17½@18	Bucaramanga	19½@20½
Tovar	17¾@18	Do, washed	20 @21¼
Merida	18 @20	Bogota	20 @22
Cucuta, ord'y	18 @18¾	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd	19 @19¼	Cordova, g'n	18 @18½
Do, f'e to c'e	19½@20	Do, white	18½@19
Central American—		Oaxaca	19 @21
Costa Rica	16¼@20	Guatemala and	
San Salvador	17¾@18½	Coban	19 @21½
Do, washed	19 @20	Jamaica	16¾@20

COTTON.

Contracts were active and excited, with considerable selling pressure, influenced by the weakness shown abroad and at the South, and prices 10@12 points down at the close, but steady. Spot was quiet at 1-16c decline. Sales, 287 bales to spinners, with 900 bales delivered on contract.

Middling Gulf	8 9-16
Middling uplands	8 5-16

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling many be delivered on contracts:

Strict good middling	⅛c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	8-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1½c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅛c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
September	7.99@8.01	8.13	7.97	1,200
October	8.03@8.04	8.16	8.00	26,000
November	8.10@8.11	8.20	8.09	11,100
December	8.17@8.18	8.28	8.15	50,200
January	8.24@8.25	8.30	8.20	132,200
February	8.28@8.30	8.34	8.28	2,500
March	8.33@8.34	8.39	8.30	11,900
April	8.38@8.39	8.43	8.43	100
May	8.43@8.44	8.50	8.38	2,100
Total				237,300

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, SEPT. 13.

	S.	S.&M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	758	2289	1958	2415	..	..
New-Orleans	3436	1850	4023	1434	..	..
Mobile	101	575	128	286	..	..
Savannah	1269	2113	1824	2710	..	..
Charleston	616	888	519	679	..	..
Wilmington	85	96	71	81	..	..
Norfolk	23	100	22	35	..	..
Boston	230	28	36	..	..	..
Philadelphia	..	220	610	50	..	..
Total	6468	8109	9191	7689	..	..
This day last week	1291	2038	2830	471	4278	3503
This day last year	9394	17018	13558	11860	12209	17680

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Supplies moderate, and demand fair for fine grades at firm prices.

N. Orleans, centrifugal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	14@18	Fair	20@25
Common	14@18	Good	25@30
Fair	17@18	Prime	30@35
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@35
Choice	24@25	Barbadoes, job's	24@30
Puerto Rico	20@31		

RICE—A generally firm market, with demand more pronounced.

Domestic—		Japan	5¾@4
Ordinary	3¼@5¾	Java, in bond	1⅝@2¼
Good	4⅜@4½	Java	3½@3¾
Prime	4¾@5	Rice flour	2¼@2½
Choice	5¼@5½	Rice, pol., 100 lb	$1.00@1.10
Fancy	5¾@6	Rice bran	65@ 70
Fair	3⅞@4	100 lb	
Head	6¼@6¾		

SUGAR—Raw was more active at firm prices. Sales, 23,000 bags centrifugals, 96° test, at 3¼c, and 1,550 bags molasses sugar, 89° test, at 2⅝c. Refined moderately active and steady.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	3 @..
Molasses sugar, 89° test	2⅝@..
Centrifugals, 96° test	3⅛@..

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (Nos. 3 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

REFINED SUGARS.

Dominoes	4⅞	@5 1-16
Cutloaf	4⅞	@5 1-16
Crushed	4⅞	@5 1-16
Powdered	4½	@4 11-16
Coarse powdered	4⅜	@4 11-16
Granulated	4¼	@4 7-16
Fine granulated	4¼	@4 7-16
Coarse granulated	4⅜	@4 9-16
Extra fine granulated	4⅜	@4 9-16
Confectioners' granulated	4½	@4 11-16
Cubes	4½	@4 11-16
XXXX powdered	4¾	@4 15-16
Mold A	4½	@4 11-16
Diamond A	4¼	@4 7-16
Confectioners' A	4¼	@4 5-16
(1) Columbia A	4	@4 3-16
(2) Windsor A	4	@4 3-16
(3) Ridgewood A	4	@4 3-16
(4) Phoenix A	4	@4 3-16
(5) Empire A	3 15-16	@4⅛
No. 6	3⅞	@4 1-16
No. 7	3⅞	@3 15-16
No. 8	3 11-16	@3⅞
No. 9	3⅝	@3 13-16
No. 10	3 9-16	@3⅝
No. 11	3½	@3 11-16
No. 12	3 7-16	@3⅜
No. 13	..	@3 3-16
No. 14	..	@3 1-16

TEA—The auction sale of 6,117 pkgs was at easier prices for new crop country greens, with other grades steady, including: Moyune—48 pks Hyson, 7½@7c; 1,004 pks Young Hyson, 21@9c; 202 pks Imperial, 18½@10½c; 267 pks Gunpowder, 32@14c. Pingsuey—202 pks Imperial, 10½@8c; 1,201 pks Gunpowder, 23@8½c. Japan—308 pks Congou, 14½@8½c; 97 pks India and Ceylon, 18@12c; 56 pks Caperi, 18@16½c. Oolong—17 pks Foo-Choo, 11¼@9½c; 864 pks Amoy, 10⅝@8¼c; 1,451 Formosa.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—A moderate, steady call for fancy creamery, and a fine holding at 20c. Low grades continue in good supply, and freely offered.

Creamery, State and Penn., extras	@20		
Creamery, Western, extras	20	@..	
Creamery, Western, firsts	17	@18½	
Creamery, Western, seconds	15	@16	
Creamery, Western, thirds	13	@14	
State—			
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, extras	18½	@..	
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	16	@17	
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	14	@15	
Dairy, Welsh tubs, fancy	18	@..	
Dairy, Welsh tubs, firsts	15½	@17	
Dairy, Welsh tubs, seconds	14	@15	
Dairy, Welsh tubs, thirds	12	@13	
Western—			
Imitation creamery, firsts	13	@15	
Imitation creamery, seconds	11	@12	
Dairy, firsts	12	@13	
Dairy, thirds to seconds	9½	@11	
Factory, firkins, extras	11½	@12¾	
Factory, tubs, extras	11½	@12¼	
Factory, tubs, firsts	10½	@11	
Factory, seconds	10	@10¼	
Factory, fourths to thirds	8	@9½	

CHEESE—There is an unsettled market on continued light demands. Prices are about as last quoted.

State, full cream, large, colored, fancy	7¼	@..	
State, full cream, large, white, fancy	7	@ 7⅛	
State, full cream, large, prime to choice	6½	@6¾	
State, full cream, large, fair to good	6	@6¼	
State, full cream, large, common	5½	@5⅝	
State, full cream, small size, col., f'cy	8¼	@..	
State, full cream, small size, white	8¼	@..	
State, full cream, small, good to choice	7½	@8	
State, full cream, small, com. to fair	6	@ 7¼	
State, full cream, Chenango and neighboring counties, choice	5	@ 6	
State, part skims, fair to prime	3½	@ 4¾	
State, part skims, common	2¼	@ 3	
State, full skims	1½	@ 2	

EGGS—Fancy stock is firm, and receives moderate attention; other qualities are in ample supply, quiet, and offered freely.

State, country marks, per doz	16	@ 17	
Pennsylvania, country marks	16	@ 16½	
Western, fresh gathered, northerly sections, choice	15½	@ 16	
Western, northerly sections, good quality	..	@ 15½	
Western, central sections, good to prime	15	@ 15½	
Western, southerly sections, good to prime	14	@ 15	
Western, refrigerator, prime	..	@ 15	
Western and Southwestern, fair, per 36-doz. case	$3.60	@$4.15	
Western and Southwestern, fair, per 30-doz. case	3.00	@ 3.45	
Western, dirties, candled, 30-doz. case	2.70	@ 3.00	
Western, checks, candled, 30-doz. case	2.10	@ 2.40	
Western seconds, per 30-doz. case	2.50	@ 2.85	
Western culls, ungraded	1.25	@ 2.40	

BEANS AND PEAS—Further small lots of new State marrow and pea beans have arrived, but they do not attract much attention. Old stock of all kinds is pressed for sale, and the market seems to be in as poor shape as at any time for the last month. Values are still somewhat nominal, as it is more a question of finding custom than of price. Foreign beans feel the depression even more than domestic. Green peas slow and in buyers' favor; increased receipts of new expected soon. We quote: Beans—Domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.70; do, pea, $1.62½@1.65; do, medium, $1.57½@1.60; do, white kidney, $2.10@$2.15; do, red kidney, $1.50; do, turtle soup, $1.65@$1.70; do, yellow eye, $2.20@$2.25; do, Lima, California, $3.40@$3.50; do, foreign, marrow, $1.60@$1.65; do, foreign, pea, $1.50@$1.55; do, foreign, medium, $1.40@$1.50. Green Peas—Barrels, 97½c; do, bags, 90@92½c; do, Scotch, 90c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples in moderate supply and steady. Fresh packed Bartlett pears in light supply, but a good many ice house lots offerings both very widely in quality and value, with a fair demand and firm market for fancy. Seckel pears steady. Later kinds moving slowly. Peaches in larger supply, dull and lower; quality and value show wide range. Western New-York grapes in light supply, but quiet, market being fully supplied with up-river stock, which is declining, except for fancy Delawares. Watermelons firm for large, few such; small to medium dull. Muskmelons steady. Cranberries accumulating, and market dull and weak. We quote: Apples—Red, round hoops, $1.50@$2.25; do, green, $1.50@$1.75; do, red, flat hoops, $1.50@$2; do, green, $1.25@$1.50; do, open heads, 75c @$1.25 Pears—Bartlett, per bbl, $1.50@$3.50; do, Seckel, $2@$3; do, Beurre Bosc, $1.50@$2.50; do, later varieties, $1@$2. Peaches—Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, per carrier, $1.50@$2; do, Maryland and Delaware, per basket, 30@60c; do, Jersey, fancy, $1.00@$1.25; do, common to prime, 30@80c. Grapes—State, Delaware, per basket, 10@12c; do, Niagara, 10@12c; do, black, 8@10c; do, up-river, Delaware, per case, 75c@$1.00; do, Niagara, 50@75c; do, black, 50@60c; do, per 8-lb basket, 14@15c; do, small baskets, 7@8½c. Watermelons—Large, per 100, $15@$18; do, small to medium, $5@$12. Muskmelons, per bbl, $1@$2.50. Cranberries—Cape Cod, as to color and size, per bbl, $4.50@$6.50. DRIED—Jobbers are taking hold of new evaporated apples very slowly, and exporters are bidding low on round lots to arrive. Feeling weak. There is also a slow trade in old evaporated, and buyers could obtain further concessions. Sun-dried apples, both sliced and coarse cut, are becoming very plentiful, and there is an easy tone to values. No further quotable change in small fruits. We quote: Apples—Evaporated, 1895, 5½@7c; do, 1894, fancy, 6½@7c; do, prime to choice, 5½@6¼c; do, common to good, 4½@5¼c; do, sun-dried, sliced, 2¾@4c; do, coarse cut, 2¾@3½c; peaches, peeled, North Carolina, 6½@8c; do, Georgia, 6@7c; raspberries, evaporated, 17@17½c; do, sun-dried, 15½@16c; cherries, prime, 9c; do, inferior, 8c; huckleberries, 7¼@7½c; blackberries, new, 4c; do, old, 3c; apricots, California, 9½@11c; prunes, as to size and quality, 4@8c.

GAME—A moderate demand for fine fresh birds; frozen game quiet. We quote: Woodcock, per pair, $1@$1.25; partridges, fresh, near-by, $1@$1.25; do, Western, 75@$1; do, frozen, 60@$1; grouse, fresh, 75@$1.25; golden plover and large snipe, fresh, per dozen, $2.50; grass plover, $1.75@$2; quail, frozen, $2.25@$2.50; red head ducks, 50@75c; blackbirds, 15@20; venison, per lb, 10@20c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Fourteen cars more came in to-day, but there was pretty good trading at better prices generally. Most of the fowls sold at 10c, and chickens ranged from 10c to 11c, latter for choice Indiana. Old roosters slow. Ducks and geese firm. We quote: Spring chickens, per lb, 10@11c; fowls, 9½@10c; old roosters, 5½c; turkeys, 10@11c; ducks, 60@80c; geese, $1@$1.37.

DRESSED — Some held-over Western chickens are rather urgently offered at easy prices, generally 10@11c, and fowls at 11c, and a few fair to good fresh arrivals can be had at same prices, but fine fresh poultry is rather firm, and fancy marks of both fowls and scalded chickens have had sales at 11½c. Dry-picked chickens dull unless extra fine. Turkeys steady. Spring ducks fairly sustained. Eastern geese firm. Squabs steady. We quote: Turkeys, old, per lb, 11@12c; do, young, 10@16c; fowls, 11@11¾c; old cocks, 6@7c; Spring chickens, Philadelphia, 13@18c; do, Western, dry picked, 10@12c; do, scalded, 10@11¼c; Spring ducks, Eastern and Long Island, 15@15½c; do, Western, 7@10c; Eastern geese, 16@17c; squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$2.25.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes are unchanged; supply liberal, and the outlet quite moderate; sweets weaker. Onions quiet; about steady. Tomatoes steady.

Cauliflowers, choice, per bbl	75	@$1.00
Cauliflowers, inferior, per bbl	25	@ 50
Cucumber pickles, Long Island and State, per 1,000	50	@ 1.75
Cucumber pickles, Jersey, per 1,000	50	@ 1.50
Cucumbers, Jersey, per bbl	50	@ 1.75
Corn, Hackensack, per 1,000	$3.00	@ 7.50
Corn, other Jersey, per 1,000	4.00	@ 6.00
Celery, State and Western, fancy, per dozen stalks	30	@ 35
Celery, State and Western average prime, per dozen stalks	15	@ 25
Celery, State and Western, small, per dozen stalks	7	@ 10
Celery, Jersey, prime, per dozen stalks	20	@ 25
Celery, Jersey, small, per dozen stalks	5	@ 10
Eggplants, Jersey, per bbl	50	@ 75
Lima beans, Hackensack, per bag	50	@ 75
Lima beans, South Jersey, per bag	50	@ 65
Onions, Jersey, per bbl	1.00	@ 1.50
Onions, Orange County white, per bbl	1.25	@ 1.75
Onions, Orange County red, per bbl	75	@ 1.00
Onions, Orange County yellow, per bbl	1.00	@ 1.12
Onions, State yellow, per double-head bbl	1.25	@ 1.35
Onions, Eastern white, per bbl	1.50	@ 2.00
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	1.25	@ 1.37
Onions, Eastern red, per bbl	1.00	@ 1.12
Peppers, Jersey, per bbl	50	@ 75
Tomatoes, Jersey, per box	20	@ 35
Turnips, Jersey Russia, per bbl	40	@ 50

POTATOES.

Long Island, Rose, in bulk, per bbl	$1.12	@$1.25
Jersey, Rural and Blush, choice	1.00	@ 1.25
Jersey Ghants, &c., in bulk, per bbl	90	@ 1.00
Yellow sweets, Virginia, per full-size bbl	2.25	@ 2.37
Yellow, sweets, Virginia, small bbls	2.00	@ 2.25

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—A fair movement and prices firm on highest and lowest grades; medium qualities quiet. Straw firm. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 90@95c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 70@85c; do, shipping, 65@70c; clover mixed, 85@70c; clover, 75@60c; rye straw, 40@90c; oat straw, 40@45c.

HOPS—Demand very slow and prices weak, with full offerings.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	..	6	@7
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	4½	@5½	
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	3	@4	
State N. Y., old olds	..	1½	@3
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	..	7	@7
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, med. to prime	5	@6	
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, common	3½	@4½	

HIDES—Common stock held firmly, with an increased demand from abroad.

Dry—	Pounds.		Price.	
Buenos Ayres, selected	20	@23	21	@..
Montevideo, selected	20½	@22	21	@..
Cordova, selected	21	@24	22	@..

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Strong Buying Movement in Securities Following Concessions to Traders.

FIRMNESS AND BUOYANCY RESTORED

Investors Picked Up Purchases at Midday Which Showed Good Profits When the Market Closed—Treasury Gold Reserve.

WEDNESDAY—P. M.

Conditions which had been assertive in the security market for the last week appeared again to-day, and afforded buyers opportunity, of which they availed themselves, to strengthen their holdings. Those who did so at the lowest prices had abundant cause for gratification, advances in the last hour having been rapid and general.

The instinct of traders, almost always wrong when outside interest is enlisted, accounts for the persistency with which securities have been sold for about a week. Since traders are impatient of delays, making a deal with the intention of getting out of it at once, it is difficult to see how they could make money from their attacks. If the market's course had been upward for a week, it is a safe assumption that the majority who bought at the lowest would not yet have closed their contracts. Many of them, doubtless, would have accumulated stocks as prices advanced. Traders work by methods quite the reverse. While the tendency of prices has been in their favor and results are distinctly so, the market's daily course can have given them only anxiety. There has been no day when a seller could get any satisfaction out of quotations, and on nearly every day recovery followed declines so rapidly as to make the measure of changes very small. Nearly as many daily changes, moreover, were expressed by plus as by minus signs.

If there was any reward attending declines in to-day's early dealings, it had at least been earned by the persistency with which the chase for lower prices had been followed. The market yielded, as on other days, not from weakness, but because buyers were not averse to prices as low as sellers dared to make. There was at no time difficulty in disposing of securities, but naturally the lower prices brought the best buying. That buyers were quite as much interested in the downward movement as sellers could be appeared in the volume of sales, which reached 352,244 shares of stock, a good day's business, against 222,751 shares yesterday. Bond sales also increased, the total being nearly $2,000,000.

The market seemed to have finished its downward run by delivery hour, and the daily upward turn was due when announcement came that the bond syndicate had deposited $3,000,000 in gold at the Subtreasury. Although there had been no evidence of sales on lack of gold news of this kind, the market having been swung, indeed, without news, the deposit gave impulse to the upward turn. Traders rushed to save themselves by purchases. In half an hour nearly all the mischief done since the opening was repaired. Advances covered the entire list. New orders poured in to swell them. Wall Street's mood, having been quiet and apathetic when the market declined, became cheerful and buoyant again. It seemed to be well settled that the market had been left open to attack long enough, and would now resume the course warranted by business conditions.

So much has been said of the influx of commercial bills into the market for foreign exchange that bankers have concluded to say no more about it until exchange shall actually decline under such offerings. It was noticed, with satisfaction to-day, nevertheless, that exchange seemed easier than for several days, with only light demands at posted rates. Another sign in the same direction was the sale to-day for export here and at Chicago of 520,000 bushels of wheat and 200,000 bushels of corn. Now that the crops have fairly begun to move the chances for depression or anxiety on account of gold exports ought speedily to be terminated.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was in liberal supply. Rates were 1½ per cent. for thirty days, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 3@3½ per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was fairly active. Rates were 3½@4 per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsements, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances, 4½@5 per cent for choice four months' single names, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for choice five to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. and upward for names less well known.

The Clearing House exchanges were $99,166,211, and the balances were $6,385,619. The Sub-Treasury credit balance was $8,218.

Money in London, ½ per cent.; short and three months' bills, ⅝ per cent.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67¼@67½. There was a sale of 1,000 ounces at 67¼.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53½c.

In London, bar silver sold at 30 9-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$56,542,808
Imports for the same period	23,180,452
Net exports	$33,362,356
Net exports to date, 1894	66,648,885
Net exports to date, 1893	14,718,303
Net exports to date, 1892	51,475,612

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and firm. Nominal rates were $4.89 for sixty days and $4.90 for demand. Actual sales were at $4.89@$4.89¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.90@$4.90¼ for demand, $4.90¼@$4.90½ for cable transfers, and $4.88½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95 15-16 and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅜.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—60c discount. Boston—15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

RAILROAD AND OTHER BONDS.

Railroad bonds were fairly active and generally lower. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Lake Erie & West. 1st	1
L. E. & St. L. 1st	2
Norfolk & Western 100 yr. 5s	2
Wheeling & L. E. 1st	1

DECLINED.

Erie 2d con	1½
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	2½
Louis. & Nash. unf. 4s	1
L., N. A. & C. gen	1
M., K. & T. 4s	1¾
M., K. & T. of T. 5s	1¾
Nor. Pac. con	1
Reading 3d pf. in	1
St. L. Southwest. 2d	1¾
So. Pac. Cal. con. 5s	1
Wabash 2d	1½
Wabash deb. B	1
	1¼

Government bonds were weaker, particularly the 4s of 1925, which declined ½ and ⅝ per cent., respectively, for the registered and coupon. The sales on call were $40,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 122¼@122½, and $8,000 5s, coupon, at 116. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	96½	..
4s, r., 1907	111½	112
4s, c., 1907	112½	113
4s, r., 1925	122	122½
4s, c., 1925	121½	121⅝
5s, r., 1904	115¾	116¼
5s, c., 1904	115¾	116
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	101½	..
Currency 6s, 1897	104	..
Currency 6s, 1898	107½	..
Currency 6s, 1899	100½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	..

In State securities, $17,000 Tennessee settlement 3s sold at 90½, and $10,000 Virginia deferred 6s trust receipts, at 6.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	149⅝	149¾	149	149	148	150	10
Alton & Terre Haute	66½	67½	66⅝	67½	67	68	200
American Cotton Oil	24⅛	24⅝	23	24	24	24	1,980
American Cotton Oil pf	78	78	78	78	77½	78	55
American Express	115	115	115	115	114	115	5
*American Sugar Refining	111	112⅝	110¾	111½	111⅛	111½	84,430
American Sugar Refining pf	101⅝	101⅝	101½	101½	101¼	101½	401
American Tel. & Cable Co	94	94	94	94	..	101½	..
American Tobacco	96¼	96⅝	95¾	96	96	96¼	5,064
American Tobacco pf	109	109	109	109	107	111	100
*Atch., T. & S. Fé, 3d in. pd.	21½	21⅝	20¾	21⅛	21	21⅛	21,785
*Atch. T. & S. Fé pf., when iss.	33⅛	34	33½	34	33¾	34⅝	800
Atlantic & Pacific	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	150
Baltimore & Ohio	66	66	65½	65½	65½	66¼	400
Canada Southern	55¼	55½	55½	55¾	55½	56	1,125
Central Pacific	20	20	20	20	19¾	20	200
Chesapeake & Ohio	20½	20½	20	20⅛	20	20⅝	1,350
Chicago Gas	62⅜	62⅞	61⅝	62⅛	62⅛	62⅜	8,857
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	53	53	53	53	52	54	100
Chicago & Northwestern	104¼	104¾	103¾	104⅛	104	104¼	5,870
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	88⅞	88⅞	87½	88½	88¼	88¾	26,715
C., C., C. & St. Louis	48½	48½	47½	47⅝	47⅝	48	1,930
C., M. & St. Paul	76¾	76⅞	75	75⅝	75⅝	75⅞	63,295
C., M. & St. Paul pf	129	130	129	130	129	130	25
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac	81	81	79½	80½	80¼	80¾	25,320
Colorado Fuel & Iron	41	41	39¾	39¾	39¾	40	1,810
Columbus, Hocking Valley & T.	24¾	24¾	24⅜	24⅝	24⅛	24½	210
Consolidated Gas Company	144	144	144	144	143¼	144½	116
Delaware & Hudson	132	132¼	131½	131¼	131¼	132	420
Delaware, Lackawanna & West.	163¼	163¾	163½	163½	163¼	163⅝	509
Denver & Rio Grande	17½	17½	17½	17½	17	17⅛	100
Denver & Rio Grande pf	54½	54⅝	53¾	53⅝	53½	54½	321
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge	10	10	10	10	9½	10½	100
Distilling & Cattle F., all in pd.	20½	20½	19¼	19¼	19	19¼	17,605
Erie Telephone & Telegraph	62½	62½	62½	62½	..	62	300
General Electric	38¾	39⅛	38	38⅝	38⅜	38¾	5,705
Illinois Steel Co	76¾	77	76¾	76⅞	75	77½	419
Iowa Central	10¾	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	527
Keokuk & Des Moines	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	5	100
Lacledе Gas	28½	28¾	28½	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	200
Lacledе Gas pf	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½	86	100
Lake Shore	150	150⅛	150	150⅝	150¼	151	350
Louisville & Nashville	64½	64¾	63⅝	63⅝	63¾	64	4,445
Louis., N. A. & C.	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9½	9⅜	9¾	415
Louis., N. A. & C. pf	28⅝	28⅝	28½	28½	28½	29	800
Manhattan Beach	7	7	7	7	6¾	7½	100
Manhattan Con	112½	113⅛	112⅝	113⅛	113	113½	885
Michigan Central	101½	101½	101½	101½	101	103	100
Minneapolis & St. Louis	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	25	310
Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf.	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	60	61¼	10
Minnesota Iron	67½	67½	67½	67½	67¾	68	150
Missouri Pacific	40½	40½	38	39½	39⅜	39¾	13,485
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	18¼	18½	18¼	18½	18½	18⅝	810
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	39¾	39⅞	38	38⅝	38⅜	39	8,825
*National Lead Co.	35	35	34¾	35	34¾	35¼	900
New-Jersey Central	112	112	111⅝	111⅝	111½	111¾	683
New-York Central	103¾	103¾	102⅝	103	103	103⅛	858
New-York & New-Haven rights	19⅝	19⅝	19½	19½	..	..	8
New-York, Chic. & St. L. 2d pf.	32½	32½	32½	32½	32¼	33½	100
New-York, Lack. & West	116¾	116¾	116¾	117	..	..	20
New-York, Lake Erie & West.	9¼	9¼	9	9⅛	9⅛	9¼	1,685
New-York, Sus. & Western	13	13	12¾	13	12¾	13	760
New-York, Sus. & Western pf.	34¾	34¾	33½	34¼	34¼	34½	1,890
North American	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅜	100
Northern Pacific	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	5	5¼	115
Northern Pacific pf	18½	18⅝	18¼	18¼	18¼	18½	720
Ontario Mining	10	10	10	10	9½	10½	150
Ontario & Western	18½	18⅝	17⅞	17⅞	18	18¼	620
Oregon Railway & Navigation	24	24	24	24	23½	28	100
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	10	10	10	10	10	10¼	4
Pacific Mail	33½	33¾	31¾	32⅜	32⅜	32⅝	10,245
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	6½	6½	6½	6½	6¾	6¾	115
Philadelphia & Reading	19¾	20⅛	19½	19⅝	19⅝	19⅞	21,350
P., C. C. & St. L.	19⅝	19⅝	19½	19½	19	19¼	400
P., C. C. & St. L. pf	56	56¼	56	56¼	56	56½	245
Pullman Palace Car Company	173½	173½	173½	173¾	173½	174	100
Rio Grande Western pf	43½	43½	43½	43¾	42½	44	100
St. Louis Southwestern	8⅞	8⅞	8¼	8⅜	8⅛	8¼	600
St. Louis Southwestern pf	18⅞	18⅞	18¼	18¼	18¼	18⅝	2,750
St. Paul & Duluth	34½	34½	34½	34½	33⅝	34	100
St. Paul & Duluth pf	91	91	91	91	90	..	200
St. Paul & Omaha	43½	43¾	42½	42½	42½	43½	1,220
St. Paul & Omaha pf	120¾	120¾	120¼	120¼	120	122	800
Southern Pacific	25½	25½	25	25⅜	25	26	540
Southern Railway	13⅞	13⅞	13	13¼	13⅛	13½	2,445
Southern Railway pf	41	41	40	41	41	41½	3,278
Tennessee Coal & Iron	45¼	45⅜	42¾	44	43⅞	44¼	19,615
Texas Pacific	12⅞	12⅞	12¼	12⅜	12⅜	12¾	4,812
Union Pacific	15	15	14⅜	14⅝	14½	15	800
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	7	450
*U. S. Cordage, 3d in. pd.	6¾	7	6¾	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	850
*U. S. Cordage pf, 3d in. pd.	13½	13¼	13½	13¼	13¼	13¾	100
United States Express	47½	47½	47½	47½	47	52	10
United States Rubber	40½	40½	40⅛	40¼	40¼	40½	425
United States Rubber pf	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	..	..	20
*United States Leather	16¼	16¼	16	16¼	16	16¼	1,020
*United States Leather pf	84¾	85	84½	85	84⅜	85	1,660
Wabash	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9⅜	10	550
Wabash pf	24¼	24⅝	23¾	24	23⅝	24	5,670
Western Union Telegraph	93¾	93¾	93½	93¾	93¾	93⅞	1,107
Wheeling & Lake Erie	16½	16½	16	16⅜	16	16¾	2,200
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	50¾	50¾	50	50	50	50⅝	200
Total sales							352,244
*Unlisted.							

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certificates	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	67½	1,000

Bonds.

Alby & Susq Con 7s 1,000 130
Atch, Top & S Fe 4s Trust Receipts 1,000 ..... 82¾
33,000 ..... 82⅝
10,000 ..... 82½
3,000 ..... 82⅛
Atch, Top & S Fe Gen 4s, When Issued 30,000 83
3,000 ..... 83¼
100,000 83
Atch, Top & S Fe Adjustment 4s When Issued 17,000 ..... 57½
20,000 ..... 57¾
20,000 ..... 57½
Atch, Top & S Fe 2d 3-4s, Class A, Trust Receipts 1st instlmt paid 3,000 ..... 34⅞
5,000 ..... 34⅝
50,000 ..... 34⅝
5,000 ..... 34⅝
5,000 35
10,000 ..... 34⅜
13,000 ..... 34½
19,000 ..... 34⅝
1,000 ..... 34½
5,000 ..... 34⅝
20,000 ..... 34½
3,000 ..... 34⅝
5,000 ..... 34½
15,000 ..... 34¼
10,000 ..... 34½
10,000 ..... 34⅝
10,000 ..... 34⅝
10,000 ..... 34¾
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s 2,000 ..... 115¼
Buff, R & P G M 5s 5,000 97
Canada So 1st Gtd 1,000 ..... 110½
Cent'l of N J Gen 5s 5,000 110
Ches & Ohio Con 5s 1,000 ..... 111⅞
8,000s10f 112⅜
Ches & O Gen 4½s 15,000 81
10,000 ..... 80⅜
Chic, Burl & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s 10,000 94
Chic, B & Q Conv. 5s 5,000 106
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s 4,000 ..... 103⅜
Chic & Ind Coal 1st 10,000 ..... 103¼
5,000 ..... 103½
Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co Certfs 20,000 50
3,000 ..... 49⅜
25,000 ..... 49½
10,000 ..... 49½
10,000 ..... 49½
30,000 ..... 49⅝
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s 11,000 ..... 106¼
5,000 ..... 106¾
5,000 ..... 106¼
Chic, R I & P Deb 5s 2,000 98
C, C, C & Ind's G M 2,000 125
Clev, Lor & Whl 1st 10,000 110
Col, H Val & Tol 5s 5,000 ..... 91½
E T, V & G Div 5s 8,000 114
2,000s15f 114
Dal & Waco 1st 5s 8,000 ..... 88½
Denv & Rio G'de 4s 1,000 93
Detroit Gas Co 5s 2,000 75
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s 3,000 ..... 110½
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y Cons 5s 3,000 ..... 102⅞
7,000 103
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 5,000 108
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s 6,000 101
Evansv & T H 1st 2,000 ..... 111¼
Flint & Pere M 6s 5,000 ..... 117⅞
Ft W'th & D C 1st 5,000 ..... 73½
5,000 73
1,000 ..... 72⅝
4,000 ..... 72½
5,000 72
Ill Central, Western Line 1st 4s 7,000 103
Iowa Cent'l 1st 5s 10,000 ..... 95⅛
Kansas Pacific 6s Denver Division Assented 22,000 111
Laclede Gas Light Co of St L 1st 5s 2,000 ..... 97¼
Lake E & W'n 1st 5s 25,000 ..... 110½
4,000s15f 110½
9,000 117
Lehigh & W-B Con Asented 5,000 ..... 107⅛
Lex Av & Pav F 1st 4,000 ..... 111½
10,000 111
3,000 ..... 111¼
Louisv, Ev & St L Consol 1st 5s 5,000 42
Louisv & Nashv Cons 2,000 ..... 109⅞
Louisville & Nashv Unified Gold 4s 3,000 ..... 83½
2,000 83
Lo, N A & Chic G M 12,000 78
Metropolitan Elev 1st 1,000 ..... 120½
Mil & St Paul 1st Chic & Penn W'n 5s 1,000 ..... 115⅛
Dakota & Gt So 5s Terminal 5s 2,000 ..... 111¾
Minn & St L Con 5s 2,000s20f 104
2,000 ..... 103¾
2,000s3 ..... 103⅞
3,000s20f 103⅝
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 1,000 ..... 88½
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d 15,000 ..... 66⅛
17,000 ..... 66¼
10,000 ..... 66⅜
10,000 ..... 66¼
Mo, Kan & East 1st 2,000 95
7,000 ..... 94⅜
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s 7,000 ..... 86½
Mo Pac 1st Col 5s 11,000 ..... 76½
Mob & Ohio G M 4s 10,000 ..... 65⅝
Nash, C & St L Con 6,000 ..... 105½
N Y Central Ext 4s Registered 2,000 ..... 103¼
N Y, Chic & St L 4s 2,000 ..... 103½
N Y, Lake E & W'n New 2d Consol 3,000 ..... 77½
D M & Co Elec Certfs Stamped 9,000 ..... 77¾
N Y, Ont & W Con 5s 1,000 ..... 111¼
N Y, Ontario & W'n Refunding 4s 1,000 ..... 94½
Nor & W 100-Yr 5s 4,000 66
North Pac 1st Reg 5,000 ..... 117½
North Pac 2d Coup 2,000 ..... 103⅜
Nor Pac Col Tr Nts 1,000@3 ..... 85½
North Pac Cons 5s 5,000 ..... 40½
64,000 ..... 40½
Nor Pac Terminal 1st 15,000 105
Nor Pac & Mon 1st Trust Receipts 3,000 28
Nor'n Pac Ry of Cal 5s 10,000 94
Ohio Southern 1st 3,000 ..... 91¼
Oreg Imp Co Con 5s 3,000 44
Oregon Improvmnt 5s 1,000 ..... 95⅛
Oregon R & Nav 5s Trust Co Certfs 1,000 ..... 101½
Oregon R & Nav Co Collat Trust 5s Trust Co Certfs 42,000 73
20,000 ..... 72½
Oreg Short Line 6s Trust Co Certfs 9,000 ..... 104⅝
6,000 ..... 104¾
4,000 ..... 104⅞
5,000 ..... 104½
Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc 10,000 ..... 38½
2,000 ..... 37¾
2,000 38
2d Pref Inc 4,000 24
3d Pref Inc 1,000 17
Phila. & Rdg Gen 4s 5,000 ..... 80¾
Trust Co Certfs 10,000 ..... 79½
40,000 78
5,000 ..... 77⅞
Pittsburg & W'n 1st 10,000 ..... 87¼
Rio Grande W'n 1st 20,000 ..... 77½
Rome, W & Og Cons 5,000 ..... 119⅞
St L & Iron Mt 5s 10,000 87
St L Southw'n 1st 5,000 ..... 80½
St L Southw'n 2d Inc 10,000 39
5,000 ..... 38⅜
5,000 ..... 38¾
5,000 ..... 38¾
15,000 38
St Paul, M & M 1st Dakota Extension 2,000 121
Savannah & W'n 1st Trust Co Certfs 2,000 ..... 63⅜
Seattle, L S & E 1st Trust Co Certfs 3,000 ..... 51¾
Scioto Val & N E 4s 1,000 ..... 84½
Seaside & B B 1st 7,000 ..... 88½
South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated 6,000 ..... 94½
7,000 ..... 94¼
So Pac, N Mex 1st 5,000 ..... 106⅝
5,000 106
Southern Ry 1st 5s 26,000 ..... 96½
5,000 ..... 96¼
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 4,000 93
24,000 ..... 92¼
3,000 ..... 92½
Tex & Pac 2d Inc 1,000 ..... 29⅝
1,000 ..... 29¾
11,000 ..... 29½
5,000 ..... 29¾
3,000 ..... 29½
20,000 ..... 29½
2,000 ..... 29⅜
13,000 ..... 29½
10,000 ..... 29⅜
26,000 29
10,000 ..... 28¾
10,000 ..... 28½
5,000 ..... 28⅜
5,000 28
13,000 ..... 29¼
Tol, St L & K C'y 1st Trust Co Certfs 9,000 75
Union Elev 1st 6s 5,000 ..... 107½
11,000 ..... 107¾
5,000 ..... 107⅞
Union Pac 6s, 1898 1,000 ..... 107½
Un. Pac Col Tr 4½s Trust Receipts 25,000 50
U P, Denv & Gulf 1st 5,000 ..... 42½
5,000 42
11,000 ..... 42¾
U S Cord 1st Trust Co Certfs 25,000 49
8,000 ..... 49½
20,000 ..... 49⅞
5,000 49
10,000 ..... 49½
Virginia Midl'd G M Guar'tee Stamped 5,000c 102
Wabash R R 1st 4,000 ..... 108⅞
2,000 ..... 108¾
1,000 ..... 108⅝
12,000 ..... 108¾
4,000 ..... 108⅝
2,000 ..... 108⅜
6,000 ..... 108½
5,000flat 108½
2,000 ..... 108⅜
10,000 ..... 108½
Wabash 2d Mtge 5s 2,000 ..... 79⅝
5,000 ..... 79½
12,000 79
Wabash Deb, Ser B 20,000 ..... 33⅜
10,000 ..... 33⅝
5,000 ..... 33½
10,000 33
10,000 ..... 32¾
West Shore Gtd 4s 2,000 107
Registered 1,000 ..... 107⅛
8,000 ..... 107¼
Wn N Y & Penn Gen 2,000 ..... 49⅝
Wn N Y & Penn Inc 31,000 20
Wheeling & L E 1st 1,000c 106
5,000 106
Total sales 1,966,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	170	..
American Coal	92	..
American District Telegraph	30	40
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	8½	10
B. & So. Ill. pf.	132½	..
Boston Air Line pf	2	8
Brunswick Co	18	21
Buffalo, R. & P.	50	60
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	52	..
Bur., C. R. & N.	..	10
Central Pacific	163	..
Chicago & Alton	173	..
Chicago & Alton pf	163	165
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	104	105
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	93	95
Cleveland & Pittsburg	162½	..
Col. Coal & Iron, Dev	7¼	7¾
Col. Fuel & Iron pf	94	100
Col. & Hocking Coal	3½	4½
C., H. V. & T. pf	62	66
Commercial Cable	150	170
Consolidated Coal	32½	34½
D., M. & Ft. D. pf	53	58
*D., S. S. & A.	6¼	8
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	12	16
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	100	101
Evansville & Terre Haute	37	39
Evansville & T. H. pf	53	..
G. B. & W., t. r.	1	1½
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	2	5½
Homestake	27	..
Houston & Texas	2½	3½
Illinois Central	104½	105½
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	19	20
Iowa Central pf	34	35
Kanawha & Michigan	8	9½
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	17	25½
Lake Erie & Western	25½	81
Lake Erie & Western pf	80	87
Long Island	85	..
Mexican Central	12¾	13¾
Mexican National certificates	2½	3
Minn. & St. L. 1st pf	86	87
Mobile & Ohio	25	26
*National Lead pf	70	90
National Starch	91½	91⅞
National Starch 1st pf	7	8
National Starch 2d pf	..	34
New Cent. Coal	25	27
N. Y. & N. E. all in. pd	7	9
N. Y., C. & St. L.	55	62
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	16½	16¾
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf	73	80
Norfolk Southern	22¼	23¾
Norfolk & Western	68	75
Norfolk & Western pf	4	4½
Northwestern Telegraph	14½	15¾
Ohio Southern	109½	..
Oregon Improvement	8	15
Pennsylvania Coal	8¼	11
Peoria & Eastern	320	..
Pitts., Youngs. & Ash.	..	10½
Pittsburg & Western pf.	54	..
P., F. W. & C.	32	33
P., F. W. & C. pf.	162½	..
Quicksilver	150	..
Quicksilver pf.	3	3¾
Rens. & Sar.	..	19
Rio Grande Western	150	..
Rome, W. & Og.	18	19
St. J. & G. I.	116	118
St. Paul, M. & M.	1	2½
Southern Cotton Oil	115½	117½
Twin City R. T.	32¼	42½
Twin City R. T. pf	88½	..
T. P. Land Tr.	100	..
Toledo & O. C.	10	10½
Toledo & O. C. pf.	41	49
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	78	81
*Long Island Trac., all as. pd.	20	21
L. St. L. & T.	⅛	¼
Mahoning Coal R.	106	..
Maryland Coal pf.	50	63
*U. S. Cord. std., 3d in. pd.	26½	26¾
Wells-Fargo Express	159	115
*Western Union Beef	9	9½
Wisconsin Central	6¾	7
*Unlisted.		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	111	112⅝	110⅜	111½	16,000
Am. Tobacco	96¼	96¼	95⅜	96¼	220
Am. Cot. Oil	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	100
A., T. & S. F.	21½	21⅝	20⅜	20⅝	3,950
Ark. C. Imp.	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	50
Chicago Gas	62½	62⅝	61½	62⅜	3,520
C., R. I. & P.	80⅞	80⅞	80⅛	80⅜	5,670
C., B. & Q.	88¾	88¾	87⅞	88¼	9,400
C., M. & St. P.	77	77	75½	76	32,880
Cent. of N. J.	112¾	112	112	112¼	50
Ch. & N. W.	104½	104½	103¾	104	550
Dist. & C. F.	20¾	20¾	19¾	19⅞	2,500
Gen. Electric.	38⅝	38⅝	37⅞	38½	1,570
L. & Nash.	63¾	64¼	63	63	310
Manhattan	113½	113½	113½	113¼	40
Total sales					91,820

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. Fé 4s	83	83	83	83	$10,000
C. & N. P. 5s	49½	49½	49½	49½	5,000
M., K. & T. 2d	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼	5,000
M. Pacific 2d	103½	103½	103½	103½	2,000
Total sales					$41,000

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
P. & R. gen.	78	78	78	78	$8,000
St. Louis S. W. 2d	39	39	39	39	4,000
Tex. Pac. 2d	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	5,000
Union El. 1st	107¾	107¼	107¼	107¾	2,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Daly	7.00	7.37½	7.00	7.37½	80
M. Gibson	.65	.65	.65	.65	600
Total sales					$1,380

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FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.,
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

To the General First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bondholders OF THE Philadelphia & Reading Railroad

I take this method as a large holder of the securities of the Reading to urge the holders of the first mortgage bonds not to part with them at the present inadequate price, to wit, 78½. Since the road has been in the hands of the Receivers, without any extra effort or knowledge of proper business methods, and during a period of great financial distress in the business world, the road has earned the interest on the first mortgage, but the funds that properly belong to the payment of the interest have been paid to settle junior indebtedness to the first mortgage. Even if this were not correct, the securities which are junior liabilities to the first fours amount to $92,000,000. Philadelphia and Reading security holders must bear in mind its ownership of coal lands of 100,000 acres—worth its total indebtedness. Philadelphia is fast becoming a second Chicago, and the Reading Road is to Philadelphia what the New-York Central is to New-York. Therefore I urge all holders of Reading General First Mortgage Bonds to hold them, for the time is not far distant when par will be obtained for them.

JUSTICE.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.
DEPOSITS OF THE
Seconds, Thirds and Consols
should be promptly made with
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
in exchange for its negotiable certificates.

UNITED ACTION by these THREE CLASSES OF MAIN-LINE BONDHOLDERS results in such a control of the property as secures to them the best attainable results. DUE REGARD BEING GIVEN TO THEIR RESPECTIVE LEGAL POSITIONS AND PRIORITIES.

Under the agreement for deposit the committee may, in its discretion, terminate the period for deposits without notice, and impose exceptional terms for deposits thereafter.

EDWARD D. ADAMS, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN C. BULLITT,
CHARLES H. GODFREY,
J. D. PROBST,
JAMES STILLMAN,
ERNST THALMANN,
Reorganization Committee.
A. MARCUS, Secretary.
Mills Building, New-York City, March 1, 1895.

FINAL NOTICE TO ALL HOLDERS OF Preferred and Common Stock OF THE New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company

23 Wall Street, New-York, Sept. 11, 1895.

Referring to the plan and agreement of reorganization, dated August 20th, 1895, you are hereby reminded that, in order to obtain the deduction of $4 per share from the assessment on preferred stock and of $6 per share from the assessment on common stock, Preferred and Common Stock, as above, must be deposited under the plan of reorganization by September 20th, 1895, and $2 per share on preferred stock and $3 per share on common stock, on account of the assessment, must be paid on or before that date.

Stock not so deposited, or on which such installment shall not be paid by that date, must pay the full assessment of $12 per share on preferred stock and $18 per share on common stock, without deduction, and no excuse whatever can be accepted for delay.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Depositaries.

CHICAGO & WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Trustees' Office, Room 88, Drexel Building, New-York, August 21st, 1895.

The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

9	1307	1697	1810	2127	2343	2631	2927
33	1439	1698	1881	2129	2410	2638	2949
93	1485	1705	1887	2144	2419	2643	2986
134	1488	1718	1901	2151	2421	2704	3060
181	1513	1725	1924	2172	2479	2709	3088
282	1534	1733	1957	2180	2488	2815	3218
415	1571	1736	1960	2216	2324	2841	3254
1308	1500	1770	1978	2227	2544	2864	3293
1334	1682	1773	2021	2252	2572	2880	
1362	1696	1807	2064	2273	2600	2915	

as the numbers of the seventy-eight bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated November 1st, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on Nov. 1st next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
of and for the Trustees.

American Bank Note Co.
Michigan Peninsular Car Co.
Union Type Writers' 2d Pf.
Worthington Co. Pf.
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. Co. Pf.
FOR SALE BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 5 BROAD ST.

Financial.

THE
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company's
First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage Deed of Trust securing the above bonds, we, the undersigned trustees, hereby give notice that 200 bonds of $100 each, 36 bonds of $500 each, 687 bonds of $1,000 each of the numbers specified below, were this day, in our presence, fairly and without preference or discrimination, designated by lot for redemption at 105 per cent. and accrued interest, payable out of the moneys pledged to us from proceeds of sales of land, and now available for that purpose. The bonds so drawn will be paid by us on presentation at the office of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, New-York; and the holders thereof are hereby notified that they should be presented on or before 1st day of November next, as from that date interest will cease to accrue thereon:

200 BONDS AT $100 EACH.

34	277	463	656	984	1146	1389	1589	1832	1987
35	290	480	668	989	1147	1390	1605	1833	1990
41	302	482	730	1000	1160	1395	1613	1843	1992
45	317	503	749	1009	1163	1407	1626	1847	2000
48	320	504	766	1013	1171	1413	1635	1849	2007
56	324	526	777	1020	1175	1434	1641	1861	2025
58	327	533	780	1022	1202	1438	1642	1868	2039
83	334	544	785	1028	1212	1464	1652	1869	2041
86	335	554	788	1029	1228	1475	1653	1883	2051
88	342	557	795	1030	1241	1482	1656	1888	2072
95	362	568	798	1039	1269	1496	1657	1889	2073
111	371	598	820	1050	1275	1501	1679	1894	2113
122	373	600	840	1051	1278	1503	1718	1902	2124
175	397	606	842	1071	1325	1519	1722	1917	2130
178	401	611	857	1085	1332	1526	1729	1944	2162
179	413	620	887	1092	1336	1535	1754	1949	2163
188	423	637	889	1096	1337	1546	1763	1969	2167
223	430	640	894	1113	1369	1561	1776	1976	2168
239	447	644	917	1121	1371	1581	1814	1977	2177
272	454	653	952	1132	1386	1582	1824	1980	2187

36 BONDS AT $500 EACH.

9	18	101	144	177	228	272	276	323	339
12	43	103	160	182	254	273	288	824	347
15	59	119	168	188	266	275	318	330	364
16	72	136	172	190	271				

687 BONDS AT $1,000 EACH.

12	953	1806	2506	3327	4095	4723	5322	6042	6816
32	964	1809	2508	3339	4000	4740	5328	6043	6842
41	976	1810	2516	3360	4107	4755	5330	6046	6843
57	985	1817	2533	3380	4122	4771	5331	6053	6855
90	988	1821	2534	3382	4124	4789	5342	6077	6856
101	1006	1831	2544	3393	4131	4790	5344	6080	6868
133	1039	1853	2549	3411	4135	4805	5347	6084	6875
139	1040	1862	2553	3413	4141	4806	5355	6098	6896
145	1044	1869	2565	3415	4173	4821	5378	6099	6900
152	1054	1872	2580	3432	4177	4825	5379	6130	6914
164	1067	1874	2621	3435	4185	4832	5384	6167	6916
168	1060	1875	2624	3472	4192	4845	5392	6178	6928
183	1070	1877	2626	3476	4231	4850	5405	6187	6933
199	1089	1879	2652	3479	4232	4889	5409	6192	6937
214	1108	1888	2653	3502	4273	4890	5422	6200	6940
227	1110	1892	2676	3504	4283	4912	5424	6241	6942
233	1127	1915	2683	3508	4284	4913	5434	6285	6969
250	1137	1920	2698	3512	4287	4921	5439	6288	6977
251	1156	1962	2706	3514	4296	4939	5449	6290	6978
274	1157	1968	2779	3529	4300	4947	5457	6317	7000
277	1182	1982	2802	3531	4314	4948	5470	6332	7005
278	1188	1986	2874	3547	4332	4949	5488	6346	7010
279	1200	1990	2881	3551	4343	4953	5497	6371	7012
280	1205	1997	2900	3605	4362	4956	5526	6387	7020
299	1211	2001	2901	3610	4364	4964	5570	6392	7031
308	1224	2011	2903	3622	4373	4966	5593	6409	7050
314	1232	2012	2924	3630	4382	4973	5614	6411	7056
317	1247	2016	2925	3634	4392	4977	5621	6416	7058
321	1308	2022	2930	3640	4406	4978	5624	6446	7069
323	1309	2037	2933	3651	4431	5000	5651	6449	7076
337	1310	2051	2941	3668	4444	5025	5663	6455	7077
355	1339	2060	2946	3673	4457	5027	5665	6487	7105
364	1345	2079	2949	3696	4465	5033	5673	6488	7116
369	1348	2089	2952	3703	4469	5038	5675	6497	7149
371	1351	2093	2970	3727	4471	5039	5685	6514	7159
384	1361	2109	2971	3743	4472	5049	5696	6516	7168
429	1362	2110	2988	3769	4478	5052	5702	6524	7182
471	1377	2118	2990	3770	4479	5076	5704	6527	7187
480	1389	2123	2994	3777	4481	5082	5711	6545	7189
484	1414	2125	3005	3778	4483	5118	5722	6548	7209
487	1425	2133	3006	3784	4489	5123	5726	6549	7211
509	1458	2159	3008	3800	4497	5139	5729	6553	7218
511	1470	2160	3026	3824	4508	5140	5734	6557	7228
534	1481	2182	3030	3826	4515	5144	5739	6564	7282
569	1484	2207	3087	3834	4521	5159	5759	6582	7233
570	1502	2212	3092	3836	4522	5161	5766	6591	7254
582	1518	2217	3093	3843	4527	5167	5816	6596	7308
651	1520	2233	3094	3846	4538	5175	5822	6609	7325
666	1535	2234	3111	3848	4553	5176	5826	6625	7333
683	1548	2251	3115	3854	4560	5178	5830	6630	7338
707	1558	2270	3145	3884	4567	5181	5838	6645	7354
719	1559	2288	3150	3885	4579	5190	5894	6651	7361
764	1572	2335	3151	3887	4580	5193	5874	6658	7373
767	1573	2338	3160	3911	4584	5228	5882	6660	7376
769	1575	2372	3161	3938	4606	5231	5888	6662	7407
797	1608	2374	3209	3947	4630	5239	5897	6680	7411
800	1625	2376	3210	3953	4636	5245	5904	6701	7433
805	1658	2387	3214	4004	4641	5249	5926	6707	7439
818	1668	2392	3232	4022	4654	5255	5928	6731	7452
849	1672	2401	3234	4026	4655	5259	5936	6733	7463
854	1675	2419	3240	4031	4659	5268	5956	6771	7488
864	1676	2421	3258	4052	4661	5274	5959	6777	7494
880	1695	2429	3260	4053	4670	5279	5963	6778	7497
891	1700	2431	3261	4055	4682	5287	5966	6780	7499
903	1724	2439	3285	4077	4684	5299	5976	6785	7505
904	1736	2442	3297	4082	4689	5306	6011	6797	7508
913	1744	2444	3307	4086	4691	5308	6014	6805	7510
939	1746	2455	3314	4087	4695	5312	6036	6814	7575
944	1768	2488	3318	4090	4708	5317			

DRAWING NO. 18.

New-York, August 19, 1895.
JOHN S. KENNEDY, } Trustees.
J. A. ROOSEVELT, }

Note.—Bond No. 2451, of the denomination of $1,000, redeemable July 1, 1892, under the call of April 7, 1892, has not been presented for payment.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE OF Washington and Idaho Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds and Oregon Railway Extensions Company First Mortgage Bonds.

Whereas, The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company has made default in the payment of interest upon its collateral trust bonds dated 2d September, 1889, and secured by its collateral trust mortgage bearing the same date.

Now, therefore, under and in pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by the said mortgage, and for breach of the conditions thereof, the American Loan and Trust Company, as trustee under the said mortgage, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder or bidders, on Thursday, the 27th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at the auction stand of James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, the following trust securities held by it under the said mortgage, to wit:

Lot 1.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Washington and Idaho Railroad Company, to the amount of $4,260,000, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

Lot 2.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Oregon Railway Extensions Company to the amount of $1,511,580, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

The terms of sale may be examined on and after 11th June, 1895, at the office of the undersigned trustee, in the City of Boston, or at the office of the State Trust Company, No. 30 Wall Street, New-York City.

Dated New-York, May 27, 1895.
THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.

MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby adjourned to Thursday, the 25th day of July, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, June 27, 1895.
THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.

MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, the 29th day of August, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, July 25, 1895.
THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.

MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, the 26th day of September, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, Aug. 29, 1895.
THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.

MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT.
FIFTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS
OF THE
GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Interest Payable January and July in New-York or Baltimore, at the option of the holder.

Total Amount of Mortgage $4,000,000, of which $300,000 are retained in the Treasury of the Company for future requirements, leaving $3,700,000 Bonds outstanding.

These are $1,000 Coupon Bonds with privilege of registration of principal, and are secured by First Mortgage on the entire property of the Company; both principal and interest are payable "in gold coin of the United States of America, of the present standard of weight and fineness," and "without any deduction for National, State, or Municipal Taxes."

A controlling interest in the road has recently been purchased by the Southern Railway Company, and it will be run in connection with that system, which it joins at Macon, Georgia, extending to Palatka, Florida, a distance of 285 miles of main line with ample side tracks.

It owns large and valuable terminal properties at both Macon and Palatka, besides about one mile of frontage on the St. John's River. These terminals are estimated to be worth fully $500,000.

The roadbed is in good condition and is laid with 60-lb. steel rail. The road is well equipped, comparing favorably in that respect with the Plant System, Seaboard Air Line, and Atlantic Coast Line.

The traffic of the road is diversified and is steadily increasing. The earnings for the year ending June 30th, 1895, were:

Gross Earnings ($2,958 per mile)	$848,500
Operating Expenses	614,965
Net Earnings	228,595
Interest on $3,700,000 outstanding Bonds	185,000
Surplus over fixed charges	43,595

These earnings were made before the road became a part of the Southern System, and almost entirely from local business, and in a year of not unusual prosperity.

The earnings for 1893 and 1894 were $817,322 and $831,052, respectively.

The connection with the Southern Railway System will be of great advantage, as it will enable the Georgia Southern & Florida to handle a large through business heretofore thrown over other lines, thus enlarging its traffic and increasing its earnings.

The following table, taken from the latest comparative reports obtainable, is interesting as comparing the First Mortgage Bonds of the Georgia Southern & Florida with those of the Columbia & Greenville, Georgia Pacific, and Western North Carolina, which are similarly situated with regard to the Southern Railway, all being controlled and operated as parts of the Southern Railway System:

	Sales Aug. 1895.	Maturing.	Bonds Per Mile.	Earnings Per Mile 1893.
Columbia & Greenville Firsts	113	20½ Yrs.	$12,200	$2,468
Georgia Pacific Firsts	114	26½ "	10,000	3,269
Western North Carolina Firsts	115	19 "	12,500	2,913
Georgia Southern & Florida	50	"	13,000	2,868

The undersigned offer at par and accrued interest, subject to sale or advance in price, $1,200,000 of the above described bonds of the GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA RAILWAY COMPANY, and confidently recommend them to investors.

MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY,
Baltimore.

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit of the United States Trust Company of New-York for COLLATERAL TRUST MTGE. BONDS OF THE Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.

Pursuant to the provisions of Article First of the Bondholders' Agreement, dated the 12th day of July, 1894, under which agreement Collateral Trust Mortgage Bonds of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company have been deposited with the United States Trust Company of New-York, which has issued its Certificates of Deposit therefor, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the holders of such Certificates of Deposit will be held on Monday, September 16th, 1895, at 2 P. M., at the office of the United States Trust Company, 45 Wall Street, New-York, for the purpose of considering the adoption of a plan and agreement for the reorganization of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's system, which has been approved by the undersigned Committee, and which will then be submitted to such certificate holders.

Copies of the proposed plan and agreement for reorganization may be obtained at the office of said Trust Company, No. 45 Wall Street, New-York City, or from the Secretary for the Committee.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit who desire the undersigned Committee to represent and act for them at such meeting, in favor of the adoption of such plan, may send their proxies therefor to any member of the Committee or to the Secretary at any time before the day appointed for such meeting.

Dated New-York, August 22, 1895.

JOHN CROSBY BROWN, Chairman.
JAMES JACKSON,
ROBERT FLEMING,
Committee.

HOWARD C. TRACY, Secretary,
43 Wall Street, New-York City.

United States Cordage Co.

REORGANIZATION.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1895.

To Depositors under the Plan of Reorganization of Guaranteed, Preferred, and Common Stock of the United States Cordage Company:

The **Fourth Installment** of the payment required by the Agreement of Reorganization is hereby called, and all holders of certificates of deposit are hereby notified that such fourth installment, viz.:

$5.00 per share on GUARANTEED stock. $2.50 per share on PREFERRED stock, and $1.25 per share on COMMON stock,

must be paid on or before September 13, 1895, at the **MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK.**

Certificates of deposit **MUST** be presented at the time of payment, in order that the same may be noted thereon.

FRANK K. STURGIS,
WILLIAM BARBOUR,
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
Committee.

JOHN L. CADWALADER, Counsel.
T. H. WENTWORTH, Secretary.

ManhattanTrustCompany.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.
CORNER OF WALL & NASSAU STREETS.
A Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds and General Deposits.
Liberal Rates of Interest paid on Balances.

John I. Waterbury, President.
John Kean, Vice-Pres. Amos T. French, 2d V. Pres.
Chas. H. Smith, Sec'y. W. Pierson Hamilton, Treas.

Directors, 1895.

August Belmont,	John Kean,
H. W. Cannon,	John Howard Latham,
R. J. Cross,	John G. Moore,
Rudulph Ellis,	E. D. Randolph,
John R. Ford,	James O. Sheldon,
Amos T. French,	Samuel Thomas,
John N. A. Griswold,	Edward Tuck,
H. L. Higginson,	John I. Waterbury,
W. Pierson Hamilton,	R. T. Wilson.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE EQUIPMENT five per cent. mortgage bonds, dated September 3d, 1889. The Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, gives notice that, in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above railway company, dated September 3, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Forty-two thousand and fifty-two dollars, ($42,052.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, in New-York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the 17th day of September, 1895. CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Trustee.

By E. FRANCIS HYDE, 2d Vice President.

Financial.

CERTIFICATE OF ANNUAL DRAWING FOR CANCELLATION OF
PANAMA RAILROAD 6% Sinking Fund Subsidy Bonds.

New-York September 9, 1895.

This is to certify that, pursuant to Sinking Fund Clause of the Trust Agreement of October 26, 1880, one hundred and two of the Sinking Fund Subsidy 6 per cent. Bonds of the Panama Railroad, bearing the following numbers, were drawn at the office of the Company this day, in our presence:

614	1002	1858	1742	2174	2575
622	1018	1423	1705	2195	2587
652	1020	1487	1812	2196	2604
666	1038	1445	1825	2208	2618
668	1035	1451	1826	2211	2735
682	1041	1511	1918	2264	2754
709	1065	1524	1952	2319	2777
712	1129	1544	1982	2328	2782
761	1152	1549	1996	2329	2828
822	1158	1569	2041	2357	2902
885	1172	1598	2045	2377	2903
841	1177	1609	2064	2403	2912
871	1207	1611	2080	2441	2922
895	1217	1634	2084	2458	2930
903	1242	1635	2117	2459	2947
946	1270	1717	2132	2517	2950
985	1331	1734	2161	2519	2993

ERNEST L. OPPENHEIM, Treasurer.
E. A. DRAKE, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
TO HOLDERS OF
Allegheny Valley Railroad Co. 7 3-10% Coupon Bonds,

LOAN $4,000,000.
MATURING MARCH 1ST, 1896.

Until October 1, 1895, these bonds will BE REDEEMED AT $1,030 EACH. with unmatured coupons of January 1 and March 1, 1896, attached, at this office, or at the Treasurer's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia.

THOMAS R. ROBINSON, Treasurer.
Allegheny Valley Railway Co.
Pittsburg, August 30, 1895.

Dividends.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
New-York, Sept. 11, 1895.
DIVIDEND NO. 108.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 15th day of October next to shareholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 20th day of September, inst.

For the purpose of the annual meeting of stockholders, to be held Wednesday, the 9th day of October next, and of the dividend above referred to, the transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Sept. 20, inst., and reopened on the morning of Oct. 15 next.

R. H. ROCHESTER, Treasurer.

MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY.
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1895.

FORTY-SIXTH QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-Half per cent on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable at this office on and after Tuesday, October 1st, 1895. The transfer books will be closed on Friday, September 13th, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, October 2d, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be again closed on Friday, October 11th, at 3 o'clock P. M., (preparatory to the annual meeting of the shareholders, to be held on Wednesday, November 13th, 1895,) and reopened on Thursday, November 14th, at 10 o'clock A. M. D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend has been declared from net earnings of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, of THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the Preferred Stock and of ONE DOLLAR per share on the Common Stock of this Company, payable on the 21st day of October next, at the office of the company, 42 Wall Street, New-York. The transfer books will close on the 30th day of September, at 3 P. M., and reopen on the 22d of October.

FRANK S. BOND, Vice President.

Sept. 11, 1895.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.
Sept. 6th, 1895.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on Oct. 1st, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 16th, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York. Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. Sept. 16th, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 2d, 1895.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD CO.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½ Per Cent.) has been declared on the preferred stock of this company, payable in New-York on Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1895.

The transfer books for preferred stock will be closed after business hours on Saturday, Sept. 14, and remain closed until Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1895.

C. W. HILLARD, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY.
Richmond, Va., Sept. 10, 1895.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the Election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors, and all Committees thereof, since the last Annual Meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company in the Pace Building in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of October, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New-York, on Saturday, September 21st, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen on Wednesday, October 23d, 1895, at 10 o'clock.

C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.
Minneapolis, Minn., August 22nd, 1895.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the By-laws of the Company the annual meeting of Stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company of Minnesota and Iowa will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on Tuesday, October first, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The books of the company for the issuance and transfer of stock will be closed from August 31st, 1895, to October 2nd, 1895.

JOS. GASKELL, Secretary. WILLIAM L. BULL, President.

EMPIRE STATE BANK,
640 Broadway,
New-York, Sept. 9, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Empire State Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 640 Broadway, New-York, on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, 1895. Polls open from 1 to 3 P. M.

CHARLES H. ROBERTS, Cashier.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.10	*.12
Belcher	.57	.55
Best & Belcher	1.00	.98
Bodie Consolidated	.13	.12
Bulwer		.97
Challar	.90	*.90
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	2.65	2.55
Crown Point	.53	.52
Gould & Curry	.53	.51
Hale & Norcross	1.50	1.50
Mexican	.03	.03
Mono	*.12	*.14
Ophir	1.50	1.50
Potosi	.90	*.90
Savage	.35	*.35
Sierra Nevada	.83	.76
Union Consolidated	.54	.56
Utah	.10	.08
Yellow Jack	.43	.42

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 11.—Gardner & Co. report the closing quotations today as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Gibson	.60	.64
Anaconda	.70	.70
Portland	1.74	1.74
Argentum	.73	.74½
Isabella	.37½	...
Union	.21	.21½
Consolidated	.16¼	.17
Summit	.20	...

The Grand Jury Investigating.

The Grand Jury yesterday began the investigation of the collapse of the Ireland Building, at West Broadway and West Third Street. William Vreeland, Deputy Superintendent of Buildings, was the first witness examined.

The Grand Jury will put aside all other business pending the completion of its work on this investigation. It is expected that it will find indictments against the men who were held responsible by the Coroner for the fall of the building, resulting in the death of fifteen of the workmen.

Two Men Killed in a Railroad Wreck.

EVANSVILLE, Wis., Sept. 11.

CUBA'S REBELS PROGRESS

Large Bodies of Their Troops Are Moving Toward Santiago.

OFFICIAL REPORTS ABE DISPROVED

Spaniards Crestfallen, Cienfuegos Overrun by Insurgents, and Suffering People Joining Revolution.

The revolution in Cuba seems to be gaining strength every day all through the island. Private letters from Santiago confirm reports already received by cable to the effect that large bodies of Cuban troops are moving toward the city. It is not supposed that Gen. Maceo intends attacking Santiago, as he lacks artillery to do so successfully. His main object is probably to occupy the surrounding country, and cut off the market supplies. These are already very small, and the poorer classes of the population are suffering considerably on account of the great rise in prices.

"The aspect of things," says a writer, "is very serious. Our communication with the surrounding country is almost cut off. Trains on the railroad cannot move from one station to another without being strongly guarded by Spanish soldiers. They are, nevertheless, frequently attacked by the Cuban guerrillas, and more than once have been compelled to put back to the place from which they had started. The majority of the small farmers, unable to convey the produce of their farms to the city, have given up work and joined the Cuban army.

"Those who yet remain will probably do so before long, because, while the Cubans forbid them to carry supplies to the city, and they run a great risk in attempting to do so, the Spaniards compel them to perform all sorts of services, without any compensation, for the garrisons established at different points. Thus they find themselves between the 'espada y la pared,' (the devil and the deep sea,) and as their sympathies are with the Cubans they will naturally go to them. Many of those who remain have not done so already on account of their families. I know that the forces commanded by Maceo have had a considerable increase during the last three weeks, and that he is much worried for the lack of military supplies.

"He has some 13,000 armed with rifles and well provided with ammunition, but he has several thousand more who have only their 'machetes.' In order to utilize these without exposing them too much, he has formed companies composed of seventy 'macheteros' and thirty riflemen. These companies do duty on the mountain passes, where they can suddenly fall upon and engage the Spanish troops in a hand-to-hand fight and use the 'machete' to advantage.

"Although it is difficult to get at the exact facts of events taking place outside the city, especially if the Spaniards have been worsted, enough is known to give an idea of the extent of the losses they have lately suffered. They have claimed, although in a very mild manner, that their forces were successful at the battle of Vereda de los Negros against the Cubans commanded by Brig. Gen. Rabi, at the battle of Sao de los Indios against the Cuban forces under Gen. José Maceo and Brig. Gen. Perico Pérez, and against those of Major Gen. Antonio Maceo at Dos Caminos.

"It is known, however, that in the three instances just mentioned the Cuban forces occupied the positions which the Spaniards held, and it is also known, because they have been brought to the city, that they had two Colonels wounded, viz., Tibikoski and Canellas; that one Major was killed, a Lieutenant Colonel was made a prisoner, and that among the dead and wounded there were seven Captains and seventeen First and Second Lieutenants. Nor is this all.

"Major Gen. Antonio Maceo and his staff remained during five days at the Quinta Ducoureau, the well-known country place about two miles from the suburbs of this city, (Santiago de Cuba,) and while there he ordered the cattle on the farms thereabout to be collected and driven into the interior. The Spaniards, however, made no attempt to prevent it. Moreover, a train which had left this city with troops was attacked and compelled to return. Such is, briefly stated, the truth of the latest events. The Spaniards feel discouraged. They do not now talk so loud as before; their bravado has changed to a 'quien sabe,' (who knows,) and they appear crestfallen and despondent."

In a letter from Cienfuegos it is said that the first shots from the Cuban rifles have already been heard from the city, and that all the country around is overrun by bodies of Cuban troops. "Young men," says the writer, "disappear every day. During the last week over 100 have left the city and gone to join the Cuban ranks. Commercial offices are being left without clerks. The situation is growing to be very critical."

From Baracoa a correspondent says: "We are entirely dependent on Cibaca for all our market produce. We cannot get from our farms a plantain or sweet potato, as the city is entirely surrounded by the Cuban troops. All the near-by farmers have been ordered by the Government to come into the city with their families, and nobody can venture beyond the fortresses of Matachin and El Castillo. We can see the Cuban soldiers on the other side of the harbor, in Jaitecico, almost within rifle shot; but the majority of the Spanish troops are sick in the hospital, and with the force available for service they do not venture to go out to attack the Cubans. The Governor has ordered that all the 'machetes' in the stores of other weapons there are none) be surrendered under pain of their possessors being considered and treated as accomplices of the Cubans, and all the 'machetes' are now in possession of the Government."

MARKET FOR OYSTER SPAWN LIMITED

Connecticut Dredgers Find No Demand for Their Cargoes.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 11.—Oystermen in this section are very much discouraged over the condition of the trade just now. The law protecting natural oyster beds was off yesterday, and about 150 oyster boats began work off this harbor dredging for spawn. The men labored all day, and at sundown began the usual race for the harbor here, where steamers generally lie in waiting to purchase the spawn secured. But there were only two steamers in waiting, and these were quickly loaded.

As the other boats came pouring in there was much unhappiness among the owners, for there was no market for the spawn. The trouble is that the set this year is phenomenally large, and oyster growers have all the spawn they need. The warm weather and the absence of storms have caused the spawn to cling to everything available, and the result is a remarkable set. Therefore, there is no market for it. The worst of it is that the spawn will not live more than a day out of water, so those who dredged yesterday and secured no market will have to find some place where they can dump the spawn into the water again until purchasers are found.

What was sold here yesterday brought 30 cents a bushel, a little less than the usual price, but oystermen fear that it will soon drop to 15 cents, with a limited market at that figure.

Trolley Car Beheads a Child.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 11.—Guyten Ferrano, four years old, was beheaded by an electric car at Sharpsburg last night. His mother was so close that she was covered with blood that flowed from the mangled remains of her child. Mother and child were crossing Main Street, Guyten in advance. Noticing an approaching car, the mother called. His momentary pause on the track was fatal. Motorman Miles Doran did all in his power to stop the car. The crowd which quickly collected started the cry, "Lynch him!" Doran had a run for his life, and secretly came to Pittsburg, where he gave bail to-day for his appearance before the Coroner.

DISPOSAL OF CITY REFUSE AT SEA

Complaints Against Col. Waring's Department Not Sustained—What Commander Delehanty Has to Say.

Commissioner Waring of the Street-Cleaning Department gave out the following communications yesterday:

Lieut. Commander D. Delehanty, United States Navy, Supervisor of the Harbor of New-York:

Sir: The assertion is frequently made that the unpleasant condition of the beaches eastward from Coney Island is due to the failure of the scows of this department to dump their contents at the point and on the tides indicated in your orders on the subject.

The generic term "Waring's garbage" is made to apply to all deposits of the character complained of, and it is assumed that all of this objectionable material comes from the New-York fleets, none of it being chargeable to Brooklyn and the other large populations along the shores of the bay, nor to the establishments at Coney Island. Will you kindly inform me just what the facts are for publication, as determined by your inspections? Very truly yours,

GEORGE E. WARING, Commissioner.

The answer to this communication reads as follows:

Col. George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner of Street Cleaning:

Sir: In reply to your letter, in which you state, "The assertion is frequently made that the unpleasant condition of the beaches eastward from Coney Island is due to the failure of the scows of this department to dump their contents at a point and on the tides indicated in your orders on this subject," I am pleased to be able to assure you that the complaints against your department in this respect are wholly unwarranted.

Under the regulations of this office, the city refuse boats are required to deposit their loads outside of Sandy Hook Lightship on the first half of the ebb tides. I am in possession of abundant and indisputable proof that these regulations have been regularly observed for more than two months past. Two of the patrol boats of this office are on duty continually between the lower bay and the lightship, and the Deputy Inspectors on board made daily reports to me of the disposition of all refuse towed out of the harbor. In addition, the Captains of the tugboats towing city refuse are obliged, under severe penalty, to report verbally to the Captain of the Sandy Hook Lightship and await a signal from him before discharging the scows or dumps.

The Captain of the lightship sends me a daily report of the exact time when each and every one of these vessels deposit their contents, with the name of the towing boat. If the regulations are complied with, these reports must check the permits issued to your office and with the reports from Deputy Inspectors in patrol boats. There has not been a discrepancy in these reports since last June, and since that time I have spent about twenty nights on these boats, watching the workings of the systems, and I have, therefore, personal knowledge that no New-York City refuse reaches the beaches through any fault of your subordinates or mine. That considerable quantities of it are driven there by the winds and tides is undoubtedly true, but the fault clearly lies in the system of final disposition, which is thoroughly bad.

A radical change in this respect is urgently demanded before next Summer, that the residents and visitors of the New-Jersey and Long Island beaches may escape the nuisance which New-York and adjacent communities have for so long inflicted on them. New-York has not by any means been the sole offender. I have conclusive evidence that from Rockaway Inlet, the iron piers of Coney Island and the excursion boats plying in the vicinity, large contributions have been made to the defilement of the beaches. Every effort has been made to correct these abuses. But to finally abate the nuisance it is the paramount duty of New-York City to take the initiative in adopting a sanitary, inoffensive disposition of its garbage. Very truly yours,

DANIEL DELEHANTY, Lieutenant Commander.

THE BATTLE OF PLATTSBURG

ITS EIGHTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED YESTERDAY.

A Double Victory on Land and Water Over the English During the War of 1812.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The 11th of September is always ceremoniously observed in the picturesque town of Plattsburg, on the shores of Lake Champlain, in commemoration of the struggle which here took place in the year 1814 between the English and American forces on land and water. Great as is the rejoicing over this important occurrence of the war of 1812, it is but a faint echo of the enthusiasm which the news of the double victory first spread through the anxiously expectant country. Nowhere was there greater excitement felt than in the City of New-York when at length, by the tedious means of communication of those times, the result of the battle became known.

A peculiar interest will always attach to this event of the second great struggle between the United States and Great Britain, both on account of its significance regarding the final issue of the war, and because in the same place and at the same time the army and navy of the young country successfully encountered the land and maritime forces of the old. In August of the year 1814 Gen. Macomb was left with a force of about 1,500 men to protect the Vermont and New-York frontier. Earthworks having been thrown up on the banks of the River Saranac where it flows swiftly through the village of Plattsburg, the American troops patiently awaited the approach of the British Army, then advancing from Canada under the command of Sir George Prevost, recently reinforced by the arrival of veterans who had served with Wellington through the wars in Spain.

On Sept. 6 the English arrived at Plattsburg, where during four days they attempted to make the passage of the river across which the Americans had withdrawn. Every effort to pass the Saranac was met by the troops under Macomb with such promptness and courage that by the 10th of the month nothing had been gained, and a general assault was planned to take place on the following day. Meanwhile the British fleet, composed of the Confiance, (ship;) Linnet, (brig;) Chubb, (sloop;) Finch, (sloop,) and thirteen gunboats, commanded by Commodore George Downie, had arrived off Plattsburg, where, under the lee of Cumberland Head, the American vessels Eagle, (brig;) Saratoga, (ship;) Ticonderoga, (schooner;) Preble, (sloop,) and ten gunboats under Commodore Thomas Macdonough were riding at anchor in expectancy of the morning's approach.

Early on the morning of the 11th a heavy cannonading was begun by the British batteries upon the American forts, under cover of which a general advance was made to assault the works which had so stubbornly resisted every previous attack, and soon after the English squadron sailed into the harbor and came into position opposite the American fleet so as to form two almost parallel lines. As the enemy's vessels drew in to close quarters, Macdonough knelt in prayer upon the deck of his flagship while his officers about him.

Both fleets rode at anchor during the entire fight, which lasted about two hours. How hotly the contest was carried on during that time was evinced by the fact that the Saratoga received 55 round shot in her hull, the Confiance 105, and the Eagle 39. At one time every cannon of the Saratoga on the side toward its opponents had become disabled, but by skillful handling, without hoisting sail, the guns of the opposite side were brought to bear, and the firing was resumed with telling results. The fire of the American vessels was more effective than that of the English, whose guns were trained too high to do the greatest execution. Commodore Downie was killed by the dismounting of one of his guns. The British showed their usual gallantry, but were at length compelled to strike their colors.

The news of this victory was carried by courier to Macomb and was enthusiastically received by his little army, then hotly engaged in opposing the advance of the entire force of the enemy, who in three determined efforts attempted to cross the stream and storm the works on the opposite side. Beaten back at every point by the resolute stand and deadly fire of the Americans, and their batteries silenced before nightfall, without waiting for daylight the entire English Army began a retreat toward Canada.

Both Macomb and Macdonough were young men at the siege of Plattsburg, the former being thirty-two years old, the latter thirty-one. Major Gen. Alexander Macomb was born in Detroit, and entered the army as cornet of cavalry in 1799. At the time of his death, at Washington, he was Commander in Chief of the Army. Thomas Macdonough was a native of New-Castle County, Del., and became a midshipman in the United States Navy in 1800. During the war with Tripoli he served with Decatur. He died at sea on board a vessel sent by the Government to bring him home from the Mediterranean when he had command of the squadron. The services of both Macomb and Macdonough were gratefully recognized, and, through Congress, they received the thanks of the Nation.

Gets Back an Old, Gains a New, Member.

C. A. Buttrick of the firm of Buttrick & Ellman, stock brokers, which failed March 15, was yesterday reinstated as a member of the Stock Exchange, the firm having satisfactorily settled all claims against it.

Arthur S. Leland of the firm of Leland & Tawle, stock brokers in Boston, was yesterday elected a member of the Stock Exchange.

AFRAID OF NO COURT

Hannah Downey Wanted to be Her Own Lawyer.

SUMMONED TO ANSWER FOR CONTEMPT

She Had Refused to Obey an Order to Give Up $5,000 Claimed by Relatives of Herself and Her Dead Sister.

Hannah Downey, spinster, is afraid of no court, Judge, or jury.

Surrogate Arnold some time ago issued an order directing Hannah to show cause why she should not be punished for contempt of court. She appeared before him yesterday full of spirit, and just brimming over with reasons why the Court should not and could not punish her for contempt or anything else.

"Where is your lawyer, Madam?" inquired the Surrogate, urbanely.

"I am my own lawyer," replied the spinster, grimly.

"Eh?" said the Court, with every evidence of surprise.

"I am my own lawyer," responded the fearless Hannah again.

"How is that?"

"Well, I discharged my lawyer some time ago. He was no good," the spinster said, tersely.

"And what are you going to do now?" asked the Surrogate, with growing interest.

"Conduct my own case," was the firm answer.

"But that is impossible, Madam."

"Why?" demanded the fair defendant.

"Because you are not competent to conduct your own case," decided the Court.

Hannah protested vigorously to the contrary, but the Surrogate would not listen, and put the case over for a week, instructing the spinster to find some sort of a lawyer in the meantime.

"I'd show them whether I was a lawyer good enough for them anyway," declared Miss Downey as she left the courtroom in a high state of dudgeon.

Miss Downey is about fifty years old. For a quarter of a century or more she and her sister Julia lived together in Harlem, making a good living as laundresses. Julia died in October, 1893, and left $5,000 in cash, deposited in her name in a Harlem bank. Hannah alleges that this sum represented the joint savings of her sister and herself. It had been put by, she said, in order that they might have something to live on when old age came to them, and rendered them incapable of working. If only one survived, then she was to have all the money.

John Downey, a brother, and a lot of nephews and nieces, when they heard of the $5,000 nest egg, promptly proceeded to put in a claim for a share. They said that Hannah's tale was a "ghost story," and that the money had been individually deposited by Julia, who was frugal and saving, while Hannah had squandered her substance in riotous living.

Hannah stooped to no argument. She ended the discussion by drawing the $5,000 out of bank, under a power of attorney executed by her sister, and putting it away where no prying eyes could find it.

Thereupon the brother and the nephews and nieces had Mary Kelly appointed as administratrix of Julia's estate. This done, they obtained an order from the Surrogate directing Hannah to pay over the $5,000 to Mrs. Kelly. It was alleged that the power of attorney by which Hannah drew the money was worthless, as it was signed by a mark, whereas Julia could write, and that at the time it was asserted to have been obtained Julia was unconscious, and that she did not recover her senses before her death. When the order to pay over was served to Hannah she promptly told the other side "to light a fire with it."

"I'll pay no money to anybody," declared the spinster, stoutly.

"But you have got to, It's an order of the court."

Miss Downey, so it is charged, made a remark of exceeding disrespect regarding the court, and when the person serving the order insisted on his point, the spinster told him that if he valued his personal safety he had better desist and "trot along."

Thereupon Hannah was haled into court on the contempt order, with the results set forth.

FIVE WRETCHED RAGPICKERS.

Came from Italy to Make Their Fortunes, but May Have to Return.

Giuseppe Gitoello, Donato Ferrera, Nicola Surreno, Michelo Julliano, and Pasquale Cappozzato came to this country from Italy July 24 to make their fortunes as ragpickers. Instead, they found themselves yesterday before United States Commissioner Alexander shackled together like so many bandits.

They were arraigned before Commissioner Alexander on a charge of perjury preferred by Dr. Senner, United States Commissioner of Immigration.

A sorrier lot of men it would be hard to find anywhere than the five prisoners. They were ruled out of the country by Dr. Senner, on the ground that they had come under contract to pick rags for Luigi Mordenti, who has a contract with the city.

When they were examined before Dr. Senner, it is alleged, the five admitted coming under contract. Later, however, when the United States Government prosecuted an action against Mordenti to make him pay a penalty of $1,000 in each case for violating the contract labor law, the men swore they did not come under contract.

John Palmieri, their counsel, yesterday denounced the imprisonment of the men, who have been in Ludlow Street Jail.

"It is a case of persecution rather than prosecution," declared the lawyer, "and it is a very small business for this great Government to be engaged in. Look at these poor wretches, brought in here handcuffed like a lot of throat-slitting pirates. What excuse is there for that?"

The Commissioner promptly ordered the handcuffs removed, and then the Government called Henry Colombo, Dr. Senner's interpreter, on whose evidence the men were committed.

Mr. Palmieri tried to show that Colombo was not qualified to say what the men had testified to before Dr. Senner. Colombo admitted that he hails from the north of Italy, and had never been to Naples, the home of the prisoners.

"Do you speak the Neapolitan dialect?" demanded the lawyer.

"No, but I understand it," answered the interpreter.

The examination will be continued to-morrow.

JEROLOMAN-CASSIDY LIBEL SUIT.

Senator Lexow Cross-Examined—The Plaintiff Denies Alleged Corruption.

Patrick Sarsfield Cassidy's trial for criminal libel was continued yesterday before Judge Allison in the Court of General Sessions.

He is charged with writing a letter to Senator Lexow, Chairman of the Senate investigating committee, in which he declared that President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen, while Justice of the Eighth Judicial District Court, had appointed Robert J. Cook as a Clerk of the court for a consideration of $1,000 in cash.

Senator Lexow, who was on the stand for the prosecution when the case was adjourned on Tuesday evening, resumed the chair for cross-examination by ex-Judge Curtis, Cassidy's counsel.

"Did you not invite correspondence from all New-York citizens in reference to any knowledge of official corruption in this city?" asked the counsel.

"Yes," said Senator Lexow.

"Did you not promise that such communications would be held as confidential and sacred?"

The question was objected to and was ruled out.

"Are you and Dr. Parkhurst not at this moment protecting a police Captain who confessed to bribery under the pledge of exemption?"

Senator Lexow's lip curled visibly at this coupling of his name and Dr. Parkhurst's as present joint actors in any cause, good or bad. But all need or opportunity of reply was saved him by Assistant District Attorney O'Hare, who is conducting the prosecution. Mr. O'Hare objected to the question, and the objection was sustained.

Further questions on this line met with a similar fate. Mr. Curtis finally asked:

"Have you any objection to answering these questions, Senator?"

Again Judge Allison ruled out the question, and Mr. Curtis continued:

"Did you go before the Grand Jury with Mr. Jeroloman with the Cassidy letter?"

"Objected to," put in Mr. O'Hare.

"Objection sustained," said the Court.

Mr. Curtis was silent for a few moments. Then in a tone of meek humility he asked, turning to the Court:

"May I go on now?"

"There is no occasion for such a remark, Judge Curtis," exclaimed Judge Allison. "You might as well understand now, and once for all, that this case is to be tried according to law, and no impertinent questions will be allowed."

The Court made this statement with some heat, and Mr. Curtis, seeing that nothing was to be gained by pushing inquiry any further, excused Mr. Lexow.

Mr. Jeroloman, as complaining witness, followed Senator Lexow on the stand. He said that he and Mr. Cassidy, who is a newspaper man, had been good friends for fifteen years until they fell out during the last campaign. They had trouble at a political meeting in Mr. Jeroloman's district. It was a committee meeting, and it was voted that all persons not members of the committee should be excluded. Cassidy refused to leave. He made a speech in opposition and finally went away, saying he would "get even" with the witness.

"Soon afterward," continued the witness, "he published articles reflecting on me. Among them was the libelous letter."

"Did you ever appoint Robert J. Cook to a clerkship in the Eighth Judicial Court for the consideration of $1,000?" asked Mr. O'Hare.

Mr. Curtis objected to this question, but finally Judge Allison allowed it, and the witness answered:

"No."

The trial was adjourned until to-day after the conclusion of Mr. Jeroloman's testimony and the testimony of Robert J. Cook, who denied that he had paid anything for his appointment by Mr. Jeroloman.

ON THE SICK LIST FOR YEARS.

Carl Lutz Objects to Expulsion from a Mutual Benefit Society.

Anybody eager to hear some violent German language can be accommodated by mentioning the name of Carl Lutz to almost any member of the Moltke Kranken Unterstutzungsverein der West Seite.

This long name represents a mutual benefit society which pays its members sick dues of $2.50 a week.

Lutz joined the society a long time ago, and it is alleged that he proceeded almost immediately to fall sick. Month after month passed, and he still remained on the sick list. The members groaned as they saw the $2.50 going out every week with the regularity of clock work, and not a cent coming in for dues from the afflicted member. The months lengthened into years. After standing it for three years, the members finally turned Lutz out, neck and crop, on the ground that he was merely shamming sickness in order to impose on his fellows.

Then the Moltke Kranken Unterstutzungsverein der West Seite breathed easier, thinking that Lutz was disposed of.

But the society did not know Lutz. Instead of accepting his expulsion he hunted up Robert Greenthal, the lawyer. Mr. Greenthal yesterday obtained from Judge Dugro, in the Superior Court, an order to show cause why a writ of mandamus should not issue directing the society with the long name to reinstate Lutz, and continue the payment to him of the coveted $2.50 a week.

In an affidavit submitted to the court, Lutz, who lives at 206 West Sixty-fourth Street, says that his expulsion was illegal and arbitrary, and the result of the machinations of an enemy who went to the President of the society and charged Lutz with shamming illness.

T. P. DINEEN'S TRIAL FOR BRIBERY.

Abraham Nathan Says He Received $1 for Voting the Tammany Ticket.

The jury for the trial of Thomas P. Dineen was completed yesterday before Judge Fitzgerald in the Court of General Sessions, and the taking of testimony was begun.

Dineen was formerly a police court clerk. He is charged with bribery, alleged to have been committed at the last election, when he was in charge of an election district for Tammany Hall. John Murray Mitchell, who ran for Congress on the Republican ticket, is the chief complaining witness. Mr. Mitchell was in court yesterday watching the proceedings.

Abraham Nathan, who has been in the House of Detention, testified that he had been in one of the Park Row lodging houses at election time. On election day the clerk of the place gave him Tammany Hall tickets to vote. He voted the tickets, and then, acting under instructions, went to Dineen, who gave him $1.

Before Nathan's examination was concluded court adjourned for the day.

No Lower Car Fares at Present.

The application for a mandamus to compel the Pelham Park Railroad to carry passengers for a fare of 5 cents for a continuous passage between certain points on its road, which was made by Richard S. Williams on behalf of the residents along the route, was denied by Judge Beekman in the Supreme Court yesterday.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class IV.—1—Ameson vs. Wiederman.

Class VI.—2—Vought vs. Boyle. 3—Dritschel vs. Dritschel.

Class VII.—4—Mercantile Safe Deposit Company vs. Hassey. 5—Sisco vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association.

Class VIII.—6—Effinger vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 7—Germania Life Insurance Company vs. Smith. 8—Finley vs. Neff. 9—People, &c., vs. Burke. 10—Jones vs. Jones. 11—Joccolo vs. Connors. 12—Caldwell vs. Automatic Lubricator Company. 13—Consolidated Telegraph and News Company vs. Kiernan News Agency. 14—Murray vs. Brooks. 15—Lynch vs. Clark. 16—Cochran vs. Vernam. 17—Matter of Old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment. 18—Gedney vs. Gedney. 19—Matter of Baker. 20—Matter of Clarke. 21—Hoffman vs. Cauldwell. 22—Matter of A. E. Chasman & Co. 23—O'Keefe vs. Kelly. 24—Peet vs. Peet. 25—Gaylor vs. Wheeler. 26—McLeod vs. Specker. 27—Exkorn vs. Exkorn. 28—Orr vs. Currie. 29—New-York News Publishing Company vs. Fiftieth Street and Astoria Ferry Railroad Company. 30—Barton vs. United States Electro Forging Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 12 M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Rebecca S. Putnam, John F. E. Meisner, Lucia L. Kearney, Elizabeth McEvoy. At 2 P. M.—Harriet S. Van Grasbeck, James Marvin, Samuel Newman, Emmet Near.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1066—Contested will of Frank T. Quackenbush.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Botty, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Adjourned to Sept. 24.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Weeks and Lewis for The People.

1—Thomas Dineen. 2—William B. Joyce. 3—Rafael Ilaria. 4—James Curran and William Clerk. 5—Frank Welsh. 6—Charles Brady. 7—James M. Ward. 8—Michael O'Connor. 9—Thomas O'Brien. 10—James McCauley. 11—Maurice O'Connor.

Pleadings.—Giuseppi Rosano. 2—Frederiok McInniss. 3—Horace J. Stiles. 4—Mary Alice Almont Fleming.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Allison, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for The People.

1—Patrick S. Cassidy.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for The People.

1—Charles E. Ackron. 2—Michael Fallon and Orrin A. Fogg. 3—Moses Goldstein. 4—Edward Hosler. Michael Robino. 6—Herman Schueck. 7—Patrick Geoghegan. 8—Michael Grady. 9—Nellie Hagen. 10—James Sullivan. 11—William O'Brien. 12—Edwin Murray. 13—James Mahoney. 14—Edward Hudson. 15—William D. Fox. 16—Philip McManus, James McManus, and Jacob Levy. 17—Isaac Levy. 18—Philip Levy.

Referee Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Evarts vs. Beckwith—Michael H. Cardozo.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...5:38	Sun sets...6:15	Moon rises...10:56	P. M.

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	12:36	1:12	6:44	7:34
Governors Island	12:54	1:37	7:14	8:15
Hell Gate	2:47	3:30	8:42	9.43

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) SEPT. 12.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Rotterdam	Amsterdam	Aug. 31

FRIDAY, SEPT. 13.

Fuerst Bismarck	Hamburg	Sept. 5
Kaffir Prince	St. Lucia	Sept. 5
Palatia	Hamburg	Sept. 1
Paris	Southampton	Sept. 7
Sicilia	Christiansand	Aug. 31

SATURDAY, SEPT. 14.

Boston City	Swansea	Aug. 31
Etruria	Liverpool	Sept. 7
El Mar	New-Orleans	Sept. 8
La Gascogne	Havre	Sept. 8
Marengo	Antwerp	Aug. 31

SUNDAY, SEPT. 15.

Furnessia	Glasgow	Sept. 5
Orinoco	Bermuda	Sept. 12
Pawnee	Gibraltar	Sept. 1

MONDAY, SEPT. 16.

Ems	Bremen	Sept. 7
Martello	Hull	Sept. 2
Mohawk	London	Sept. 5
Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Sept. 5
Tauric	Liverpool	Sept. 7
Orizaba	Havana	Sept. 12

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Niagara	Sept. 12	Client'gos	21 Old Slip.
Nassau	Sept. 12	Nassau	113 Wall St.
El Dorado	Sept. 12	N. Orleans.	Pier 25 N. R.
Normannia	Sept. 12	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Seminole	Sept. 13	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Newport	Sept. 13	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
State of Texas	Sept. 13	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Fluminense	Sept. 13	Barbados	88 Gold St.
El Norte	Sept. 14	N. Orleans.	Pier 25 N. R.
Lucania	Sept. 14	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
State of Neb.	Sept. 14	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Minia	Sept. 14	Busk&Jevons	Busk&Jevons
Ailsa	Sept. 14	Kingston	24 State St.
Caribbee	Sept. 14	St. Thomas	39 Broadway.
Dalton	Sept. 14	Glasgow	Busk&Jevons
Amalfi	Sept. 14	Hamburg	F'ch, Edye Co.
Persian	Sept. 14	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Coleridge	Sept. 14	Bahia	19 Whith'l St.
P. F. Hend'k.	Sept. 14	Haiti	32 Beaver St.
Ethiopia	Sept. 14	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Venezuela	Sept. 14	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Fulda	Sept. 14	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Amsterdam	Sept. 14	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Knickerb'ker	Sept. 14	N. Orleans.	Pier 9 N. R.
Touraine	Sept. 14	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Strathisla	Sept. 14	Cape Town	90 Wall St.
Indian Prince	Sept. 14	Montevideo	2-4 Stone St.
Mississippi	Sept. 14	London	4 Broadway.
Buffalo	Sept. 14	Hull	21-23 State St.
Berlin	Sept. 14	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Olympia	Sept. 14	Gibraltar	7 Bowling Gr.
Monomoy	Sept. 14	Leith	37 Broadway.
Panama	Sept. 15	Bordeaux	F'ch, Edye Co.
Catalina	Sept. 15	Cadiz	2-4 Stone St.
Cherokee	Sept. 17	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Wells City	Sept. 17	Bristol	25 Whit'al St.
Cevic	Sept. 17	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Spree	Sept. 18	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Sama	Sept. 18	Port Limon	1 Broadway.
Majestic	Sept. 18	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Paris	Sept. 18	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Southwark	Sept. 18	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Ardandhu	Sept. 18	Calbarien	80 Wall St.
Gulf of Akaba	Sept. 18	Genoa	29 Broadway.
Regulus	Sept. 18	Kingston	9 Stone St.
Rotterdam	Sept. 19	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Orinoco	Sept. 19	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
F. Bismarck	Sept. 19	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Rio Grande	Sept. 19	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Iroquois	Sept. 20	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Allianca	Sept. 20	Colon	Pier 43 N. R.
Alene	Sept. 21	Kingston	24 State St.
Etruria	Sept. 21	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Maasdam	Sept. 21	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Mohawk	Sept. 21	London	4 Broadway.
Palatia	Sept. 21	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Ems	Sept. 21	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Ohio	Sept. 21	Hull	21-23 State St.
Ontario	Sept. 21	London	21-23 State St.
Sicilia	Sept. 21	Gothenbg	37 Broadway.
Endeavour	Sept. 21	Montevideo	90 Wall St.
Furnessia	Sept. 21	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Oevenum	Sept. 21	Azores	102 Broad St.
Gascogne	Sept. 21	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Louisiana	Sept. 21	N. Orleans.	Pier 9 N. R.
Algonquin	Sept. 23	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Clement	Sept. 23	Para	88-90 Gold St.
Hubert	Sept. 23	Para	88-90 Gold St.
Spero	Sept. 24	Greytown	24 State St.
Tauric	Sept. 24	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Servia	Sept. 24	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Havel	Sept. 24	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Chicago City	Sept. 24	Inagua	25 Whit'al St.
Seminole	Sept. 25	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Sept. 25	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Westernland	Sept. 25	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Philadelphia	Sept. 25	La Guayra.	135 Front St.
Fort William	Sept. 25	Pu'to Rico.	130 Pearl St.
Columbia	Sept. 26	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Santiago	Sept. 26	Nassau	11 Wall St.
Werkendam	Sept. 26	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Cherokee	Sept. 27	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Kaiser W. II.	Sept. 28	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Dania	Sept. 28	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Obdam	Sept. 28	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Francisco	Sept. 28	Hull	21-23 State St.
Campania	Sept. 28	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
State of Cal.	Sept. 28	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Galileo	Sept. 28	Pern'buco	Busk&Jevons.
Advance	Sept. 30	Colon	Pier 43 N. R.
City of Para	Sept. 30	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
Château Lafite	Sept. 30	Bordeaux	F'ch, Edye Co.
Nomadic	Oct. 1	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Vega	Oct. 1	Azores	29 Broadway.
Teutonic	Oct. 2	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
New-York	Oct. 2	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
No

EXCISE VIOLATORS FINED

The Court of Special Sessions Is Determined to Enforce Law.

ONE WOMAN SENTENCED TO PRISON

She Almost Fainted When She Heard the Court's Decision — Transferred Cases to be Closely Watched.

There were thirty-five excise cases on the calendar of the Court of Special Sessions yesterday morning, the greater number of which were for violations committed after Sept. 1. The Justices of Special Sessions made a ruling a short time ago that any person who pleaded guilty of excise violation after Sept. 1 would be fined $300, while a liquor dealer who did not plead guilty, but was convicted after a trial, would be sent for three months to prison, and if necessary the maximum penalty of $500 fine and a year in the penitentiary would be imposed.

When court assembled there were present Justices Jerome, Jacobs, and Hinsdale. It was then announced that sixteen of the excise cases on the calendar had been transferred to the Court of General Sessions.

Justice Jerome, addressing Assistant District Attorney Berlinger, said:

We are informed that sixteen excise cases placed on the calendar for trial to-day have been removed to the Court of General Sessions.

A very earnest endeavor was made by the police authorities of this city, by the part of the Court of General Sessions which was then sitting and by this court to see to it that the laws as they exist to-day on the statute books should be enforced in this community.

An organized and, it was suggested, a colusive attempt was made to defeat the object for which this court was created, and to defeat the police authorities in doing their duty by a series of transfers of excise cases last month. This attempt, by the prompt action of the Court of General Sessions, by the Grand Jury, and by this court, was speedily defeated.

Justice Jerome then said he wished to call the attention of the District Attorney to the cases that had been transferred, so that they should be disposed of as speedily as possible. He added:

We shall from time to time inquire of the District Attorney to find out what progress has been made in disposing of these cases, and in bringing them before the Grand Jury.

The following are the names of the saloon keepers whose cases have been transferred to General Sessions: Alexander Gloster, Arthur B. Gloster, Thomas A. Hyland, Patrick McCarthy, Martin Magee, John Shanley, Jacob Meyrich, Valentine Bachman, Charles Weiner, Hugh Kelly, Stephen Lonewsky, Henry McGivney, Stuart M. Freeman, William Gould, William F. Jordan, F. A. Berthold, Rosie Bachman, Peter Kelly, Julius Urbar, and Thomas Devereux.

The first excise case called was that of Alexander Henderson, a saloon keeper at 830 West Sixteenth Street. He was charged with selling drink to a minor, Frances Patchen of 317 West Sixteenth Street.

Policeman William A. Gray of the Sixteenth Precinct testified that he saw Henderson sell a can of beer to the little girl, who is not more than eight years old.

Henderson, who pleaded not guilty, said he did not see the little girl at the bar, and that he did not hand her the beer. "There was a crowd of people at the bar," said Henderson, "and I did not see the little girl."

After consulting with the other Justices a few minutes, Justice Jerome said the selling to minors must be stopped. "We will sentence you, Henderson," he said, "to pay $100 fine and serve fifteen days in the city prison. You ought to be indicted and sentenced for five years for perjury."

The next case was that of Michael Smith, a restaurant keeper at 258 West Twenty-third Street, who was accused of excise violation. He pleaded guilty. He pleading sentence on Smith Justice Jerome said:

We have extended great clemency to all restaurant keepers brought before us for the last two months. We have come to the conclusion that the time has come to enforce the law as it stands in the statute book, and we will impose a fine of $100 or ten days in the city prison.

John R. Beswick, a saloon keeper on the King's Bridge Road, did not respond when his name was called, and his bail of $200 was forfeited.

The case against John Barberry, who keeps a soda water stand near High Bridge, was dismissed. He was charged by a policeman with selling beer to a man and a woman on Sept. 1. He said he sold them ginger ale, and the man and woman corroborated his testimony.

Mary O'Hearn, who keeps a saloon at 500 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, was charged by Henry Becher of 463 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street with selling him ten cents' worth of whisky on Sept. 1. He had been employed by the police to get evidence, and produced a soda water bottle half full of whisky.

Mrs. O'Hearn and her daughter said they had never seen Becher in the saloon, but admitted that the bartender had been arrested before Becher says he bought the whisky, and that he is now in prison.

When her counsel asked for clemency, saying Mrs. O'Hearn is a widow, Justice Jerome said:

This court has given warning that excise violations must stop. This court has been criticised for giving so many warnings as to what was in store for those who continued to violate the excise law. The sentence of the Court is that you will be imprisoned in the penitentiary for a period of three months.

Mrs. O'Hearn almost fainted as she heard the sentence. She was led out of court, her little daughter clasping her by the hand. Both mother and daughter sobbed as if their hearts were breaking.

Rosina Bosco, who keeps a lodging house at 163 Hester Street, pleaded guilty to selling beer to Dominick Loretta, and was fined $10.

Giovanni Diamatteo, who keeps a club and lodging house at 13 Prince Street, was accused of violating the excise law. He has no license. His place is called the Italian Republican Club. The Justice Jerome said there was no direct evidence made in the case a "club" case, but in view of all the circumstances the Court would suspend sentence.

BLAMED BY MR. KEMPNER.

He Charges that the Excise Law Is Not Impartially Enforced.

A meeting for liberal Sunday laws was held in Everett Hall in East Fourth Street last night. The two speakers were the Chairman, Dr. Michael B. Feeney, who spoke very briefly, and Otto Kempner.

The United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws, which are to hold mass meetings at Sulzer's Harlem River Park, preceded by parade, on Sept. 25 and 26, have organized a number of preliminary meetings, of which last night's was the first.

Dr. Feeney said this campaign for liberal Sunday law was not so much a question of beer as to remove from the statute books an offensive, obsolete law.

"As times change, the people change with them," Prof. Dwight of Columbia College once said," remarked the speaker, "and the laws have to be changed accordingly. The Sunday law that is now on the statute books was framed in 1857. It should be wiped out."

Mr. Kempner was then introduced as the speaker of the evening. He said the meeting was the opening gun in the campaign of personal liberty against police tyranny.

"We have witnessed the attempt to enforce this law by arbitrary, violent, and inquisitorial methods," he said, "and the people of the city of New-York will not submit to that kind of a government. The law is being enforced by spies and stool pigeons. We maintain that a law that is enforced by such methods lowers the moral tone of the community. We say it was never intended that the Sunday law should be enforced in such a drastic manner.

"We are charged by Mr. Roosevelt with asking him to connive at lawbreaking. We claim that the executive officer has a certain reasonable discretion in the exercise of his duty. The law is kept on the statute books by the hayseed legislators."

Mr. Kempner blamed Commissioner Roosevelt for not making Sunday raids on the homes of the rich in this city, where drinking was going on, and charged that the Commissioner was not enforcing the law impartially. He praised what he called the "German-American" citizens of this city for their liberal views, and urged his hearers to turn out in force on Sept. 25.

"CLUBS" TO EVADE THE LAW.

Chief Conlin Says Some Liquor Dealers Will Try to Defy the Police.

Police Commissioner Andrews made a statement yesterday relative to the question of the legality of liquor being sold or given away in clubs without a license. He said:

"I anticipate co-operation on the part of the largest and best established clubs rather than opposition. Members of many clubs are leaders in the support of good government and enforcement of laws. The question of the right of clubs to sell or give away liquor has not been settled by any recent decision in the courts, but I believe there are grave doubts about their right to sell liquor Sundays, or give it away on week days without license.

"We intend to enforce the law and not show any discrimination between the poor man's saloon and the rich man's club. A lawyer who is a well-known clubman expressed to me his opinion very strongly that clubs had no right to sell liquor without a license. The matter will, of course, get into the courts now, and will eventually result in suitable explanation."

Acting Chief Conlin yesterday said it was necessary at this time for the police to enforce the law in big clubs, as he had information that "clubs" were being formed for the purpose of evading the law.

"There are some liquor dealers," said the Chief, "who will try to defy the police. I am told they are getting up so-called clubs and have meeting places in the back rooms of liquor stores on Sundays. It is no trouble to get a charter, and they think they are within the law and that we cannot touch them. If that were so, they could sit all day in the rear of liquor stores, drinking, and could have as many members as they pleased. I understand there were two such clubs in the Ninth Precinct, (Charles Street Station,) last Sunday.

"I have no doubt at all that it is illegal to sell or give away liquor in clubs, and we shall give them special attention."

A Jerry Builder Brought to Book.

From The Sacramento (Cal.) Record-Union.

At last one California county has been able to get even with the contractor. It is so solitary an instance of justice to the people in the expenditure of public money that it deserves to go upon public record. Santa Cruz resolved to build a new Court House. The contract for its foundations was duly let, and the work proceeded. Now that an expert has examined the work preparatory to the erection of the walls of the building, it develops that the foundation is a sham, and unequal to sustaining the weight of the structure to be raised. The Supervisors have thereupon ordered the rejection of the work, that the foundations be torn up, and that a new structure be laid.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

—The following-named officers are detached from the Mohican and ordered to the Marion at once; Commander D. W. Mullan, Lieut. Commander A. V. Wadhams, as executive officer; Lieut E. F. Qualtrough, Lieut. W. C. P. Muir, Lieut. C. N. Atwater, Lieut. J. B. Blish, Ensign S. R. Hurlburt, Ensign C. J. Lang, Surgeon D. O. Lewis, Chief Engineer H. Herwig, Passed Assistant Paymaster I. H. Hicks, Gunner Robert Sommers, Acting Boatswain P. W. Doyle, Carpenter D. M. W. Nash, Sailmaker M. P. Barr.

—Medical Inspector G. A. Bright has been detached from the New-York Navy Yard on the 26th inst. and ordered to take charge of the Naval Hospital, Washington, on the 28th inst.

—Passed Assistant Surgeon J. E. Page has been detached from the Philadelphia and ordered to temporary duty at the Mare Island Naval Hospital.

—Carpenter F. S. Sheppard, detached from the Philadelphia and ordered to report to the commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard under arrest.

—Medical Director A. L. Gihon has been detached from the Naval Hospital, Washington, Sept. 28, and placed on the retired list from that date.

—Naval Cadets W. R. Cushman, F. H. Brumby, and J. E. Walker have been detached from the Atlanta and ordered to the Texas.

—Naval Cadet H. I. Cove has been detached from the Atlanta on the 17th inst. and ordered to the Maine on the same date.

—Mate Samuel Gee has been detached from the Naval Academy, ordered home, and placed on the retired list from Sept. 10.

—Surgeon J. M. Steele has been detached from the Marine Rendezvous Oct. 3 and ordered to the torpedo station on the 4th.

Surgeon L. G. Herreberger has been ordered to the Marine Rendezvous, New-York, Oct. 3, in addition to his present duties.

—Medical Inspector A. F. Price has been detached from the torpedo station and ordered to the New-York Navy Yard.

—Surgeon J. B. Stephenson has been detached from the Marine Rendezvous, Boston, and ordered to the Wabash.

—Ensign T. S. Wilson has been detached from the Vermont on the 20th inst. to the Ranger, per steamer of that date.

—Ensign H. A. Field has been detached from the Philadelphia, ordered home, and granted three months' leave.

—Chief Engineer A. Kirby has been detached from the Texas and ordered to treatment at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

—Assistant Surgeon J. M. Moore has been detached from the Atlanta and ordered to the Constellation.

—Assistant Surgeon B. K. Smith has been detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Philadelphia.

—Chief Engineer J. A. B. Smith has been detached from the Montgomery and ordered to the Texas.

—Chief Engineer J. S. Ogden has been detached from the Atlanta and ordered to the Montgomery.

—Passed Assistant Surgeon J. F. Urie has been ordered to the Marine Rendezvous, Boston, Mass.

—Lieut. J. L. Purcell has been detached from the Atlanta and ordered to the Amphitrite.

—Ensign A. Rust has been detached from the Pinta and ordered to the Philadelphia.

—Chief Engineer H. Main has been placed on the retired list from Sept. 10.

Army.

—Capt. William W. Gibson, Ordnance Department, will visit the works of the Lima Locomotive and Machine Company, Ohio, to inspect steel castings for ten-inch disappearing carriages.

—Lieut. William A. Campbell, Ninth Infantry, has been detailed Professor of Military Science at the Western Military Academy, Upper Alton, Ill.

—Leave of Absence,—Lieut. Col. James P. Canby, Deputy Paymaster, fifteen days' extension.

—Post Chaplain John D. Parker has been retired.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

On the Majestic from Liverpool.

A.—Thomas Adams, G. B. Adams, F. L. Ames, Mrs. F. L. Ames, Miss Ames, John S. Ames, George L. Ames, T. O. Arnfield.—B.—Mrs. F. Baker, Arthur Balfour, F. S. Barnard, Mrs. Barnard, T. F. Bayard, Jr., Miss C. Behan, A. L. Bell, E. G. Blackford, Mrs. Blackford, Miss Blackford, Miss A. Blackford, Mrs. W. T. Blakeford, S. R. Blagden, Jr., S. S. Blood, Mrs. Blood, Mrs. J. J. Borland, C. B. Borland, Bruce Borland, E. M. Bulkley, Mrs. Bulkley, A. K. Bulley, J. M. Burguieres, Mrs. Burguieres, Miss F. Burguieres, Miss L. Burguieres, A. J. Bustin.—C.—Mrs. Chambers, Miss S. B. Chase, Miss Chauncey, Miss F. J. Chauncey, Mrs. E. W. Clement, Miss Coffin.—D.—H. Davies, Mrs. Davies, Mrs. De W. Davis, Miss Davis, Mrs. C. O. Dean, Miss C. S. Dean, Miss G. R. Dean, Miss B. E. Dean, C. S. Dean, Miss G. R. Dean, Miss B. E. Dean, G. M. Dickson, Mrs. Dickson, J. B. Dill, Miss Dill, John Dougan, Mrs. Dougan, C. H. Duhme, Mrs. Duhme.—E.—Bernard Eck, Miss Elliott, Miss Ely, Miss R. L. Farwell, Howard Ferguson, J. Gurney Fowler.—G.—C. M. Garth, Mrs. Garth, G. S. Garth, C. M. Garth, Jr., C. S. Gibbs, W. B. Gibbs, R. J. Godwin, Mrs. Godwin, Miss E. Godwin, Samuel Goodman, the Rev. Francis Goodwin, Mrs. Goodwin, Miss Goodwin, Miss A. Goodwin, Miss J Goodwin, Col. W. W. Gordon, Mrs. W. W. Gordon, A. G. Gordon, Miss Gordon, R. M. Grant, W. Graves, Mrs. Graves, A. W. Green, Mrs. Green, Miss Jane Green, Miss M. Green, M. M. Gridley, Mr. P. H. Griffin, Mrs. Griffin, Miss L. Griffin, Miss E. Griffin, H. F. Griffin, W. A. Griffin.—H.—C. Hadden, Mrs. Hadden, Marshall Hale, Dr. H. F. Hamilton, W. C. Hammond, R. D. Harlan, Mrs. Harlan, T. G. Hawkes, Mrs. Hawkes, Miss C. Hawkes, Miss A. Hawkes, Samuel Hawkes, Miss L. Henry, S. O. Heywood, Dr. G. W. Hilton, Mrs. Hilton, Miss Hilton, P. Hanson Hiss, the Rev. H. L. Hodge, Mrs. Hodge, A. Hood, Walter M. Howland, Mrs. Howland, Miss F. E. Howland, R. C. Hurry, E. A. Hurry, Mrs. Hurry, R. J. Hurry, Miss Hurry, Miss M. C. Hurry, Miss E. A. Hurry, Miss A. Hurry.—I.—John H. Inman, Mrs. Inman, Miss Inman, Miss N. Inman, Hugh Inman, J. H. Inman, Jr., F. C. Inman, C. Inman.—J.—F. C. Jennings, A. F. Jennings, Mrs. Jennings, Miss Jennings.—K.—W. M. Kingsland, Mrs. Kingsland, Mrs. A. E. Kissam, Charles H. Knox, Mrs. Knox.—L.—H. T. Leonard, Miss Lake, Miss H. Lawrence, J. B. Levert, Miss S. Levert, Miss M. Levert, Miss M. Lewis, W. E. Long, Mrs. G. H. Lyman, Miss E. Lynch.—M.—Mrs. E. A. MacKay, Miss Mainwaring, H. Marquand, Mrs. Marquand, Dr. J. S. Mason, F. R. Masters, Miss S. W. Masters, Miss E. R. K. Masters, Miss M. L. De La Mater, Thomas McKean, Mrs. Thomas McKean, Thomas McKean, Jr., H. P. McKean, Jr., Miss McKenna, E. T. McMahon, William Moir, Mrs. Moir, Miss J. D. La Monte, J. Dyson Moore, F. Morgan, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Miss Morgan, Miss Annie T. Morgan, E. Rollins Morse, Mrs. Morse, H. R. Mount, Mrs. Mount, P. F. Murphy, Samuel R. Murphy.—N.—Mrs. O. S. Newell, Douglas K. Newell, W. A. Perry, H. P. Perry, Miss Petters, Mrs. Samuel Pogue, Miss E. Pogue, Samuel Pogue, R. W. Pogue, S. F. Pogue, Miss L. Prescott, Mrs. W. H. Prescott, P. Prouty, Mrs. Pruyn, Miss Pruyn, W. S. Pyle, Mrs. Pyle, Master W. S. Fyle, Miss H. L. Pyle.—R.—E. H. Randolph, Mrs. Randolph, Miss G. Rawson, Miss D. Rawson, Miss Rhett, Miss Riesenfeld, E. Russell.—S.—Allen Schenck, Mrs. Schenck, Miss Schenck, Miss M. Schenck, Miss C. M. Schenck, L. M. Schwan, R. S. Seymour, Mrs. Seymour, C. H. Sherrill, Jr., J. J. Sinclair, Mrs. Sinclair, Miss M. S. Sinclair, Miss G. M. Sinclair, Miss M. A. Sinclair, Mrs. Smalley, Miss Smalley, Miss E. Smalley, Miss Ida Smalley, G. W. Smith, S. Splaine, H. A. Squires, H. M. Stanley, Miss Starr, W. R. Steward, Mrs. Steward, Miss Helen Stickle.—T.—G. P. Tangeman, Mrs. Tangeman, C. H. Tangeman, W. T. Taylor, Mrs. Taylor, W. H. Thomas, Mrs. Thomas, Nelson Thomasson, Mrs. N. Thomasson, Miss N. Thomasson, L. Thomasson, N. Thomasson, Jr., F. R. Tredwell, Mrs. Tredwell, Miss E. Trevor, T. D. Trimingham, Miss L. Tryon.—W.—F. A. Ward, Mrs. Ward, J. B. Warden, C. B. Webster, Mrs. Webster, Miss L. B. Werde, Miss F. S. Wetmore, C. E. White, Mrs. White, Miss E. Whitely, S. H. Whitwell, Miss S. L. Whitwell, Miss M. Wilcoxson, C. F. Williams, Miss Williams, Mrs. Wilson, F. F. Woodward.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

THE SALE OF THE OLD CLEARING HOUSE BUILDING.

Donald Mackay Buys It for $725,000—Mr. Johnson's Reception—Auction Offerings.

Mr. George R. Read has sold for the Clearing House Association to Donald Mackay, at $725,000, the northwest corner of Nassau and Pine Streets, 36.7 by 80.8 by 37.1 by 80.5. The plot contains about 2,970 square feet, and the price is therefore at the rate of more than $244 per square foot. There is a substantial five-story and basement brownstone bank building on the lot. It is now occupied by the Clearing House and the Chase National Bank, both of which will shortly remove to the new building on Cedar Street erected by the former. The Nassau Street corner was bought by the Clearing House from Isaac H. Bailey, as receiver of the National Bank of the Commonwealth, on Dec. 15, 1874, for $215,000. The present price shows, therefore, an increase in value of $510,000 in less than twenty-one years.

Mr. Charles Griffith Moses has sold for the Hudson Realty Company to George S. Drew, Jr., for immediate improvement, the two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 100.11 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, 50 by 100.

Among the official transfers yesterday was one of a piece of property stated as being on the south side of Twenty-fourth Street, 280 feet east of Madison Avenue, at $37,000. It should have been stated as Seventy-fourth Street.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold, under foreclosure, as $12,901, to the plaintiff, Henry T. Dressner, the three-story brownstone dwelling 56 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, south side, 251 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 17 by 100.11. He also sold, under foreclosure, at $17,893.74 each, the two five-story brick tenements 230 and 232 East Ninety-sixth Street, south side, beginning 150.11 feet west of Second Avenue, each 25.6 by 100.8½.

Mr. H. C. Mapes sold, under foreclosure, at $4,100, to the plaintiff, Julius G. Weygandt, a plot, 50 by 208.54 by 50 by 209.47, on the north side of Briggs Avenue, William's Bridge, with two-story frame dwelling and stable.

Mr. Henry W. Donald, of R. V. Harnett & Co., sold, in partition, at $8,500, to William T. Ericson, the three-story brick building 62 Bank Street, south side, 103 feet west of Fourth Street, 22.1 by 75.

Three lots on the north side of West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 150 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, offered by Messrs. E. H. Ludlow & Co., were withdrawn, at $18,000.

Next Saturday Jere. Johnson, Jr., will give a reception at Morris Park, L. I., to all purchasers on the property controlled by him at that place. Refreshments will be served during the afternoon. Morris Park was purchased by William Ziegler in the Spring of the year 1890. There were about 2,250 lots in the purchase, and all of them have been sold except about 350. Many houses have been erected, and Morris Park has become one of the best built up of all near-by suburbs. There are three public schools and two churches on the property. Mr. Johnson intends calling Sept. 14 Morris Park Day, and he will have a number of salesmen on the property, in case any of his guests desire to purchase. Passes may be obtained at either of Mr. Johnson's offices, 60 Liberty Street, New-York, or 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn. Morris Park may be reached via Atlantic Avenue rapid transit from Flatbush Avenue or intermediate points, Brooklyn; the Long Island Railroad, from either Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, or Long Island City; the Brooklyn and Jamaica trolley cars, from East New-York, and the electric line of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, from the terminus of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, Wyckoff and Myrtle Avenues, Brooklyn.

The auction sales set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry W. Sackett, referee, northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 125 by 100.11. Due on judgment, $10,880; on prior mortgage, $58,000.

By Smyth & Ryan, receiver's sale, property of Fifth Avenue Transportation Company, including franchise to run stages on Fifth Avenue, stages, horses, &c.; also lease of stables 55 to 65 East Eighty-eighth Street, subject to a rent of $14,400 a year, taxes, &c.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Julius Offenbach, referee, 191 and 193 Second Avenue, northwest corner of Twelfth Street, 61.3 by 90, three five-story brick and stone flats. Due on judgment, $12,710; on prior mortgage, $82,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, W. W. Baldwin, referee, 67 Lewis Street, west side, 60 feet south of Livingston Street, 20 by 50, six-story brick factory. Due on judgment, $3,070; on prior mortgage, $5,750.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Frederick Smyth, referee, 45 Market Street, west side, 46 feet south of Madison Street, 27 by 88, three-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $6,630.

By Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, R. M. S. Putnam, referee, lot on East One Hundred and Ninth Street, north side, 200 feet west of First Avenue, extending to the south side of One Hundred and Tenth Street, 25 by 201.10, with frame buildings on Ono Hundred and Ninth Street. Due on judgment, $4,750.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward G. Whitaker, referee, east side of Intervale Avenue, 119.224 feet north of Home Street, 100 by 59.12 by irregular. Due on judgment, $3,700.

By B. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Benjamin Yates, referee, 54 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, south side, 288 feet East of Lenox Avenue, 16.6 by 100.11, three-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,435; on prior mortgage, $13,250.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Westchester Avenue, east side, 140 feet south of Wales Avenue, by Annie Helmacher of 51 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, two four-story brick stores and flats; cost, $32,000.

No. 66 First Avenue, by Augustus J. Dubois of New-Haven, Conn., two-story brick stable; cost, $2,500.

No. 351 West Eighteenth Street, by City of New-York, alterations to four-story school; cost, $300.

No. 63 East Tenth Street, by A. J. C. Anderson, alterations to four-story brick warehouse; cost, $6,000.

No. 315 West Forty-second Street, by James Fitzpatrick, alterations to three-story brick stable and dwelling; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 536 to 546 West Twenty-third Street, by James and William Lyall, alterations to four-story brick factory; cost, $2,000.

Second Avenue, northeast corner of East Ninth Street, by William Morris, alterations to five-story brick store and flats; cost, $200.

No. 132 East Sixty-sixth Street, by H. O. Havemeyer, alterations to brick stable; cost, $300.

No. 118 Pitt Street, by George Pebler, alterations to four-story brick store and tenement; cost, $1,200.

Nos. 865, 867, and 869 Eighth Avenue, by William T. Walton, alterations to three four-story brick stores and flats; cost, $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Sept. 11.

PIKE ST, 25; Isaac Goodman to Paulina Goodman, all title..... $1

WEST 4TH ST, n w corner of Barrow St, 22.10x71.6x22.7x75.4; Michael Hallahan and wife to Annie V. Hallahan.....Gift.

WEST 4TH ST, 186; same to same.....Gift.

WEST 4TH ST, s w s, 41 ft s e of Barrow St, 20.6x97.8x20.3x94; same to same.....Gift.

WEST 4TH ST, s w s, 20.6 ft s e of Barrow St, 20.6x56x20.8x52.4; same to same.....Gift.

34TH ST, s s, 320 ft w of 9th Av, 1x98.9; Warren S. Williams and wife to William R. R. Hunt..... 750

91ST ST, 146 West; Frederick W. Sauer and others to Gustave A. Becker..... 10

93D ST, 118 and 120 East; Philip Weinberg and Louis Clark, Jr., and wife to Meyer Foster..... 1

114TH ST, s s, 140 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.11; Charles and Christian Ehrlinger and Charlotte Beck to Charles Beck..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Charles Beck to Charles Ehrlinger and others..... 1

118TH ST, 28 West; William H. and James Bingham and wives to Jacob Hess..... 1

118TH ST, s s, 385 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Jacob Hess to Charles M. Rosenthal..... 1

116TH ST, 26 West; William H. and James Bingham and wives to Jacob Hess..... 1

107TH ST, 81 East; Charles M. Rosenthal to same..... 1

2D AV, e s, 60.10 ft n of 115th St, 20x80; Aaron J. and Isaac A. Bach to Philip Levi..... 1

116TH ST, n s, 50 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100, and 116th St, n s, 80 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100; Everett C. Angell and wife to Henry F. Devine..... 1

124TH ST, s s, 180.6 ft e of 3d Av, 22.3x100.11; also, 124th St, s s, 202.9 ft e of 3d Av, 22.8x100.11; Edward Gotthelmer to Simon Alder..... 56,000

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 114th St, 25x100.11; Simon E. and Max E. Bernheimer to William Wetterer..... 1

2D AV, e s, 60.10 ft n of 115th St, 20x80; Aaron J. Bach, executor; Jacob E. Bach to Philip Levi..... 1

19TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 25x92.11; Elisabeth Coates to Maggie Neslie..... 1

97TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 20x100.11; Isaac E. Brennan, referee, to Charlotte E. Hosmer..... 23,500

99TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.11; same to same..... 23,500

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, s w corner of 152d St, 34.8x101.5x35x108.10; Charles H. Truax, referee, to John Flynn..... 7,200

SAME PROPERTY; John Flynn and wife to William H. and James Bingham..... 1

100TH ST, n s, 55 ft e of West End Av, 16x85; New-York Realty Company to John S. Purdy..... 1

150TH ST, s s, 170 ft w of Mott Av, 15.6x100, (No. 820 East;) Caroline Jellitt to William H. Montange..... 1,000

145TH ST, s w corner of Harlem and Port Chester Railroad, 25x160; Celia F. L. Hall to Murray H. Hall..... 1

BOSTON AV, n s, 340.2 ft e of Suburban Place, 23.1x109.6x10.5x107.11; James Keegan to Isaac Rothschild..... 1

LOT 40, May section of A. Vyse estate; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to Lizzie A. McCone..... 1,500

ST. GEORGE'S CRESCENT, w s, 305.4 ft s e of Van Courtlandt Av, 25.1x127.4 ft 35.1x130.1; Celia F. L. Hall to Murray H. Hall..... 1

JEROME AV, e s, 136.7 ft s of Van Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Elizabeth G. Ryan to Mathew Horan..... 1,000

TILDEN ST, s e corner of 1st St, 50x100; Levi H. Mace and wife to Max Roberts. 1,050

2D ST, w s, being s of W. Lot 1,135, Map of William's Bridge, 27.4x105; Henry E. Fisher and wife to Amy J. Hallock..... 2,250

SAME property; Charles H. Hallock and wife to Hy E. Fish..... 2,250

LOT 140, Map of Unionport, ½ acre; Caroline Macdonell to William H. McCormick..... 1

LOT 506, Map of Pugsley estate, Van Nest Station; Margaret Arzberger to Jacob Sohl..... 3,750

BLAKE, Julia A., to Adolph Stoessel; store 965 3d Av, 5 2-3 years..... $1,000

FALK, Franz, to Moses Mittelmark; store 189 East 110th St, 5 years..... 240

GRODE, John O., Jr., to Leonard W. Dentard; store 112 Christopher St, 4 2-3 years..... 800

SCHLEININGER, Charles, to John Schofer; 481 Brook Av, store, &c., 3 10-12 years..... 540 to 720

BOSTWICK, Charles B., administrator of Annette H. Bostwick, to Elisabeth Randles; 56 West 49th St, 5 years..... 2,100

ZEHNDER, George, to John Gaffney; store 204 West 61st St, 4 years..... 720

JACOB, August, to George Landon; 1,732 2d Av, store, &c., 5 years..... 1,200 to 1,300

SCHROEDER, Theodore, to Adolph Schnabel; 198 2d Av, store, &c., 5 7-12 years..... 680

Recorded Mortgages.

BECKER, Gustave A., to F. W. Sauer; 146 West 91st St, 3 years..... $9,250

BRETTELL, Lizzie C., to J. R. Smith; n s of 148th St, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year..... 16,000

BINGHAM, William H., and others to J. S. Todd; St. Nicholas Place, s w corner of 152d St, 1 year..... 35,000

FERRARA, Vito S., and wife to A. D. Weekes and another, executors; 102 Mott St, 5 years..... 20,000

FOSTER, Myer, to Philip Weinberg and another; 120 East 93d St, 2 years..... 4,000

SAME to same; 118 East 93d St, 2 years. 4,000

FISCHER, Adam E., and wife to J. J. Phelan; s s of 85th St, 40 ft e of Columbus Av, demand..... 5,000

SAME to United States Life Insurance Company of New-York; s s of 85th St, 40 ft e of Columbus Av, (two mortgages,) 5 years..... 85,000

HANKS, Horace T., and wife to E. Y. Burton; Lots 36, 52, 58, 74, 80, and 96, map of Arden property, 2 years..... 1,000

HARRIMAN, Augusta B., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 507 West 23d St, 4 years..... 1,500

KAYE, Eva, to Lewis S. Mark; n s of South St, 231.5 ft w of Montgomery St and other property, leasehold..... 2,250

KEHOE, John, and wife to R. E. Texiera; n s of 34th St, 25 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years..... 22,000

SAME to William R. Wilder and others, trustees; n s of 34th St, 50 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years..... 22,000

KEHOE, John, and wife to Julius Kaufman; 403 and 405 East 34th St, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 6,000

KARTENBAUM, Cosias, and another to Mary E. Kerrigan; n s of 104th, 100 ft w of 2d Av., 5 years..... 7,500

LEVI, Philip, to Aaron J. Bach, as executor; e s of 2d Av, 60.10 ft n of 115th St, 5 years..... 10,000

LYNCH, Franklin, and wife to Rachel Montgomery; s s of Oak Terrace, 86 ft e of Crimmins Av, 3 years..... 2,000

LEVY, Pauline, to United States Trust Company of New-York; 145 East Broadway, 5 years..... 6,000

METZLER, John H., and wife to Twelfth Ward Savings Bank; s s of Clinton Av, 50 ft n of Lebanon St, 1 year..... 8,000

McCONE, Lizzie A., to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; Lot 40, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 1 year. 1,050

NEALIS, Magie, and another to Edward S. Clark; n s of 126th St, 149.6 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years..... 3,000

O'BRIEN, Mary J., to Charles W. Bogart; Bathgate Av, s w corner of 183d St, demand..... 1,500

PURDY, John S., to F. J. Middlebrook; 257 West 100th St, demand..... 800

ROTHSCHILD, Isaac, to Emily Momberger; n s of Boston Av, 340.3 ft e of Suburban Place, 3 years..... 1,500

SCUDDER, Edward, to C. B. Tweedy, as trustee; 10 of 9th Av, 50.5 ft s of 107th St, 5 years..... 17,500

SCHREYER, John, to the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; Central Park West, w s, 27.8 ft n of 104th St, 5 years..... 38,000

SCHEIBEL, E. J., and wife to Philip Lahm and wife; e s of Trinity Av, 170 ft n of 161st St, 5 years..... 8,000

SALTUARY, Peter, and another to Judson S. Todd; s s of 98th St, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year..... 13,000

WHITTEMORE, Maria F., and another to Broadway Savings Institution; 246 West 52d St, 1 year..... 17,500

WHITNEY, Sigfried, to James J. Neails; 80 Eldridge St, 1 year..... 1,500

SAME to F. D. Weekes, as trustee; same property, 5 years..... 22,500

WETTERER, William, to Flora Bernheimer; Lexington Av, n e corner of 114th St, 5 years..... 28,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BOEHM, Charles, to Barnet Leingson.... $1

BECK, Charles, to Henry Beck and wife. 1

CHASE, George B., executor, to Clement March..... 28,000

CAMPBELL, John, executor and trustee, to Union Trust Company of New-York.....Order of Court

DIEHL, Balthaser, to William H. Schmohl..... 1

EHRLINGER, Charles, and another to Christian Ehrlinger..... 1,358

EHRLINGER, Charles, and others to Charles Beck..... 1

FERDINAND MUNCH BREWERY to James Everard..... 1

GUNN, Martha, to J. H. V. Arnold, trustee..... 1

HECHLER, William, to Christine Hechler..... 1

KLING, Charles, to Herman Breitenbach. 1

TODD, Judson S., to William N. Crane, (2 assignments)..... 2

Lis Pendens.

147TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 25 ft front; Alfred Roe against John J. Meehan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 84.3 ft n of 108th St, 16.8 ft front; Anne Bishop against Anthony A. Hughes and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

ONEIDA AV and Kemble St, s e corner, 75x100; Alfred Roe against John J. Macklin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

75TH ST, 48 East; Mary E. Busselli against Hannah B. Wray, administratrix, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

4TH ST, s s, 156.8 ft w of 9th Av, 18.4 ft front; Magdalena Duttweiler against Sophia Daliner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

17TH ST, 311 East; E. Schulz against Thomas F. Cunningham, owner; B. Diehl and Thomas F. Cunningham, contractors..... $2,035

5TH AV, 273; Frederick Nusbeerger against Camerden & Foster, lessees; Andrew Nopper and Philip Horneck, contractors..... 165

UNION SQUARE, 39; Lawrence Houlihan against Jacob & Sons, lessees; B. Diehl, contractor..... 100

DELANCEY ST, 28; same against Henry Korn, owner; same contractor..... 374

CANNON ST, 37; same against Louis Leese, owner; same contractor..... 315

COLUMBIA ST, 86; same against same... 315

14TH ST, 13 East; Goss & Edsall Company against Morris E. Stern, agent; H. M. Reynolds, sub-contractor; Corbett & Peterson, contractors..... 77

72D ST, 30 East; Madison Av, 805; Arthur Rosenberg against Dawson & Archer, owners; Werner Reider, contractor..... 84

17TH ST, 133 East; John May against C. F. Sparling & Co., owners and contractors..... 187

FORSYTH ST, 147; same against same. 45

1ST AV, 1,135; Conrad Hetzel against N. S. Thatcher, owner; Charles Dickey, contractor..... 80

A Woman to Preside.

From The Boston Journal.

The Prohibition State Convention will be held in Boston this year, Sept.

MRS. FLEMING INDICTED

She Is Charged with Murder in the First Degree.

LAWYER WANTED AN EXAMINATION

This Was Denied by Judge Fitzgerald, and the Prisoner Was Sent Back to the Tombs—She Appeared Little Affected.

Mrs. Mary Alice Almont Fleming was indicted yesterday by the Grand Jury on the charge of murder in the first degree.

The indictment, which was made public at 1 o'clock, was as follows:

The said Mary Alice Almont Fleming, late of the City and County of New-York, on Aug. 30, 1895, with force of arms, feloniously, willfully, and with malice aforethought, a large quantity of a certain deadly drug (a more particular description of the quantity and nature being to the Grand Jury unknown and cannot now be ascertained) did give and administer to one Evelina M. Bliss, with the intent that she should thus then take and swallow the same down into her body.

The said Mary Alice Almont Fleming well knowing that the same being a deadly poison, by reason of which the said Evelina M. Bliss was mortally distempered and sick, of which sickness and distemper she died on the date aforesaid.

It was known during the morning that a number of witnesses in the case were taken before the Grand Jury, including an eight-year-old girl, supposed to be Grace Fleming, the daughter of the defendant, who was brought in by Agent Stocking of the Gerry society. There was an air of mystery about the proceedings and great care was taken about the District Attorney's office to prevent the names of the witnesses becoming known. Even the indictment, as is usually the case, did not bear the names of the witnesses upon its face.

Lawyer Charles W. Brooke of the defense appeared before Judge Fitzgerald at 11 o'clock and asked that the Grand Jury be prohibited from taking action in the case pending the examination which had been set down for 3 o'clock. He cited several cases to sustain his motion. Judge Fitzgerald denied the motion.

The lawyers were again in court at 3 o'clock. With Mr. Brooke were John C. Shaw and Gratz Nathan. The people were represented by District Attorney John F. McIntyre. A delay owing to the absence of the defendant. She was sent for. At 3:30 o'clock Mrs. Fleming, in custody of two keepers, came over from the Tombs. She was dressed in deep mourning and was somewhat pale, but she walked with a light step and appeared to be in good spirits.

Mrs. Fleming took a seat near her senior counsel, and in the course of a whispered conversation with him smiled frequently. She was the only one in the courtroom who did not appear to be affected by the intense heat. She was apparently not in the least embarrassed by the gaze of the crowd.

Lawyer Brooke announced that he was ready to go on with the examination. Mr. McIntyre asked that Mrs. Fleming be committed under the indictment.

"The defendant has a right to be heard," said Mr. Brooke, "and if any indictment has been found it will be your Honor's duty to quash it. Under no circumstances would the indictment be a bar to the examination."

Judge Fitzgerald denied the motion. Lawyer Brooke then examined the indictment, and claimed that it was defective in that the witnesses' names did not appear upon its face.

"I now move your Honor, as a committing Magistrate," said Mr. Brooke, "that the examination proceed, as there is no evidence of an indictment, and second, on the ground that an indictment would not deprive the defendant of the right of examination."

These motions were denied, and the proceedings closed. Mrs. Fleming, who did not appear to be at all affected, was taken back to the Tombs. Her lawyers may take further action on the same line as they pursued yesterday in a higher court before she is called upon to plead.

SHE SOLD ADULTERATED MILK

Dora Brakstone Pleaded Guilty and Was Fined $200—Her Babe Saved Her from Prison.

After the Court of Special Sessions had disposed of several excise cases yesterday, Dora Brakstone of 155 Madison Street was called to answer a charge of selling adulterated milk.

Justice Hinsdale laughingly remarked: "This is a milk punch day."

The defendant pleaded guilty, and Justice Jerome, in passing sentence, said:

This is a case in which a woman unfortunately figures. She has been in the habit of supplying 1,000 quarts of milk a day to the German tenement-house quarter. The milk was 36 per cent. skimmed. We would wish to treat you leniently, being a woman, but must fine you $200 and sentence you to fifteen days in the City Prison.

Before the court adjourned, however, Justice Jerome announced that the imprisonment would be remitted because of her child, a babe in arms, which she had with her in court.

In the case of Smith A. Booker of 318 and 322 East Sixtieth Street, who was charged with selling adulterated milk, Chemist Berry of the Health Board testified that two bottles of milk seized from one of the defendant's wagons contained 14 per cent. of skim milk.

James Lahey, Mr. Booker's partner, said that the firm never bought milk from a farmer who had been caught adulterating the product. The milk in question had been purchased from another dealer by a driver, without authority.

Counsel for Mr. Brooker argued that the defendant was not responsible for the driver's purchase, and furthermore, that the milk was not in the defendant's possession.

Justice Jerome asked counsel to submit a brief, and reserved decision.

Mrs. Fannie Levy, who has a butter and egg store in 47 Forsyth Street, was arraigned for selling impure milk. She is a wholesale dealer, and the complaint was made by Abraham Robinson of 45 Forsyth Street, a retail milk dealer, who bought milk from her store. Robinson is now awaiting trial for selling impure milk.

Mrs. Levy pleaded not guilty, and the case was set down for Sept. 25.

In admitting Mrs. Levy to bail, Justice Jerome said:

The Justices of this court are not City Magistrates, and I am not concerned in correcting these bail bonds. If the District Attorney has no one competent to make out such papers, then this court shall apply to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to give us the money to employ some one ourselves.

There has been trouble brewing for some time between the District Attorney's office and the Special Sessions Court as to the making out of bail bonds. Clerk Fuller says that two out of every three bail bonds which reach the Special Sessions Court are incorrectly made out.

THE PHI BETA KAPPA SOCIETY

Work of the National Council at the Meeting in Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The triennial session of the National Council of United Chapters of the Phi Beta Kappa Society has occupied substantially the entire day. The President, Col. T. W. Higginson of Cambridge, Mass., occupied the chair. The greater portion of the time was devoted to considering applications for chapters. Those favorably received embrace Beta of Maine, Colby University, Waterville, Me.; Kappa of New-York, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.; Epsilon of Pennsylvania, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Penn.; Alpha of Maryland, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; Alpha of Iowa, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa; Alpha of Nebraska, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb. Several were refused, including Epsilon of Massachusetts, Boston, Mass.; Lambda of New-York, New-York City; Delta of Ohio, Cincinnati, Ohio; Beta of Indiana, Crawfordsville, Ind., and Beta of Illinois, Jacksonville, Ill.

The election of the National Council resulted as follows: President—Bishop H. C. Potter of New-York City; Vice President—John A. Deremer of Schenectady, N. Y.; Secretary and Treasurer—The Rev. Dr. E. B. Parsons of Williamstown, Mass.; Senators—President, D. C. Gilman of Baltimore, Md.; the Rev. Dr. E. E. Hale of Roxbury, Mass.; Prof. F. P. Nash of Geneva, N. Y.; the Rev. Dr. E. B. Parson of Williamstown, Mass.; Prof. Adolph Werner of New-York City; Prof. S. E. Baldwin of New-Haven, Conn.; Prof. H. L. Chapman of Brunswick, Me.; Bishop J. F. Hurst of Washington, D. C.; Col. William Lamb of Norfolk, Va.; President C. F. Thwing of Cleveland, Ohio, and H. E. Scudder of Boston, Mass.

ART NOTES

—Frederick Keppel & Co. show at their gallery in East Sixteenth Street a modest exhibition of interesting drawings in black and white, as well as in water color. The two principal contributors are Carleton T. Chapman and Frederick S. Cozzens. Mr. Chapman sends some twenty-odd pictures, most of them familiar by reproduction in the various illustrated weeklies and the monthly magazines. His work is fresh, vigorous, and shows a thorough knowledge of things nautical. There are many clever drawings of oystermen, the old boats being full of character; a number of war vessels, "The Princesse Henriette at Full Speed"; the Italian cruiser "Piedmonte," and English, French, and American battleships. All these are ably drawn and quite correct as to line and construction, though never hard or overelaborated. Mr. Chapman has been industrious and has brought back from his travels in Canada, England, Norway, or wherever he has sojourned, sketch books full of material. There is a dainty drawing in color by W. T. Smedley, whose lightest touch is full of charm, and sea bits by W. F. Halsall, C. B. Hudson, and Dan Smith. Of the score of water colors by Mr. Cozzens, whose yachts are in favor with clubmen, it need only be said they are up to his usual standard, and while less artistic perhaps than the other works here shown, they are all good portraits of the boats and of special value to yachtsmen. They are timely, too, as representing incidents in many of the past cup races. He shows the "Finish Off Staten Island, 1870," with the Cambria, Dauntless, America, and Magic; "The Stern Chase," 1876, with the Countess of Dufferin, America, and Madeleine, together with flags and signals. The exhibition may be seen for several days.

—Robert Gordon Hardie, whose excellent portrait work is well known in this city, is having an exhibition of several recent canvases in Boston. The Transcript of that city says: "Mr. Hardie's latest work indicates that his increased breadth and warmth of color, with his growing tendency to make a picturesque arrangement of his work, have continued, to the positive advantage of his art. The example now exhibited is at all events one of the most satisfactory of his works."

—Mrs. Clio Hinton Huneker, who, it will be remembered, was successful in obtaining the important commission for a statue to Gen. Frémont, to be erected in Rockland Cemetery, on the Hudson, has recently completed a life-size bust of Cora Urquhart Potter, which she has sent to the Woman's Building at the Atlanta Exposition. The likeness is excellent, and the pose characteristic. The head is slightly turned to the left, and the hair is loosely knotted at the neck, falling in wavy and careless masses over the forehead and sides of the head. Mrs. Potter's hair is superb in color, which, of course, the clay cannot convey, but of its wealth and beauty Mrs. Huneker gives a good idea. The neck and shoulders are bare, and the drapery of the dress is broadly indicated by big, simple masses. The pedestal is oblong, and each corner has a quaint, decorative design of a unique pattern, with masks of Tragedy and Comedy. Mrs. Huneker has further made, as souvenirs of the Woman's Building, a large medal—or, rather, two medals—one overlapping the other, upon which are designs of the building and of Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World.

—L. Prang & Co. of Boston have just published a very clever reproduction in color, after a painting by James G. Tyler, the well-known marine artist, entitled "Flying Defender." The famous yacht, now so much in evidence, is bowling along with all her sails set, before the wind, and looks like some beautiful, gigantic, white bird. Her great balloon sail catches the sunlight, while her crew are all ranged up to port, hauling on the sheets. Behind is a fleet of yachts and steamers, and the green ocean catches glints here and there of the blue sky. There is much action and spirit and a salty feeling about the composition.

—"Sun and Shade" for August presents a number of interesting and well-executed photogravures of cup challengers and defenders. These are most timely, and are valuable for reference and comparison. From the old America to the Defender, many changes have taken place, and it is curious to note the progress and the various models, both English and American. This publication is issued by the New-York Photogravure Company, 137 West Twenty-third Street.

—The Art Club of Philadelphia will open its seventh annual exhibition on Monday, Nov. 18, and close Dec. 16. Works will be received from Nov. 6 to 9, and lists must be sent in by Oct. 26. Only oil paintings and sculpture will be shown, and gold medals, one for each branch, will be awarded. Collections in New-York will be made by W. S. Budworth & Son, 424 West Fifty-second Street, Oct. 28 and 29. The Exhibition Committee will include Charles E. Dana, Clifford P. Grayson, C. C. Cooper, and John J. Boyle, among its artist members.

—A writer in a London paper, The Westminster Gazette, says: "To hear Mr. Watts talk about his art is always a pleasure, but to listen to him as he recalls little scenes with some of his eminent sitters is particularly delightful. With a twinkle in his eye he shakes his head when he talks of Mr. Gladstone as a sitter, and says: 'He was about the worst sitter I have ever had. Not that he could not keep still; but, no sooner did he come in, than we began to talk, and, after a couple of hours, when he had to leave, I found that I had not done any work at all. We had done nothing but discuss things. He said it was my fault, and I said it was his.'"

—A. Preyer has sent out a very elaborate and handsomely illustrated catalogue of the collection of the Baron N. A. Steengracht van Moyland, whose pictures were sold at Amsterdam on Sept. 10. The names include most of the famous Frenchmen and prominent Continental painters.

—Drawings by Victor Hugo, to the extent of over 400, are in the possession of M. Beuve, an enthusiastic admirer of the great French writer.

—They are talking in Paris of a plan to line the Champs Elysées with a hundred statues of celebrated Frenchmen.

—A movement is on foot to erect a monument to Mercier, the late French-Canadian statesman.

—A bronze group, consisting of three Indians, by the late C. B. Ives, an American sculptor of prominence, has been presented to the City of Newark, N. J. It is the gift of Dr. Jonathan Ackerman Coles, and is a sort of memorial to his father, the late Dr. Abraham Coles.

—A publication of interest to artists is to be brought out in London this Autumn. It will be the recollections of Lady Eastlake, consisting chiefly of extracts from her letters and journals. The position which Lady Eastlake held for many years in London society, and her remarkable abilities as an artist, an art critic, and an author, are so well known and recognized as to form a guarantee for the exceptional interest of her reminiscences. For the greater part of her life she made a regular practice of recording in detail the events in which she took part, or of which she was a witness, and her personal recollections of the distinguished people she met. The work will be illustrated by fac-similes of her drawings.

—Stephen Sinding, the well-known sculptor, is to design a statue of Ibsen. It will be erected in front of the Royal Theatre at Christiania. Ibsen will thus be one of the few literary geniuses whose works have been sufficiently appreciated during their lifetime to have such an honor conferred upon them.

TOOK MORE, SPENT LESS

Dock Department's Increase in Revenue for One Quarter, $39,884.96.

ITS EXPENSES SMALLER BY $374,398.69

A Gain from Leasing Wharf Property Directly to the Users—Statement as to Claims to Land Under Water.

The Department of Docks submitted to Mayor Strong yesterday the report of the transactions of the department for the quarter ending July 31.

The revenues for the three months ending July 31, 1894, were $473,241.67, and the disbursements were $553,734.24, while the revenues for the same period in 1895 were $513,126.63, and the disbursements $179,335.55. The report says:

This shows an increase of $39,884.96 in the amount of revenue, and a decrease of $374,398.69 in the amount of disbursements, during the quarter ending July 31. From the statement, it also appears that the revenues for the three months of 1895 show an excess of $333,791.08 over expenditures, while for the corresponding quarter of 1894 the expenditures exceeded the revenue by $80,492.57. The following statement shows the revenues by classes for the three months ending July 31, as compared with the same period of 1894:

	1894.	1895.
Dock and slip rent, accrued	$441,684.40	$480,784.56
Wharfage collected	29,831.99	29,668.58
Miscellaneous receipts	2,725.28	2,673.54

This shows an increase of $39,100.16 in the amount of dock and slip rent, an increase of $836.54 in the amount of wharfage collected, and a decrease of $51.74 in the amount of miscellaneous receipts, during the quarter ending July 31.

The increase in the amount of the dock and slip rent is attributed to the leasing at fixed rental of twenty-two parcels of wharf property for $17,990 a quarter, the leasing of wharf property directly to the users and occupants where practicable, the leasing of new property, and the charging of fair compensation for extra privileges.

The report says that the Norwich and New-York Transportation Company now pays directly to the department an annual rental of $38,000 for Pier (old) 40 North River, whereas the city formerly received but $20,000 yearly rental from the New-Jersey Steamboat Company, which sublet the wharf to the Norwich and New-York Transportation Company for $38,000. In this instance alone, the report says, the city gained $18,000 a year by leasing the property directly to the company using the wharf.

A statement showing the disbursements by classes for the three months ending July 31, 1894 and 1895, shows a decrease of $4,475.57 in the salaries for this year's quarter. This is attributed to the revision of the salaries of the clerical force. The expenditure for office furniture and supplies for the same period shows an increase of $2,579.54. The work due, the report says, to the purchase of two new safes and the painting and refurnishing of the offices.

A statement is also made concerning land under water, claimed by the city and occupied by private parties, from which the city derives no revenue. The report says:

An examination of the records of this department shows that there are nineteen localities on the North River, seventeen on the East River, and five on the Harlem River, amounting in all to an area of 395,189 square feet of land under water, claimed by the city which is occupied by private parties without lease or permit, and without compensation being paid to the city for its use. At the usual rate of 25 cents per square foot per annum charged for the use of land under water, this property should yield the city an annual revenue of nearly $100,000.

The greater part of this 395,189 square feet of land under water is made up of encroachments beyond the original high-water line, or beyond the legally established lines of West and South Streets, and these encroachments consist of a variety of constructions.

A number of cases occur in which the encroachment results from the gradual building out of the bulkhead by the construction of new faces on the old existing structures from time to time, resulting in the gradual pushing out of the line of the face of the bulkhead beyond that upon which it was originally established. In other cases the encroachments consist of pile platforms in front of the legally established bulkheads; still other cases consist of unwarranted widening and lengthening of piers, and other cases yet consist of land made out beyond the line of original high water by dumping in filling and building out the shore line.

The report also says that the Counsel to the Corporation has been requested to discontinue condemnation proceedings in other cases where it could be done without prejudice to the city's interests, and to push proceedings for the acquisition of wharf property between West Eleventh and Gansevoort Streets, and that as soon as the title to this property is acquired by the city the work of constructing four or five new piers will be undertaken.

AIMED AT DEMOCRATIC CLERKS

Brooklyn's Aldermen Cut Salaries in Board of Audit Offices — Acting Mayor Wallace Signs the Resolution.

President Jackson Wallace of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, who has aspirations for higher political honors, allowed himself yesterday to be made the cat's-paw of the Aldermen in signing a resolution adopted by that body on Tuesday.

As Mayor Schieren is out of town, Mr. Wallace, by virtue of his office, was Acting Mayor, and it was while acting in this capacity that he signed the resolution.

It was offered by Alderman Haubert of the Twenty-seventh Ward, who is a partisan Republican, and it was directed especially at the Democratic clerks who are employed in the offices of the Board of Audit. These clerks are Civil Service appointees.

The Aldermen, with the aid of Controller Palmer, discharged them, and placed in their positions Republican Ward heelers. The clerks took the case to court, and they were reinstated.

The partisan Republican Aldermen were thus defeated, and ever since they have been trying to get rid of the Democratic clerks.

William A. Brown gets $3,000 a year, Daniel O'Reilly, $2,000; Theodore Drake, $1,800; Frederick A. Davis and William B. Kaufman, $1,750 each.

Under the resolution the salaries of the above-mentioned men are cut down to $4 a day, and Alderman Haubert and Controller Palmer believe that Mr. Brown and the rest will resign their positions rather than work for $4 a day.

It has been the custom not to present resolutions adopted by the Aldermen to the Mayor for his action until two days had elapsed, yet in the present case the resolution was presented to President Wallace yesterday, and he signed it at once, and it was the only resolution he did sign, leaving the others for Mayor Schieren.

President Wallace is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court.

The Board of Estimate has allowed the salaries for the clerks in the Board of Audit for this year, and they maintain that the Court of Appeals has held that the law does not recognize the principle that a board of officers can reduce the amount fixed by law for a salaried officer. The clerks will take the matter to court.

To Celebrate at Chickamauga.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 11.—Among the State officials who will leave this city on Monday to take part in the celebration of the battle of Chickamauga will be Gov. George T. Werts, Gen. P. F. Wanser, Adjt. Gen. William S. Stryker, Quartermaster Gen. Richard A. Donnelly, Gen. Bird W. Spencer, Surgeon General John D. McGill, Gen. Anthony Kuser, Major Gen. J. W. Plume, Col. John J. Toffey, Gen. Meaney, Assemblyman James Usher, ex-Senator Robert Adrain, John S. McMaster, the Governor's private secretary William H. Vermilyea, and Col. George Olcott.

Treasurer Clay's Shortage, $14,978.

TRENTON, Ohio, Sept. 11.—The report of the Treasury examiners filed with Probate Judge Russell yesterday places Treasurer Clay's shortage at $14,978.35. In a supplemental report the Examiners give as their opinion that the amount named does not cover the actual deficit, and that further investigation will increase the amount. One of the examiners places the actual deficit at $21,000. Immediately upon the filing of the examiners' report the County Commissioners elected E. W. Schofield as Clay's successor.

COL. FORNEY'S TRIAL BEGUN

Legality of the Court Questioned — Civil Counsel Retained—A Stubborn Legal Fight in Prospect.

The general court-martial convened to try the charges found against Col. Forney, United States Marine Corps, by the Court of Inquiry recently held at the New-York Navy Yard, began its second session at the same place yesterday.

Every indication went to show that Col. Forney intends to contest the action brought against him by all the means at his command.

He has retained W. H. St. John and Congressman Franklin Bartlett as counsel. Mr. Bartlett's first aggressive move was to protest against the legality of the court as now composed.

The first session of the court-martial really did no business, but at the second session, held yesterday, Lieut. Waller, the Judge Advocate, read the precept which ordered that the court should convene to try Capt. George W. Sumner and all other persons who might be brought before it.

Two members of the Sumner court-martial were not included in that which met yesterday. These were Capts. Alfred T. Mahan and Winfield S. Schley. In his objections to the formation of this court, Mr. Bartlett said:

"It has been held by the Supreme Court of the United States that the requirements of the statutes in reference to all these proceedings must be strictly and accurately followed. This order is defective, as this is no longer the original general court-martial. It is a different body, and, as I understand it, there are two officers who have been taken from the court since Capt. Sumner was tried. This body, therefore, cannot meet except by virtue of some new order or precept."

Judge Advocate Waller held that the spirit of the statutes had been complied with.

At this juncture the room was cleared, and the court went into consultation. At its end Commodore Sicard announced that a decision had been reached which was adverse to the objections.

Lieut. Waller then asked Col. Forney if he objected to any member of the court, but before he could reply Mr. Stayton said:

"My client objects to the fact that there are only eleven officers in this court, instead of thirteen. According to the original precept no other officers could be detailed without injury to the service."

This objection was also taken under advisement late in the afternoon, the room having been cleared for the purpose. This occupied the time of the court until the hour of adjournment.

Ultimatum to Contractor Kiernan.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 11.—The City Hall Commissioners to-day instructed John Kiernan, the contractor, to remove and relay the roof of the new City Hall, and to do the work in accordance with the plans and specifications.

Should he refuse, his contract will be canceled, and the work done at his expense. Of the sums appropriated and due the contractors $115,000 has been withheld, so that the city is amply protected, even if all the work specified in the Grand Jury's presentment has to be done over. L. H. Broome, the architect, was instructed to report at the next meeting all the work imperfectly done, or in which the material was not of the quality called for in the specifications.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $80 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100. Fulda, Sat., Sept. 14, 9 AM, Kaiser W. II., Sep. 28, 5 AM Spree, Tu., Sept. 17, 5 AM Aller, Tu., Oct. 1, 8 AM Ems, Sat., Sept. 21, 9 AM Trave, Sat., Oct. 5, 9 AM Havel, Tu., Sept. 24, 9 AM Lahn, Tu., Oct. 8, 7 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.
Saale, Sat., Sept. 28, 10 AM Werra, Sat., Oct. 12, 10 AM
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE,
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. Express Steamers for Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
*F. Bismarck...Oct. 16. *Kaiser W. II...Nov. 2. *A. Victoria...Nov. 6.
†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. from New-York to Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Bremen.
†Fulda.....Nov. 16. †Columbia.....Nov. 23. †Ems.....Nov. 30.
All steamers sail at 11 A. M.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.
N. German Lloyd S.S.Co. Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) & Hamburg. Holding the record for fastest time on this route. Normannia, Sept. 12, 11 AM Normannia, Oct. 10, 11 AM
F. B'marck, Sep. 19, 11 AM F. B'mar'k, Nov. 21, 11 AM
Columbia, Sept. 26, 11 AM A. Victoria, Dec. 12, 9 AM
A. Victoria, Oct. 3, 9 AM
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 & $50.
DIRECT ROUTE TO Paris. WITHOUT CHANNEL CROSSING
Passengers conveyed from Cherbourg to Paris by special train (6½ hours) FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
BERLIN...Sat., Sept. 14 NEW-YORK.....Oct. 2
PARIS.....Sept. 18 PARIS.....Oct. 9
ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 26 ST. LOUIS.....Oct. 16

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
SOUTHWARK...Sept. 18 NOORDLAND....Oct. 2
WESTERNL'D. Sept. 25 KENSINGTON....Oct. 9
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE
Majestic, Sept. 18, 4 PM Majestic, Oct. 16, 3 PM
Germanic, S. 25, 11:30 AM Germanic, Oct. 23, 9 AM
Teutonic, Oct. 2, 4 PM Teutonic, Oct. 30, 3 PM
Britannic, Oct. 9, 9 AM Britannic, Nov. 6, 8:30 AM
No Cabins Carried by Passenger Steamers
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. Hashagen, E. A. W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt. S. F. & W. R'y, 261 B'way. Cent. R. R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Walker, Agt. J. L. Adams, G. E. A.
O. S. S. Co., N Pier 35 N. R. F. C. & P. R. R., 353 B'way.
G. M. Sorrell, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Cook's Nile Steamers.
Steamers will leave Cairo for the First Cataract on the following dates: November 12th and 26th, December 10th and 24th, and weekly thereafter. Already we have disposed of a large number of the available accommodations, and immediate application for cabins should be made. Dahabeahs and special steamers for private parties.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 & 1,225 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Lucania, Sept. 14, M. Umbria, Oct. 5, 3 P. M.
Etruria, Sept. 21, 8 A.M. Lucania, Oct. 12, 11 A.M.
Campania, Sept. 28, noon Etruria, Oct. 19, 3 P. M.
EXTRA SAILING.
SERVIA.....Tuesday, Sept. 24, 10 A. M.
AURANIA.....Tuesday, Oct. 8, 9 A. M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St. Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON. Mississippi, Sept. 14.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 29th St.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli. Sat., Sept. 14, 10 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon. Sat., Sept. 21, 5 A. M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking cars attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO...Sept. 21, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....Oct. 1, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....Oct. 12, 3 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Oct. 22, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....Nov. 2, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 PM.
SEMINOLE.....Friday, Sept. 13
CHEROKEE.....Tuesday, Sept. 17
IROQUOIS.....Friday, Sept. 20
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast P. & P. Line, via Jacksonville, Great So. Freight and Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 B'way, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. FOR RICHMOND, (via JAMES RIVER,) Wed. and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Steamboats.

PROVIDENCE LINE.
For BOSTON, WORCESTER, WHITE MOUNTAINS, THE NORTH AND EAST. The Connecticut and Massachusetts leave NEW PIER 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 4:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Connecting trains leave wharf Providence 6 A. M., due Boston 7:15 A. M., and 6:30 A. M., due Worcester 8 A. M., (Sundays, 8:15 A. M., due Worcester 10:25 A. M.) White Mountain train, with parlor car from Providence, 7:50 A. M., (except Sundays.) Full night's rest; shortest rail ride. FINE ORCHESTRA on each steamer.
STONINGTON LINE.
Steamers leave same pier at 6:00 P. M., except Sundays. The only direct Sound route to NARRAGANSETT PIER and WATCH HILL.

FALL RIVER LINE, for Boston, Newport, Fall River, and all Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points in the East.
DOUBLE SERVICE.—The Priscilla, Puritan, Plymouth, and Pilgrim in commission together. Two boats each way daily. A fine orchestra on each. Leave New-York from Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days at 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Sundays 5:30 P. M. only. Vestibuled trains leave Fall River at 5:30 and 7:40 A. M., due Boston 6:50 and 9:00 A. M. Boats from New-York 6:30 P. M. week days and 5:30 P. M. Sundays touch at Newport.

BOSTON, WORCESTER,
The White Mountains and all Eastern Resorts.
VIA NORWICH LINE.
Annex service to and from Brooklyn.
Steamers City of Lowell and City of Worcester leave Pier (old No.) 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., 5:30 P. M. Fine orchestra on each steamer.

MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.
Direct to COTTAGE CITY, Mass., and Portland, Me. Delightful seacoast route to all pleasure resorts North and East. Elegant steamers. Low excursion rates. Steamers sail every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday from Pier No. 38 East River, foot of Market St., at 5 P. M.
HORATIO HALL, Agent.

HARTFORD LINE.—Steamers CITY OF SPRINGFIELD and HARTFORD leave Pier 24 East River, daily, (Sunday excepted,) at 5 P. M. for Hartford and Connecticut River Landings.

A.—TROY BOATS.—Steamer City of Troy or Saratoga leaves Pier 46, West 10th St., daily, (except Saturday,) 6 P. M. Sunday steamer touches at Albany.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.
DAY LINE STEAMER
"NEW-YORK" or "ALBANY."
Daily except Sundays.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier..... 9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Returning, leave Albany 3:30 A. M.
CONNECTIONS:
WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE, with Down Day Boat.
ALBANY, with trains for Niagara Falls and the West; Boston and the East, Montreal and the North, with special train to and from SARATOGA.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Albany Evening Line
Steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted.) Connecting with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, and all points North, East, and West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.
Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
DAILY. (EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)
Leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P.M.; Sat's, 1:45 P.M.
Leaves West 22d St. 3:30 P. M.; Sat's, 2 P. M.
For CRANSTON'S, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW-HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Steamers KAATERSKILL and CATSKILL leave every day at 6 P. M. from Pier 45, foot of West 11th St., connecting with CATSKILL MOUNTAIN and CAIRO R. R. and the New Otis ELEVATING RAILWAY to the summit. Directory of Summer hotels and boarding houses mailed free at pier.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburgh week days 5 P. M. Sundays 9 A. M.; 1334 St., N. R., 9:20 A. M.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Steamers RICHARD PECK and C. H. NORTHAM leave Pier 25 E. R. daily 8 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) connecting with trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and North.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave every week day at 6 P. M. from Pier 48, foot of West 11th St., N. R., connecting with Boston and Albany R. R.

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Railroads.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY
(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after September 7, 1895,
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10, (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (4:00 to Easton,) 4:30, 5:45, 7:30, to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading, at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 2:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Harrisburg, at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport, at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M.